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20p

THE TIMES Tomorrow

At the seaside
Alan Hamilton casts a critical eye on British beach holidays

From Wales with love
The hidden joys of the Pembrokeshire coast and a traveller's tale from Russia

Sofa, so good
How to put up those friends and relatives who come to stay for the weekend

On the centre court
Rex Bellamy reports on the final hours of Wimbledon '83

Up the river
Jim Railton at the Henley Regatta

No charges against tax group

The Inland Revenue has decided not to take any criminal proceedings against Rossminster, the former tax avoidance group, or its principals – who included Mr Roy Tucker, Mr Ronald Plummer and Mr Tom Benyon, the former Conservative MP for Abingdon – Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney-General announced in a written parliamentary answer.

Labour fears on Meacher

Labour MPs predicted a breakdown of morale in the parliamentary party if Mr Michael Meacher was elected deputy leader instead of Mr Roy Hattersley, whom most expect to lose the leadership contest with Mr Neil Kinnock Page 2

£28m for Rock

Mrs Thatcher is understood to have told Sir Joshua Hassan, Gibraltar's Chief Minister that Britain will provide £28m to help economic development on the Rock.

Grammars lead

Pupils in grammar and secondary modern schools get 30 to 40 per cent more O level passes than children at comprehensives, a study indicates Page 3

Bank name goes

Williams and Glyn's bank name will disappear from England and Wales in two years under a merger proposed by its parent Royal Bank of Scotland Group Page 19

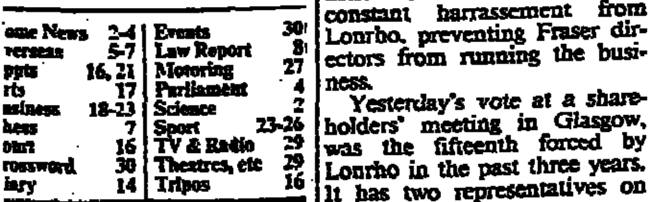


Njonjo resigns

Mr Charles Njonjo resigned his seat as a Kenyan MP a day after being suspended as Minister of Constitutional Affairs by President Moi Page 5

Wimbledon final

The women's singles final at Wimbledon will be between the defending champion, Martina Navratilova, and Andrea Jaeger, aged 18, after the most one-sided semi-finals since 1958 Page 25



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Murray condemns political strikes and Scargill action

By Paul Routledge and Barrie Clement

Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the Trade Union Congress, yesterday signalled a thaw in relations between the unions and the Government and dismissed political strikes against the Conservatives as "plain daft".

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, indicated that the TUC's willingness to talk would very shortly be put to the test.

Speaking before a speech to the annual conference of the National Union of Railwaymen in Bridlington, Mr Murray said that Mr Scargill and two Labour MPs he did not name were talking "a lot of nonsense" and their brand of extra-parliamentary action was giving it a bad name.

"We have always taken action outside Parliament. It is a perfectly valid activity. It is complementary to what we are doing", Mr Murray said.

"So people who confuse that with blood running down the barricades, or who try to create that impression, are talking nonsense and creating a bad impression", he said.

Ministers noted with approval the conciliatory tone of Mr Murray's speech later to the railwaymen's conference, after the distinct freeze in the relationship between the Cabinet and union leaders since January over the Green Paper on industrial relations.

Mr Tebbit is soon to publish a White Paper on trade union rights as a preliminary to legislation on proposals in the Conservatives' election manifesto, and union leaders will be invited to discuss these measures.

Hitherto the TUC has boycotted such talks, arguing that the Green Paper in January "did not offer any serious basis for discussion".

But Mr Murray told the NUR conference yesterday: "We will consider on its merits any invitation to talk with the Government – and by merit I mean what will be in the best interests of trade unionists.

"How we can best protect and advance the interests of trade unionists is always a matter of judging the situation on its merits.

"There are times – exceptional times – when it is quite clear that no useful purpose would be served by discussion. But it would be quite wrong to elevate a tactic into an unflinching principle", Mr Murray said.

The unions were not putting two fingers up to the general election result, he argued. "It is plain daft to call for political strikes to overthrow the Government, to pretend that people who would not vote for change can't wait to man the barricades."

Mr Tebbit, who was speaking to the London Farringdon branch of the National Union of Journalists, said: "I shall invite them (the TUC) formally at an opportune moment, and the first things I want to talk about are the matters appearing in the party's manifesto where I would seek consultation."

He wants talks with the TUC to ensure that the 70-year-old Act governing the political activities of unions is refashioned so that trade unionists can decide every 10 years whether they want a fund to carry out political activities and support the Labour Party.

Mr Tebbit said that it was now unlikely that a law to limit industrial action in essential services would be included in the 1984 industrial relations legislation now being prepared.

He made clear that the Government's commitment to secret ballot before strikes and for the election of trade union executives is unshakable. "Having had them endorsed at the general election I think it would be very difficult to move away from them. On the other hand, other items are of interest to the trade unions", Mr Tebbit said.

Prince plays Klondike Charles



The Prince of Wales, dressed up like his great-great-grandfather, Edward VII, on a visit to Canada in 1860, climbing gingerly from a horse-drawn wagon at Edmonton when the town turned out in Gold Rush fashion. Twirling his brass-topped cane, he put on a dramatic performance reminiscent of another famous Charlie.

The Princess joined in the fun in a pale pink silk and cream lace dress of the 1870s with bustle and train. (Grania Forbes writes). At a high-kicking Wild West evening "Klondike Kate" had the Princess singing along, while bar-room belles in tight leotards raised the Prince's eyebrows with a bottom-wriggling routine.

An inquiry began yesterday into the accident when the Boeing 707 bringing the royal couple to Edmonton hit a lorry with its port wing-tip as it taxied towards the terminal. A spokesman of the Canadian National Defence Department said the aircraft, due to fly the Prince and Princess back to England today, would "have to be thoroughly overhauled before the flight".

Steel cut by EEC less than expected

From Edward Townsend and Ian Murray

A further reduction of 500,000 tonnes in Britain's finished steel making capacity was ordered yesterday by the European Commission, most of which is likely to be achieved as a result of continuing privatization of the British Steel Corporation.

The new cuts, demanded by the EEC under the five-year steel crisis plan begun in 1980, are half what had been expected and are less than those being imposed on any other of the major EEC producers.

According to Whitehall sources, ministers were "relaxed" about the extra reductions. They follow the unequivocal statement by Mr Cecil Parkinson, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, last week that the Government would not authorize further contraction of the crude steel-making capacity which would continue at the five existing UK sites, including Ravenscraig in Scotland.

It appears that the Government has accepted the new cuts in finished steel capacity, which in particular affects strip mills, to be able to provide up to £1,390m in state aid to the industry.

The BSC, which is expecting to break even by the end of 1984-85, and the private sector have shut almost 4.4 million tonnes of capacity in recent years and shed 50,000 jobs, the highest figures in the Community.

This further cut means that Britain along with France is being required to take the largest reduction in capacity of all the member states.

Italy, however, has been singled out by the Commission to make by far the largest cuts this time, because the Italian industry has made very little effort to cut back its capacity since 1980.

The cuts now being required by the Xommission total 8,300,000 tonnes and will bring the amount of smut down capacity in the EEC up to 26,736,000 tonnes since 1980.

The extra cutbacks have been divided up as follows: Italy 3,460,000 tonnes; Belgium 1,400,000 tonnes; West Germany 1,200,000 tonnes; Holland 700,000 tonnes; Luxembourg 410,000 tonnes.

●ROME: Traffic in Genoa was blocked yesterday when about 4,000 workers from the state-owned Italsider steelworks marched through the city centre in protest against production cuts ordered by the EEC (John Earle writes).

The British Steel Corporation subsidiary of Redpath De Groot Caledonian and the UK arm of UIE of France have won a £45m contract to build the steel jacket for the drilling platform for the Alwyn North Field oil and gas discovery in the North Sea.

Jobless total rises – but more slowly

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

More than 128,400 young people left school last month for the dole queues, pushing the official count of those out of work up to 3,112,354 from 3,049,351 in May.

In all, some 247,360 school leavers are now jobless, the highest figure for June; about half left school before this summer.

The June unemployment figures are again complicated by Budget measures that have taken nearly 19,000 older men out of the official count. But the underlying movement remains steadily upward, though at a slower rate than last year.

The number of people out of work, excluding school leavers and adjusted for seasonal factors, rose by 19,300 in June after a rise of 23,000 the month before. So far this year unemployment has increased by about 24,000 a month, a modest deceleration from the 29,000 a month seen in the second half of 1982, while the number of vacancies has risen by a third.

But 18,800 men aged 60 and above dropped out of the official count last month, so that the seasonally adjusted adult total for June shows an apparent increase of only 500, to 2,970,400 – 12.4 per cent of the workforce.

Budget changes have relieved older men of the obligation to sign on at benefit offices to claim national insurance credits, and have made it possible for them to declare themselves retired when they become eligible for supplementary benefit, to qualify for the higher long-term rate.

Since April 122,300 men have left the jobless count under these two schemes.

In addition, about 340,000 people are being kept out of the dole queues by special employment and training schemes, while more than 100,000 people, mostly women, who used to register for work, are no longer counted because they do not qualify for social security.

The unadjusted "headline" unemployment total is expected to rise sharply in the coming months. There is no sign that the remorseless increase in the underlying jobless level is coming to an end; 76,000 or so school leavers are likely to join the dole queues in July; and seasonal factors for the rest of the year are mostly unfavourable.

Bank of England forecast, page 19

Lords rule deserted husband can go home

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

A deserted husband who was ousted from the matrimonial home by a controversial court ruling because his wife would not otherwise live there with the children can now return, after a House of Lords judgment yesterday.

In a unanimous decision with far-reaching implications for family law, five law lords, presided over by Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, overturned what was widely held to be an unjust ruling, even by the judges who made it in their efforts to apply the law.

The Lords upheld an appeal by Mr Gordon Richards, aged 32, a bricklayer, against a Court of Appeal ruling that he must leave his three-bedroomed council house at Wareham, Dorset, so his wife and two children, aged six and four, could return.

Lord Hailsham said: "It must now be clear, and I believe that it ought to have been clear all along, that the wife has never made out a case for excluding the husband from the home".

But he urged the couple not to take too much advantage of the Lords' ruling. Through "good sense" they had reached an arrangement whereby the wife lived at the home in the week and husband at weekends, alternating care of the children.

It seems likely that arrangement will now end. Mr Edmund Buck, solicitor for Mr Richards, now living with his father at Corfe Castle, would make arrangements to return full-time.

Solicitors for Mrs Christine Richards, aged 30, said that she had envisaged the possibility of the law lords' decision and made arrangements to live elsewhere, with the children.

Mrs Richards is expected to drop her divorce petition on grounds of her husband's behaviour, which a judge described as "rubbishy" and "extremely flimsy" and amounting to no more than her being disenchanted with her husband. She will instead seek proceedings after a period of separation.

The judgment will be welcomed by lawyers as clarifying a very confused area of law.

Law report, page 8

Peace deal agreed at Financial Times

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The management at the Financial Times were confident last night that the newspaper will reappear next Tuesday following an agreement with the National Graphical Association (NGA) to put the dispute to mediation which was underwritten by Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the Trade Union Congress (TUC).

Mr Murray said in a statement attached to the six-point procedural agreement for ending the four-week strike: "The TUC would expect both parties to respect the outcome of the agreed procedure and act upon its recommendations."

That was seen by observers as a clear indication that Mr Murray has told the NGA that he wants the findings of the mediator, appointed by the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS) accepted even though they will not be binding.

The agreement says that negotiations to secure a press room agreement between the paper and the NGA on the 24 machine minders at the centre of the strike that has cost the paper more than £4m, should be concluded by Sunday.

The chairman of the negotiations, which started yesterday morning is Mr Andrew Kerr, former chief conciliation officer at Acas. He will be assisted by two assessors, Mr Leslie Dixon, former NGA General Secretary, and Mr Adrian Ketterer, labour secretary of the Newspaper Publishers Association.

The procedural agreement was signed at Acas on Wednesday night after seven hours of negotiations involving Mr Murray and Mr Kenneth Graham, TUC assistant general secretary. The last time the TUC intervened directly in a

Continued on back page, col 5

Police report criticizes Ripper hunt blunders

By Richard Dowden

The police search for the Yorkshire Ripper missed every clue which pointed to Peter Sutcliffe, according to the internal report into the handling of the investigation published yesterday.

Throughout the five years during which Sutcliffe murdered 13 women and battered another seven close to death there were continual clues pointing to Sutcliffe but they were lost in filing systems or rejected because they did not fit in with the hoax tape recordings and letters which the police then believed were genuine.

The report, a 30,000 word summary, compiled by Mr Colin Sampson, Chief Constable of West Yorkshire. It details particular mistakes made by the police:

Detectives who interviewed Sutcliffe nine times before he was arrested by officers in Sheffield, South Yorkshire, because his car bore false number plates, showed lack of persistence and skill;

The hoax tapes and letters totally misled the investigation;

The accurate description provided by Miss Marilyn Moore, who survived an attack in December, 1977, was not linked with previous statements. Scotland Yard files that showed Sutcliffe had once been found carrying a hammer were not consulted;

After Sutcliffe had been interviewed five times, two detectives were not satisfied with his replies. Their report was overlooked, filed and not indexed for seven months;

A friend of Sutcliffe's named him as a possible killer to a police officer. His report was lost in the incident room.

Lost links to Ripper, page 3

New murder inquiry as dead girl is found

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

A second murder inquiry in the Derbyshire Peak District began yesterday after the discovery of the body of a girl, aged 16, 10 miles from the spot where Miss Susan Renhard, aged 21, was found strangled on Monday.

Det Chief Supt Sydney Thompson, head of Derbyshire CID, said the possibility of a link between the two killings was being examined. Police officers investigating the death of Miss Renhard, a student at Manchester Polytechnic, have been drafted into the new inquiry.

Police using tracker dogs found the body of the girl yesterday hidden in undergrowth on waste ground near the site of a Roman fort called Melandra Castle at Gamesby Glassop.

The police declined to identify the girl but said they had been searching for a girl of 16, from one of the estates, who disappeared after a party on Saturday last week.

No details of how the girl died have been disclosed. Miss Renhard's body was found half naked with her hands bound near Peveril Castle, Castleton, on the other side of Kinderscout and The Peak from where the girl was found.

[Map: Melandra Castle; Manchester; Glossop; Sheffield; Second girl's body found here; Susan Renhard's body; 5 miles; Castleton]

Lonrho loses Harrods demerger vote

By Philip Robinson

Fresh moves to separate Harrods from the House of Fraser stores group were defeated yesterday. The issue was raised by Fraser's largest shareholder, Lonrho, whose chief executive, Mr Roland 'Tiny' Rowland, pledged last night to continue battling for separation of the department store in Knightsbridge, London.

But Fraser's chairman, Professor Roland Smith hinted that he might ask for Government action to curb what he sees as constant harrassement from Lonrho, preventing Fraser directors from running the business.

Yesterday's vote at a shareholders' meeting in Glasgow, was the fifteenth forced by Lonrho in the past three years. It has two representatives on the Fraser board but has recently pushed for more. Last year, Lonrho's 150p a share takeover bid for the 109-store chain was found by the Monopolies Commission to be against the public interest.

Since then, Lonrho has argued that its stake of almost 30 per cent in Fraser's worth almost £100m means that it should have a greater say in how the company is run.

Prof Smith said yesterday: "I very much doubt whether the chairman of any major company has been the subject of such a continuous level of personal attack from a major shareholder as I have been since my appointment."

Harrods has consistently supplied almost half of group profits while many of Fraser's provincial stores are losing money.

Such a victory on the principle of demerger would, it is widely believed, be due to new shareholders who have emerged in the past two months. More than 4.2 million shares have changed hands, most of them bought by overseas-based investors.

Prof Smith, referring to significant changes in shareholdings, in particular, "the accumulation in a few foreign holdings of a large number of shares", said: "I do not regard this issue as dead."

That is being taken as an indication that the Fraser board may ask a Government department to inquire into the purchases and the motives behind them.

Mr Rowland said after the meeting: "Harrods will be demerged. We shall not go away. We have started something and will see it through to the end."

Mr Rowland: pledged to continue the battle

Backbenchers pick du Cann to lead again

By Our Political Editor

Mr Edward du Cann was reelected chairman of the 1922 Committee of Conservative backbenchers for the eleventh successive year yesterday, defeating a challenge from Mr Cranley Onslow.

He is the longest serving chairman of the committee which represents the interests of all Conservative backbenchers.

They appeared last night to have chosen him as the more experienced of the candidates, but it was clear that much of the backing for him rested on a promise that he would support the award of the full 30 per cent pay rise for MPs recommended in May.

MPs say morale will collapse if Meacher wins deputy leadership

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Labour MPs said yesterday that if Mr Michael Meacher, the hard-left contender for the Party's deputy leadership, was elected there would be a complete breakdown of morale and discipline within the parliamentary party.

Most MPs now agree, or at least concede, that Mr Neil Kinnock is set to become party leader, beating Mr Roy Hattersley in the electoral college contest to be held in Brighton on October 2.

But there is increasing concern that Mr Meacher's concerted campaign could capitalize on Mr Wedgwood Benn's undoubted backing in the constituency parties and the unions to inflict a second, more humiliating defeat on Mr Hattersley, for the deputy leadership.

The Union leaders hold the balance and if they opted to give the post to Mr Meacher, MPs would regard the result as a "political atrocity": the "hammer blow" as one member of the Shadow Cabinet described it last night.

Mr Giles Radice, chairman of the centre-right Manifesto Group of Labour MPs, said: "I have nothing against Michael Meacher personally, but if by some misfortune he were to be elected deputy leader it would be electorally disastrous for the party".

Mr Radice has already said that the party has two years, and a 50-50 chance, to prove that it can remain a significant political force. If it failed, he said yesterday: "We will be cast into the dustbin of history and we will richly deserve our fate".

Some of Mr Radice's colleagues, even those on the soft left, believe that he is being optimistic, arguing that if the pary has not taken off by the time of the European Parliament elections next June, it will have no chance at the next general election.

Mr Gwyneth Dunwoody, another contender for the deputy leadership, said yesterday: "The body of the party is dying at every level, in every limb".

She said that the party had to rebuild its organizational power base in time to make large-scale gains in next year's local elections in May. "If by that time we still have not completed most of that task then we cannot hope to throw out the Tories at the next general election".

There are some MPs who say that if, in a year's time, Labour was still not winning by-elections they might then consider the "heresy" of attempting to join up with the Alliance.

But the more common response is the reaction that is prompted by the thought of a Kinnock-Meacher leadership: that MPs would "opt out" of official Labour activity in the Commons.

Although MPs were not prepared to be quoted, a representative sample said that the election of Mr Meacher would mean "a massacre", "a recipe for three million votes and 40 seats", and that the parliamentary party would "disintegrate" or "not last a month".

It was suggested that many of the party's most senior MPs would refuse to stand for the Shadow Cabinet or serve under Mr Meacher in any capacity. "We'd just let the hard left get on with it", one MP said.

Meanwhile, Mr Hattersley yesterday issued a statement in which he said that the principle of one-member-one-vote must become a basic element in party democracy for leadership and candidate reselection procedures.

Acas attacks public sector pay policy

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Strong criticism of the Government's public sector pay policy was made yesterday by the Advisory, Conciliation, and Arbitration Service (Acas), an organization that usually avoids political controversy.

Tough, centrally imposed cash limits were partly to blame for public sector strikes which formed a high proportion of working days lost nationally, according to the Acas annual report for 1982.

The document calls on the Government to develop "satisfactory systems for pay determination" in the six-million-strong, non-trading division of government and the education and health service to deal with a situation that has become, it says, a big problem in industrial relations.

The strict budgetary policy leads to low initial pay offers, creates the impression of inflexibility and therefore causes stoppages, Acas believes. Mr Pat Lowry, the Acas chairman, says that the problem is not so much the cash limit as their announcement in advance of negotiations.

The report says: "The difficulties arise partly from the special problems imposed by the role of government as paymaster. What can be afforded by way of wage increases, or withstood in terms of strike action, cannot be measured in the same way as it is in private sector companies, or in the trading part of the public sector. In the final analysis, these are matters of political judgment by government in the light of economic circumstances.

"Of itself the cash limit system does not facilitate collective bargaining on pay and can have the effect of preempting negotiations which still have to take place.

"It may lead also to an early, perhaps unrealistically low, offer which management may find difficulty in improving because of its apparent inconsistancy with stated government policies.

Commenting on the future, Mr Lowry says that there is a "deep institutional divide over both economic policy and industrial relations law". He calls for an approach to industrial relations which could command general support at the national level.

He warns the Government: "We must recognize that a continuing high level of unemployment will not of itself provide a guarantee of industrial peace in the longer term". But he does not foresee any big change in the labour relations atmosphere because of the return to office of a Conservative government.

Redundant steelmen sue unions

From Tim Jones
Cardiff

A High Court writ has been issued against three trade unions in an action that could lead to claims totalling more than £1m.

The writ, issued on Monday in the Chancery Division of the High Court in London alleges that the unions failed to look after the interests of their members when they accepted redundancy before the closure of the East Moors steelworks in Cardiff.

Eight former British Steel Corporation employees are named on the writ, which has been taken out against the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, the Amalagamated Union of Engineering Workers, and Transport and General Workers' Union.

The action could broaden next week when solicitors acting for the eight man, who have been granted legal aid, will take over a public hall for two days to hold interviews with the 600-member protest group formed to fight for compensation.

Unions have legal inmmunity against being sued in an action in tort, but it is understood that solicitors acting for the men will be arguing that they can be sued in contract.

The action centres on the events surrounding the closure of the plant which used to dominate the Cardiff skyline. According to the men who have formed themselves into the East Moors Early Leavers' Group, the corporation told the unions in September, 1977, that they would be prepared to offer money substantially more than statutory redundancy to close the plant earlier than planned.

The action alleges that the unions did not let all the men know of the possibility of increased payments, and that they accepted redundancy under the impression the plant would remain open for another three years.

When the plant shut some workers who remained until the end received payments of more than £15,000, but others who left just weeks before the shutdown got only £4,000.



Flying start: A de Havilland Dash 7 short take off and landing aircraft demonstrating yesterday the feasibility of operating "the quiet airliner" from a runway in the Royal Docks in the London docklands.

BMA conference

Health service 'no longer best'

From Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent, Duralee

The British Medical Association reacted yesterday to the changing fortunes of the National Health Service by saying that it is no longer the envy of the world.

Its annual conference in Dundee overwhelmingly passed a resolution stating that, because of inadequate funding, patients could no longer expect the best possible care from the health service.

Dr T H McKinstry, of Northern Ireland, said that standards of medicine were high in Britain, but people were dying because of a lack of kidney machines and other facilities that were available in other countries. It was time that the health service was brought up to scratch.

Mr Anthony Grabham, chairman of the BMA Council, said the health service might not be the envy of the world any longer, but "it jolly well should be". It had better services than anywhere else he had seen, and the general practitioner service was better than anywhere in the world.

If he was an ordinary person and had an acute abdominal emergency, he would be reasonably confident of getting proper treatment in Britain, but "drop me down in the middle of the United States and I would be very worried indeed".

Dr Arnold Elliott, chairman of the BMA GPs' committee, said there was something wrong when the Secretary of State could tell the House of Commons that the health service was going to get more real money while GPs knew that services were deteriorating.

There were longer waiting lists for patients to see consultants, and it took five years in Greater London to get an elderly person needing a hip joint replacement into hospital.

Earlier, overseas doctors at the conference criticized their colleagues for declining to debate an emergency resolution calling for a campaign against racialism in the medical profession.

Dr Rupen Brahma, a consultant psychiatrist from Waltham Forest, north-east London, said that racialism, like sex, was practised but not talked about. The BMA has pushed the issue under the carpet as if it did not exist, which could be seen as silent collusion.

"I do not wish our association to appear defensive because it is quite impossible for any organization or profession to declare that none of its members harbour or even act in a recially prejudiced manner. The honourable thing to do would be to declare that the BMA is totally against racialism, and that it would oppose any such behaviour in the profession."

The motion was lost because a move to suspend standing orders to take it failed to achieve the recruited two-thirds majority.

More likely to be spent on NHS

By David Walker

Barring "catastrophic recession", the Government is planning a decade of real growth in spending on the National Health Service, Mr Kenneth Clarke, minister for health, announced yesterday.

A circular has been issued to regional health authorities telling them to plan on spending an extra half a per cent a year over and above money for pay and price rises.

This assumption, which Mr Clarke admitted was not binding on the Treasury, is more favourable than the calculation at present being used.

In 10 years time, providing that health authorities made savings and increased the productivity of doctors, nurses, and ancillaries, the health service should be fairer and providing a better quality service, Mr Clarke said.

Critics of the Government have argued that growth of half a per cent is insufficient to pay for the expensive care needed for the growing number of the elderly. Mr Clarke yesterday emphasized the continuing need for regional authorities to seek value for money and so provide the margin necessary to cope with demographic changes.

Sale room

Munch colour print takes top price

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Edvard Munch's haunting works are always among the most expensive offerings in modern print sales and yesterday saw one achieve the top price at Christie's. A woodcut and lithograph printed in colours, called "Mädchen auf der Brücke" and executed in 1902, sold for £32,000 (estimate £28,000 to £35,000) to Bellman, a New York dealer.

There was also an uncoloured impression of his 1903 lithograph "Madonna". It sold at £25,920 (estimate £15,000 to £20,000). The prices seemed to indicate that the difficulties experienced in selling Munch works at recent auctions was only a hiccup in the market.

Picasso prices were also high, with his 1905 "Tete de femme de profil" at £19,440 (estimate £15,000 to £20,000) and "Nature morte sous la Lampe", at the same price (estimate £12,000 to £16,000).

German expressionists were particularly in demand, with David Tunick of New York paying £12,960 (estimate £6,000 to £8,000) for Heckel's "Akt am Strand".

The sale of important modern prints totalled £662,590 with 10 per cent left unsold.

Sotheby's completed its three-session summer sale of Impressionist and modern art yesterday, having earned a total of £4,762,186 with 23 per cent left unsold. Among the highlights was the record-breaking Otto Dix self-portrait of 1923, with the artist fully dressed and a model naked–at £220,000 (estimate £140,000 to £180,000) and a tiny Picasso titled "Pots et Citron" at £231,000 (estimate £100,000 to £150,000).

BA crew is blamed for crash

By Richard Evans

Sunday Times, 12 September 1976

TRIDENT (Cleared by Zagreb control to proceed at 33,000 feet)

DC9 (Cleared by Zagreb control to climb to 35,000 feet)

Zagreb — 20 miles — Verboveo

A British Airways Trident crew was partly blamed yesterday for the world's worst mid-air crash, seven years after it happened.

The allegations were rejected immediately by the Department of Trade's accident investigation branch, British Airways, and the British Airline Pilots' Association.

A Yugoslav official report into the 1976 collision between the Trident and a chartered DC9 over Zagreb, in which 176 people died, claims to annul an earlier investigation which placed all the blame on a Zagreb flight controller, who was jailed for seven years.

The new report, published in English yesterday eight months after the findings were released in Yugoslavia, says the failure of both crews to comply with rules calling for a continuous lookout to be kept and listen to air controllers' radio, combined with improper air-traffic control, caused the accident.

But Mr Kenneth Smart, principal inspector of the Department of Trade's accident investigation branch and the British representative on the Yugoslav inquiry, said that the crash was caused by the failure of ground control to ensure the required distance between the two aircraft.

In an addendum to the Yugoslav document, he says: "The evidence presented does not support the statement that the crews did not comply with the flight operations manual requirement to maintain a lookout and continuously monitor the appropriate ATC frequency.

"The Trident and the DC9 were, at the time of collision, under the control of Zagreb ATC who were solely responsible for aircraft separation.

Mr Roy Watts, British Airways' deputy chairman, said yesterday that there was no evidence to justify critism of the Trident crew. "It is British Airways policy tha pilots should look out and listen into the air traffic control frequency. There was no evidence that the crew of the Trident did not do so".

Cabinet split over missile order

Further evidence of a serious division of opinion within the Cabinet over an anti-rader missile for the RAF's new Tornado aircraft emerged yesterday with a failure to reach a desision (our Defence Correspondent writes).

The argument is whether the order, worth £250m to £380m, should be placed for the American HARM missile, which is already in production, or the British Aerospace/Marconi ALARM missile, which is still in the drawing board.

It seems possible that no decision will be reached before next Thursday's Cabinet meeting.

Those who favour HARM, on which Lucas Aerospace are cooperating with Texas Instruments, argue that it will be at least £100m cheaper than its rival and less likely to face delays.

GPs may tell, medical chief says

By John Witherow

Family doctors should in special cases be allowed to disclose confidences of young patients, Sir John Walton, the president of the General Medical Council said yesterday.

He believed that they would face no disciplinary action if they could produce strong arguments to justify breaches of confidence of under-age patients. "If they have good medical reasons and believe it is in the best interests of the patient or society they would be right to break confidentiality against a patient's wishes", he told the magazine, *General Practitioner*.

The GMC is to issue new guidelines to doctors in August and is expected to say they must respect the confidentiality of girls under 16 who want contraception or an abortion without their parents' knowledge.

A recent statement by Mr Robert Gray, the deputy registrar of the GMC, that doctors who ignored the guidelines could be disciplined, led to angry protests from parents and doctors.

Sir John added: "Doctors must make every effort to persuade minors either to inform, or allow their parents to be informed, about matters affecting their wellbeing. But if patients refuse to give consent then, generally, doctors should respect confidentiality."

However, he said there were exceptions and the GMC had issued a powerful recommendation, not a prohibition.

Rhine command assumed by tank expert

One of the most widely respected figures in the British Army, General Sir Nigel Bagnall, today takes over as Commander-in-Chief, British Army of the Rhine, and Commander of Nato's Northern Army Group (our Defence Correspondent writes).

He succeeds General Sir Michael Gow who will carry out internal studies for the Ministry of Defence

Sir Nigel, aged 56, has a reputation for expressing his views forthrightly to his subordinates and superiors.

He was commissioned in The Green Howards, an infantry regiment, but also served in The Parachute Regiment before transferring to the 4th/7th Royal Dragoon Guards. It was as an expert in armoured warfare that he made his name.

Apart from his great experience of army command, Sir Nigel has a high reputation for his abilities to achieve cooperation with the other armed Services and, with the Civil Service.

From 1973 to 1975 he was secretary to the Chiefs of Staff Committee and from 1978 for two years was Assistant Chief of the Defence Staff responsible for policy. In both those roles he showed a mastery of paperwork and an ability to secure agreement on difficult issues.

Overseas selling prices

Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 150; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 7.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran IR 135; Iraq LD 0.500; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.600; Lebanon L1 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 120; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 125; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore $5.00; Spain Pes 150; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L$6.50; Tunisia Din 0.600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 100

Congreve VC bought by museum

By Our Sale Room Correspondent

The Victoria Cross group of medals awarded to Major William La T. Congreve during the First World War was bought by the Royal Green Jackets Museum at Winchester yesterday for £26,000.

The museum owns the VC won by Major Congreve's father, General Sir Walter Congreve, at the battle of Colenso during the Boer War. There are only three instances of a father and son both being awarded the supreme military honour.

The sale of the medals by Major Congreve's daughter, Gloria, had caused a family disagreeament. The major's younger brother, Major Christopher Congreve, aged 80, had tried to persuade her to halt the sale.

He wanted the museum to have the medals free of charge. Ten years ago he had given the museum the generals VC, which he had inherited because his father survived the elder son.

But last night Major Christopher Congreve said he was delighted that the museum had secured the medals.

The medals were exceptional not only because of the rarity of two VCs won by father and son, but also because of the number of medals won by Major William Congreve.

He won he VC for "most conspicuous bravery during a period of 14 days preceding his death in action "at the Somme in July, 1916.

Science report

Cricket ball secrets tumble

By the Staff of *Nature*

Ever faithful to their nation's interests, and still in time for the cricket Test matches, scientists at Imperial College, London, have some information that may be to the advantage of England's bowlers. They have discovered the secret of making a cricket ball swing in flight: release the ball at a velocity of 30 metres per second, spinning backwards at a steady 11 revolutions per second, and with the seam at an angle of 20 degrees to the line of flight.

No doubt provoked by the fact that the only previous scientific data on the swing of a cricket ball came from an Australian research establishment, a team from the Department of Aeronautics at Imperial College has restored the balance in this research so vital to the nation's victories on the field. At the same time, they have disposed of a popular myth on the subject.

Swing is dependent upon the seam of the ball, which disturbs the smooth air flow around one of its hemispheres. The turbulence of the flow on one side and its smoothness on the other produce a pressure difference which forces the ball to move sideways through the air.

The conditions under which this happens are quite complicated, however, and if the ball is projected at too high a speed, turbulent flow develops on both sides of the ball, destroying the pressure difference and the swing effect.

To learn more about this, the team projected spinning cricket balls into a wind tunnel and gauged the influence of a variety of factors on swing by means of pressure sensors embedded into the surface of the ball.

From tests on 23 balls of varying quality, the conclusion was that maximum swing depends on ball velocity, spin and seam angle in a complex way. Best results are obtained with a velocity of 30 metres per second (about 70 miles an hour), a spin of 11.4 revolutions per second and the seam at an angle of 20 degrees to flight.

But at lower speeds all the factors change; for example, for velocity of 20 metres per second, the ball swings best if the spin is increased to 14 revs per second and the seam angle reduced to about 10 degrees. Unfortunately, British swing bowlers are not thought to be capable of making the necessary calculations during their run up.

Another factor investigated was air humidity, since it is widely believed that humid or damp days are conducive to swing bowling. This has been put down to swelling of the seam, making it more effective at setting up turbulent flow on one side of the ball.

However, measurements of the thickness of seams showed that no aerodynamically significant swelling occurs even after soaking the ball in water, and the degree of humidity had no effect on swing.

Not wishing to undermine the confidence of team captains faced with the choice of batting first or putting the other side in on a humid day, the Imperial College team suggests that humidity may make the ball's surface slightly sticky and therefore easier to grip. The bowler, perhaps without knowing it, therefore imparts a greater spin to the ball.

Source: *Nature* vol 303, p787; June 30, 1983

'Fairer' entry to Oxford is backed

By Paul Flather

Proposals to make the Oxford University admissions system "simpler and fairer" have passed their first big test, gaining the broad support of most of the 28 colleges admitting undergraduates.

The support came in a straw poll at a meeting of college representatives, and it seems likely that the reforms, including abolition of the seventh term entry examination, will be approved when a decision is made in November.

It is widely expected that the proposals will encourage more state school entrants to Oxford, meeting one of the underlying criticisms of the present system, that it appears to discriminate in favour of private school applicants.

Police chief criticizes errors, confusion and incompetence in murder hunt

Ripper report lists three 'lost links' to mass killer

An internal report by West Yorkshire police into their handling of the Yorkshire Ripper hunt criticizes mistakes, incompetence, administrative confusion, and lack of persistence and vision.

The report, published yesterday, is by Mr Colin Sampson, former deputy and now chief constable. It details in particular three important opportunities of tracing Peter Sutcliffe that were missed:

- **An accurate Photofit by a victim who survived was not compared with similar ones, which would have directed the hunt to looking for a bearded man.**
- **A report by two detective constables who felt there was something "not quite right" about Sutcliffe after the fifth of nine interviews with him was discounted and not indexed for eight months.**
- **A report by a friend of Sutcliffe naming him as the possible killer was lost in the force incident room.**

From Arthur Osman, Wakefield

Mr Sampson started the inquiry on the day Sutcliffe's trial ended in May, 1981, by which time 13 women had been killed and 7 been battered close to death.

Mr Ronald Darrington, the police authority chairman, said yesterday the publication of memoires by Mr Ronald Gregory, *the former chief constable*, in *The Mail on Sunday* removed restraints which Mr Gregory himself had imposed on the report's publication for operational purposes.

Mr Darrington said: "The authority has decided it is now right to publish. He deplored Mr Gregory's decision to tell all for a reputed £50,000 fee.

Mr Sampson says that for more than a year and a half the nororious tape recordings and letters received from a hoaxer claiming to be the killer became the main theme of the hunt. Thier acceptance as authentic "totally misled the investigation".

It his wideranging and critical review, *Mr Sampson says the* turning point should have occurred in December, 1977, after an attack on Miss Marilyn Moore at Leeds. By then Sutcliffe had already killed seven times.

Miss Moore provided a Photofit of her bearded attacker and his car. Mr Sampson says: "If her Photofit had been compared with those by other survivors, the similarity is so striking that it is beyond belief they would not all have been linked and considerable emphasis given to tracing the bearded man.

"One name that would certainly have emerged was that of Sutcliffe as he had already been seen and his description provided in November, 1977.

"If Sutcliffe had been reinterviewed at any point soon after December, 1977, the officers would have seen his striking resemblance.

"Women are not attacked with hammers with any regularity for no apparent reason. There was a failure during the investigation to link incidents with the series. The criteria were too narrowly drawn. An open mind should have been kept and the information, particularly the physical description, regularly assessed."

Mr Sampson's report says that the bearded man had turned up again in two other attempts murders. He said: "It is difficult to understand why certain cases wre excluded from being possibly connected."

Little weight had been given to Miss Moore's description. "Had this been linked with others, the investigation might have been resolved much earlier."

The report goes on: "A number of things went wrong during the inquiry; mistakes were made, errors of judgment occured, administrative standards and professional conduct did not always measure up to that expected, from which lessons for the future should be learned."

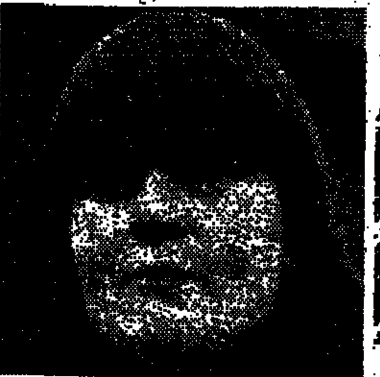
Mr Sampson also critized some detectives' interviewing skills. Examination showed in certain cases a lack of depth.

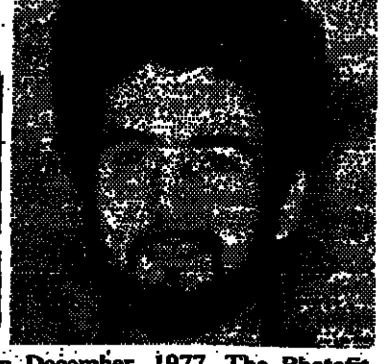
"It begs the question as to whether detectives always knew what was required of them. Were they briefed properly? There seems to have been a lack of persistence and follow-up in respect of the interviews with Sutcliffe."

Only two detective constables concerned in the fifth of nine interviews, had carried out a thorough inquiry; thiers, indeed, was the most crucial interview. They followed up information to the point where they were not really satisfied. "Even then the matter was not picked up and pursued. The situation was influenced greatly by the letters and tape but it is difficult to understand any experienced detective, on reading the report, not directing that further attention be given to Sutcliffe.

This interview in July, 1979, took place after Sutcliffe's vehicle was seen in red light areas of Bradford, Leeds and Manchester. The two constables were unaware, however, that Sutcliffe had been interviewed previously, as the reports were then buried in a backlog. Sutcliffe explained his presence in Bradford as travelling between work and home, denied the Manchester sighting and said the Leeds sightings took place when he visited a nightclub. He was unable to account for his movements on crucial dates, saying that when he went out it was always with his wife. She had verified that.

Both officers noted Sutcliffe's similarity to the photofit





The missed link: Marilyn Moore (left) was attacked in December, 1977. The Photofit *description* (centre) of her *attacker should have led to Peter Sutcliffe (right), but its* significance was not appreciated.

A hurt hunter who opened old wounds

By Ronald Faux

If Mr Ronald Gregory, Chief Constable of West Yorkshire, had set out deliberately to anger all concerned in the hunt for the Yorkshire Ripper he could not have done so more comprehensively.

By publishing his memoirs in *The Mail on Sunday* he has *been accused of adding little* to the sum of knowledge about the case, at the cost of opening old wounds among the bereaved, outraging former colleagues, deeply irritating members of the West Yorkshire Police Authority, and holding double standards that allowed him to earn a reputed £50,000.

The Independent Broadcasting Authority (IBA) has received complaints about the television advertisement prompting the newspaper articles. The advertisement, by Saatchi and Saatchi, featured a dark, cobbled street on which the outline of a body was marked in chalk. Against the sound of the mocking Geordie voice that so misled police during the Ripper investigation, Mr Gregory emerged, advertising his memoirs.

What Mr Gregory thinks about the furore is not yet known. He has fended off inquiries with "no comment" and an assurance of a statement this weekend.

There has been speculation as to why he should cooperate with such a dramatic use of his memoirs.

the feeling is that Mr Gregory, a tough, cool and greatly respected policeman with more than 40 years' service, has been deeply hurt by the aftermath of the Ripper case.



Mr Ronald Gregory (left) **and Mr Colin Sampson, his successor**

Poison find prompts fish warning

Reservoir fishermen in the South-west have been warned not to eat any rainbow trout they may catch as traces of poisonous pesticides have been found in fish at a Devon hatchery (Craig Seton writes).

The South West Water Authority said yesterday that Aldrin and Dieldrin, whose use is severely restricted, had been found at the North Molton hatchery in rainbow trout fry that are used to stock most of the eight trout reservoirs in Devon and Cornwall.

The authority's medical advisers do not expect that anyone who eats reservoir rainbow trout will suffer ill effects. They say the warning is just a precaution and water supplies are not affected.

Press executive presumed dead

Mr John Golding, managing editor of the *Daily Mail*, who disappeared from his home in West Norwood, south-east London, on February 28, 1976, when he was aged 48, was officially presumed dead by a divorce judge in London yesterday.

He dissolved the marriage of Mrs Evelyn Golding, a clinical psychologist aged 55. The couple married in September, *1950*, when Mrs Goulding was aged 22 and her husband 23.

Kidnap remand

Mr Anthony Woolf, aged 41, an electrical engineer of France Lynch, near Stroud, Gloucestershire, was remanded in custody by Staines magistrates yesterday accused of possessing at Heathrow airport ammunition with intent to kidnap.

£50,000 hold-up

Three men armed with shotguns and a pistol seized £50,000 from a security van outside Coppetts Wood hospital, Muswell Hill, north London, yesterday. The robbers, who wore balaclava helmets and jump suits, escaped in a van.

Roach fine

Davina Roach, aged 18, of Clapton, was ordered to do 60 hours' community service and fined £5 yesterday by Highbury magistrates, north London. She was convicted of threatening behaviour and obstructing the highway after a demonstration over the death of her cousin, *Colin Roach.*

Study marks down comprehensives

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

A study published yesterday shows that pupils in grammar and secondary modern schools get 30 to 40 per cent more O level passes than children at comprehensive schools.

The findings met immediate criticism from Miss Jane Steedman, author of the authoritative National Children's Bureau analysis of examination results, which concluded recently that there was no difference between the examination results of selective and non-selective schools. She said that they had not taken into account what pupils were like when they went into the secondary schools and therefore it was not possible to say that the results reflected the type of school.

The new study, of 350,000 pupils in more than 2,000 schools, says that chances of getting good results varied dramatically between schools – often of the same type – and between areas of England and Wales.

The study, carried out by the National Council for Educational Standards, the right-wing pressure group, discovered that the average number of O level passes a pupil is three times greater in some local education authorities than in others. No authorities or schools were named on the ground that information was gathered in confidence.

The research analyses the 1981 examination results in 57 of the 104 local education authorities and claims to be the biggest school-based survey conducted in this country. The authors, Mr John Marks and Lady Cox, two former "Black Paperites", and Mr Maciej Pomian-Srzednicki, were able to get hold of the results because of the Education Act, 1480, which requires schools to make that information available.

It was found that pupils in the same social class group obtained twice as many O levels in some local authority areas compared with others. In areas where the social mix was near the national average, secondary modern and grammar schools achieved nearly a half more O level passes a pupil.

Secondary modern schools performed particularly well, despite having few pupils in the top ability range, the report says.

Standards in English Schools – an analysis of examination results of secondary schools in England for 1981, by John Marks, Caroline Cox, and Maciej Pomian-Srzednicki (NCES, 3 Arnellan House, Slough Lane, Kingsbury, London NW9; £3.95 plus 50p p&p).

Board renews attack on A level grades system

A fierce attack on the system for grading A level examination papers is published today by one of Britain's largest examination boards. It says that it is difficult to make proper distinctions between candidates getting grades *B*, *C*, or *D* (our Education Correspondent writes).

The joint Matriculation Board, based in Manchester, says that it spent four years in the late 1960s and early 1970s trying to get the system changed.

The Schools Council had agreed that grades should be awarded according to marks gained rather than according to the proportions of candidates entered and proposed a new scheme. However, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, then Secretary of State for Education and Science, rejected the change on the ground "that she would not be justified in accepting the implementation of a scheme on the lines proposed".

Today's booklet says: "Thus, four years after the JMB first initiated discussions on ways to remove some of the undesirable features of the advanced level grading scale, some lack of agreement about what should be done carried greater weight than the general agreement, shared by the Secretary of State, that the scale was unsatisfactory.

"The scheme which under such concentrated discussion over a decade ago remains that which the GCE examining boards are still required to operate. It is likely that the weaknesses of the scheme which were exposed to public debate at that time have now been forgotten by many users of advanced level results." The report says that the main weakness of the present scheme is the narrowness of the grade C band. That is caused by guidelines, laid down in 1960, which specify what percentage of candidates entered for the examination can be awarded which grade.

Problems of the GCE Advanced level grading system available form the (Secretary, Joint Matriculation Board, Manchester M15 6EU: free with sae).

Mr David Ruffle recovering in Odstock Hospital, Salisbury with his wife, Cynthia,

Severed arm victim praises workmates

Mr David Ruffle, aged 38, whose left arm was sliced off by a wood plane while he was at work in Farnham, Surrey, said yesterday, 24 hours after having his severed arm sewn on at Odstock Hospital, Salisbury, that he was looking forward to drinking a beer with his left hand.

Mr Ruffle, of Baldery's Farm in Farnham, whose arm and forearm have been screwed together at a right angle, said: "I never thought I would ever have the use of my arm again."

He said he remained conscious after the accident.

- **Mr Roy Tapping, aged 33, a farmworker, is being treated for severe pain at Stoke Mandeville Hospital, Buckinghamshire, three days after his left arm was torn off and he carried it for 500 yards to get help. He is recovering and has been visited by his parents from his home in Bledlow, Buckinghamshire.**

Outspoken lifeboat chief resigns

By Craig Seton

Captain Eric Kemp, secretary of the St Ives lifeboat for more than 10 years, has resigned after being accused at the Penlee lifeboat disaster inquiry of taking part in a "tawdry campaign of spite"

Captain Kemp, a Trinity House pilot at Penzance, insisted yesterday that pressure of work had forced him to leave. But he agreed: "Those in the coastguard service are probably doing a dance of delight that they have got me off their back."

He said people would think that he had resigned because of pressure from the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, which worked closely with the coastguard service and had been embarrassed by his comments before and during the 29-day Penlee inquiry, which ended on April 27. But he denied it, saying: "I have never walked away from a fight in my life."

Captain Kemp, aged 47, strongly criticized the reorganization of the coastguard service and played a leading role in a campaign to have the coastguard station at Land's End restored as a rescue coordinating centre.

He also commented publicly on the role of the coastguard station at Falmouth when it coordinated the ill fated Penlee lifeboat's attempt to rescue a stricken coaster.

His criticism was a central theme at the Penlee inquiry. Mr George Beattie, for the coastguard service, accused him and others of acting like "the witches of Macbeth", throwing dismembered pieces of the coastguard service into a cauldron of controversy.

Captain Kemp said: "I have no regrets, but that accusation hurt and I have asked Mr Beattie to substantiate it. I have got a lot of enemies who would take great pleasure in making an example of me, but nobody should think I have packed it up because of a bit of scrambled egg in the RNLI."

An RNLI official said yesterday: "Captain Kemp was appointed in November, 1972, and we value the splendid service he has given."

Consultant on baby charge suspended

By John Witherow

Mr Anthony Hamilton, a consultant gynaecologist, who has been charged with the attempted murder of an aborted baby, has been suspended from all hospital duties on full pay.

The suspension came after charges were authorised by Sir Thomas Hetherignton, Public Prosecutions, in what is considered to be the first case of its kind.

The north west Thames Health Authority said it took the decision to suspend Mr Hamilton, who is senior consultant obstetrician and gynaecologist at Luton and Dunstable Hospital in Bedforshire, "in accordance with normal health service practice when a serious matter arises concerning a member of staff".

Mr Hamilton, of Foxhills, Old Bedford Road, Luton, who is on a salary of £18,223 a year, will be replaced by another consultant during his suspension, which took effect from Wednesday. *He is due to appear* at Luton magistrates' court on September 14 on a charge that on September 23, last year, he attempted to murder an infant contrary to section 1 (1) of the Criminal Attempts Act, 1981.

The case was initiated by Life the anti-abortion group, which informed the local police. The papers were sent to the director in January. An official in the director's office said that he believed the case was unprecedented.

The charges arose from the birth of Timothy John, son of Jacqueline Cochrane, aged 23, the daughter of Dr Graham Cochrane, of Lodge Farm, Chalton. The baby remained in a special care unit at the hospital and has since been adopted. Seven weeks after the incident Mr David Thelwell, the hospital's admistrator said: "the baby has been discharged. he is very well and gaining weight steadily after his birth".

A DDP spokesman said that this was the first time a doctor has been charged with murder or attempted murder after an abortion since the introduction of the Abortion Act, 1967.

The act says that abortions must not be carried out where the baby could survive apart from the mother. An earlier act defines this as the 28th week of pregency. Prosecuting relating to abortions would normally be brought under this act.

Sheep disease out-breaks amaze and worry vets

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

The British Veterinary Association expressed surprize and concern yesterday at the continuing spread of two parasitical diseases in sheep, one of which is thought to account for up to 15 human deaths a year.

The potentially fatal hydatid disease is believed to be confined to central Wales, Cumbria, the Western Isles, the Orkneys, and Shetland. It is spread by a tapeworm that infects the intestines of dogs and thence sheep feeding on contaminated pasture.

The disease can reinfect dogs scavenging sheep carcases and be transmitted to humans. Its most virulent symptom consist of large cysts in internal organs, *which* may *require surgery and* can cause death.

Mr Jim Allcock, the association's honorary secretary, said yesterday that trials with a worming drug in two valleys in Wales had demonstrated that the disease could be controlled relatively easily at little cost. But there were difficulties over whether control programmes should be funded by the Minsitry of Agriculture or the Department of Health and Social Security.

The association also said that it was "beyond belief" that 66 outbreaks of sheep scab had been confirmed this year, considering that the disease was eradicated in Britain in 1953 and freedom form the disease had been maintained for many years.

It urged farmers to be more vigilant in reporting outbreaks and in ensuring that all sheep were dipped.

- Ministers decided yesterday to take legal powers to stop the *spread of a pigeon disease* which has not been found in Britain before.

A pigeon - adapted strain of paramyxo has been found on three premises near Redruth, Cornwall. There is no cure for the disease, which kills about half of the birds it infects.

Bishop's divorce fears

Traditional church wedding ceremonies could be destroyed as a result of government plans to alter divorce laws, the Bishop of Birmingham, Dr Hugh Montefiore, said yesterday.

He told a diocesan synod in Solihull, West Midlands that vicars could not be expected to act as wedding registrars for the state if the government plans altered the public attitude towards marriage.

The Matrimonial Causes Bill, which proposes radical reforms to allow "quickie" divorce *proceedings after one year of* marriage, could mean that marriage was not regarded as a permanent union, Dr Montefiore said.

"It would involve universal civil marriage followed by a church marriage for those who wished it", he said.

The Bill was outlined in the Queen's Speech. At present, divorce petitions cannot be presented within three years of a wedding, unless courts rule that there has been exceptional hardship or depravity.

Roads cleared of asbestos dust

More than 60 miles of roads in east Shropshire were cleared of dust and debris containing traces of asbestos yesterday after an all-night effort by more than 70 workers using road-sweeping equipment (a Staff Reporter writes).

The roads, covering an area of 15 square miles, had been exposed to the fall-out after the fire at the Army's central ordnance depot at Donnington, Telford, last week.

Wrekin District Council mounted the operation after traces of white and brown asbestos had been found in area exposed to smoke from the fire.

Asbestos figured prominently yesterday in criticisms of the Central Electricity Generating Board and the Ministry of Defence.

The Greater London Council said that it would urge the Government to make the CEGB strip out thousands of tons of asbestos used for lagging in redundant power stations before they are sold, rather than leave the job to private developers.

Erewash Borough Council, in Derbyshire, complained that the Ministry of Defence was using white asbestos sheets in a new air training cadet headquarters

PARLIAMENT June 30 1983

Brittan sets out timetable for cable television

TECHNOLOGY

A Cable Bill dealing with the development of cable systems and services is expected to be introduced in the Commons before Christmas, Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary said when announcing to the Commons the Government timetable for the legislation.

As soon as both Houses of Parliament had debated the White Paper, the Government would invite applications for two kinds of licence: licences for up to about 12 new cable pilot projects which would make a significant contribution to new cable technology, and licences for existing cable operators to start providing new programme services on their cable systems.

The Government would also make notes of guidance available to potential applicants. As a number of groups were already in an advanced stage of planning for new cable systems and had had two months to prepare since the White Paper was publisheed, it would ask for all applications would be assessed by the Department of Trade and Industry and by the Home Office, and it was hoped that decisions would be announced and licences granted by November.

Over the same period the Government would also be granting licences ofr additional services on existing systems, although it would not impose a final date by which those applications should be received. While the Bill was before Parliament the Government hoped to set up the cable authority in a shadow form to give advice on the supervision of the new cable services which might then be in operation and to prepare the ground for the new system which would come into force on the enactment of the Bill.

I believe (he said) that the White Paper offers a positive and constructive approach which will enable us to seize the opportunities which technological innovation presents to us. The full programme of cabling can start once Parliament has a proper opportunity to consider the terms of the Bill we shall bring forward in this session.

In the meantime the first limited steps proposed in the White Paper will ensure that time is not wasted in encouraging industry to get ahead and indeed to keep ahead of our competitors.

Moving that the House approve the White Paper, he said: We cannot guarantee that the potential benefits of cable can ultimately be fully realized, but we take the view that it is not for the Government to be satisfied that the future success of cable is assured before taking the steps which can allow expansion to take place.

The Government believed that those who not only predicted a bright future for cable but were prepared to make the investment to bring it about should be encouraged rather than inhibited. If they succeeded, everybody would gain.

If they failed it was part of the risk which private enterprise assumed in the market economy. The investment and the risk was theirs alone and they did not look to the state for aid or subsidy.

If only one television channel was available it was reasonable to impose a postitive requirement that it should offer a carefully balanced service of information,, education and entertainment catering for as wide a range of interests as possible.

The more channels there were the less justification there was for imposing such reqtirements.

But this did not mean that unfettered freedom should be given to cable programmes. There were two reasons why some defensive constraint continued to be necessary.

The anology of publishing had been used to defend a policy of total liberalization for cable use, but there was a difference between going out to buy a book or magazine and turning a switch on a television set bringing programmes direct into the family living room. There was a need for the more careful setting of standards in the latter case than there was in the former.

Secondly, for a considerable time to come cable would serve only a minority of the population. If during that period it were allowed to cream off from the broadcasting services available to all the attractive programmes for which cable subscribers were prepared to pay that would be indefensible.

The Government's concern was to establish a framework for a flexible, orderly future development while preserving the value of what they already had. It would bring before the House in the present session a Bill based on the White Paper proposals. It would set up the new cable authority and give it the powers to grant franchises for the operation of cable systems and to supervise, albeit with a light touch, the services which they provided.

The Government would not for the moment prescribe either the cable materials to be used or the system design to be adopted. It would be for cable providers to decise whether to lay their systems on a tree and branch design or a star configuration to allow for future conversion to that design which had longer-term attractions.

The approach was to avoid inhibiting developments now by too much interference while providing for and encouraging future progress.

The White Paper proposed that the cable authority would not exercise constant scrutiny of the activities of cable operators. Supervision would be kept to the minimum. In addition to dealing with any complaints that operators might not be conforming to the conditions of their licences the cable authority would have some specific interests – for example, on the use of British material – and would need to assure itself that operators lived up to the promises on which the franchise was awarded.

The restrictions which the Government proposed to place on the ownership of cable operators were designed to avoid the political or religious domination of local systems or control by foreign companies. The cable authority would in addition be obliged to prevent the undue concentration of power and influence by existing media group.

For example, the company holding the ITV franchise for a particular area would not be allowed to control a cable system in the same area, though minority participation was not ruled out.

Monopoly power in broadcasting was a proper source of concern to government and so a proper subject for regulation.

In the last resort the cable authority would be able to refuse to renew a franchise or even to deprive the operator of his franchise at any



Brittan: Shadow authority



Hattersley: Favours BT

time. Short of the ultimate sanction the cable authority would be able to forbid the showing of certain programmes or, if it considered the operator's performance less than satisfactory, to bring him within a closer measure of supervision by requiring for example the advance submission of programme schedules or programmes themselves.

The cable authority would be required to ensure that cable programmes used a "proper proportion" of British material, which was exactly the same obligation which the Broadcasting Act 1981 placed on the IBA.

The interpretation of what constituted a proper proportion would be a matter for the cable authority itself. It would be required to take into account the plans of cable operators in this respect before granting a franchise and to work towards a progressive increase in the proportion of British material as cable established itself and production capability rose.

It was proposed that pay-per-view should be allowed subject to the cable authority ensuring that no cable programme was offered on a pay-per-view basis if the result was to deprive the broadcast viewer of an event customarily shown on an existing channel.

That protection would be underpinned by a ban on exclusive rights for a number of specified events of national importance. The approach was to maximize the choice and new viewing opportunities without jeopardizing existing viewers' interests.

All cable channels must observe the same taste and decency requirements to which the broadcasting authorities were subject and there would be no exception.

Cable channels would be made subject to the Obscene Publications Acts, but the liability of cable operators to the law of the land and to the sanctions of the cable authority would relate only to cable originated programmes.

It was not suggested that they should be held in any way responsible for those broadcast services which would be relayed by cable under the must-carry obligation.

The Government thought it essential to move forward now without waiting for legislation. When the White Paper had been debated in the Commons and the Lords, and the Government invited applications for the installation of new cable systems. It would be for applicants to identify the area which they would like to cable in this way.

The Government did not wish to pre-empt the decisions of the cable authority about how large a franchise area might be so applicants for pilot project licences would be expected to limit themselves to identifiable and self-contained communities of not more than about 100,000 homes.

The Government would not be inviting competitive applications for specific areas, nor initiating local consultations about which applicant was the best to provide services in that area. But this did not mean that applications would readily be granted.

Only a limited number of licences were on offer and the maximum number would not necessarily be granted. One of the purposes of interim licensing was to encourage the development of British technology.

It was exceptional that a start should be approved before legislation was passed, and only justified in the case of applications which met the criteria of offering the most positive contribution to the application of advanced technology in this field and at the same time a comprehensive range of programme services and the capability for two-way "interactive" services.

For existing cable systems, he would be prepared to license cable operators to start providing additional programme services to their customers and, if necessary, to permit them to stop carrying BBC and ITV services on their cable so long as they provided their subscribers with alternative means of receiving those services without extra charge.

The regulation of programme services, on both new pilot projects and existing systems involved certain problems in advance of the institution of the cable authority.

For example, he would not be prepared to allow new kinds of sponsored programmes or programmes provided by pay-per-view until the cable authority existed to exercise its judgment in the relevant fields.

He did not think that those limitations would represent a serious inhibition on cable during the comparatively short period of his direct responsibility for cable operators' licences.

Mr Roy Hattersley, chief Opposition spokesman on home affairs (Birmingham, Sparkbrook, Lab), said it seemed clear that the technological, economic and social revolution that the cable system represented was irresistible and it would not be right to attempt to stand in its path.

But he was deeply sceptical about the speed and size of the economic effects of the cable systems. There was a welcome note of realism in the Home Secretary's speech and in the White Paper compared with what had been said by ministers and the Prime Minister on the subject.

Nothing he would say was intended to be an expression of vain regret that cable had come at all or a simple statement of Luddism in the face of desirable change, but an attempt to influence the course that the cable revolution would take.

The whole history of industrial innovation, from the spinning jenny to the computer, confirmed that sudden changes had to be carefully regulated if society was to avoid the dire economic and social consequences they could bring about.

He was delighted that substantial increases in the levels of broadcasting safeguards had been added since the last debate and the laisser faire approach had been rightly abandoned.

But great problems remained about how the cable revolution was to come to Britain, not least because the Government stuck unthinkingly to its prejudices about the ownership and management of the system.

Bill to modernise law on parochial charities

HOUSE OF LORDS

The Parochial Charities (Neighbourhood Trusts) Bill, a private member's Bill for the amalgamation of parochial charities for the poor into neighbourhood trusts, which fell with the dissolution of Parliament at the election, was again presented for second reading by *Lady Faithfull* (C) in the House of Lords.

She recalled that when the original Bill was discussed the Government, while not wholly in sympathy with it had agreed to a second reading and accepted a recommendation that a Lords select committee should be set up to look into the position of parochial charities for the poor in England and Wales. She understood this position was unchanged.

There were 140,000 registered charities of which between a quarter and a third comprised parish charities for the poor. Their endowments brought in millions, yet at present, with a few notable exceptions, they were largely a wasted asset.

The Bill recommended the formation of neighbourhood trusts under which a number of trusts in a specified area could group together and join their resources to be allocated according to the wishes of the original donors.

In one charity a man who suffered grievously from a wart in his nose left money for others similarly disfigured. This money had rarely been used. In these days the NHS would take care of such a case: the money could more profitably be used for allied medical problems.

Lord Mishcon, for the Opposition, supporting the proposal for a second reading and for reference to a select committee, said the present law on charity should be considered as a whole. Parliament should reform the law and make it a matter for the twentieth century and not a matter for Queen Elizabeth I.

Lord Foot (L) said that experience over the past 30 years showed that changes in charities would not get anywhere if left on a purely voluntary basis. To ensure that did not happen with the present proposals there had to be a mandatory element if time was not to slip away.

The Bishop of Norwich (the Rt Rev Maurice Wood) said the original purpose of many charities had become inhibited by time and changing social conditions. Therefore the Bill was liberalizing rather than restaining.

The Bishops were agreed in general terms that the Bill was a proper way of approaching the matter. With a large number of small charities there was bound to be waste and inefficiency and



Faithfull: Large amount of wasted assets

therfore a strangulation of charity which could be used if it could be brought up to date through a new measure.

Lord Renton (C) said it was time for a general look at the 1960 Act, and a select committee would be able at the same time to look at the Small Charities Bill.

A misgiving he had about the Parochial Charities Bill was that it excluded ecclesiastical charities. They would be included if they were for the education of the poor, but so many were not and the definition of poor and become rather different in the present modern society.

Lady Lane-Fox (C) said the public could not afford there to be in their midst pockets of money sitting idly by. Trusts must be pretected from greedy eyes and hands but given that protection they should be able to support schemes designed to aleviate proverty and need. Now was the time for files and records to be shaken free of dust and cobwebs and bought into the era of information technology.

Lord Allan of Abbeydale (Ind) said there were many parochial charities with such tiny incomes they could not do much on their own, but linked together they could do something worth while.

Lord Elton, Under Secretary of State, Home Office, said the effect of the Bill would be to level out charitable resources and deflect them from the specific charities and areas chosen by the benefactors. The Charity Commission had already helped to carry out on a voluntary basis what Lady Faithfull wanted to do by compulsion.

He could not accept the view that there should be any kind of Government compulsion.

The compulsory amalgamation by the state of voluntary organizations in the Government's view offended against the spirit of charity law. Charity was voluntary giving and charity law was based on the importance of perserving that principle.

The Bill was largely indiscriminate in applications and the cost implications were not inconsiderable. While the Government could not support the Bill in its current form it had served to show the difficulties surrounding parochial charities.

There were no easy solutions in matters as complex as this. The conclusions of a select committee would provide a valuable insight into what should be done.

The Bill was read a second time and referred to a select committee.

Large majority for Government

The Government had a majority of 168 at the end of the House of Commons debate on the Queen's Speech on Wednesday. A Labour amendment regretting that the Speech set forth proposals which reinforced the policies which had weakened British industry grievously in the past four years was rejected by 375 votes to 207-Government majority, 168.

A Liberal-SDP amendment regretting the lack of evidence in the Speech that the Government intended to moderate its policies to make them acceptable to the majority of the British people was rejected by 366 votes to 23-Government majority, 343.

During the later stages of the debate,

Mr Thomas Sackville (Bolton West, C), in a maiden speech, said employing many of his constituents British aerospace Dynamics had done research and development to a high level for a RAF missile requirement. The decision on the purchase of this equipment had been repeately delayed. If the rival American system was chosen there would be at least 1,000 redundancies at British Aerospce, the loss of much advanced technology which would never be recovered, and up to perhaps £500m in export sales.

Ms Clare Short (Birmingham, Ladywood, Lab) in a maiden speech said the Government must not think its increased majority was a mandate for its policies. It had had a smaller vote than last time. Its policies were divisive and destructive to society and if there were no changes she feared for everyone.

Mr Michael Heward (Folkestone and Hythe, C), in a maiden speech, said the code of practice on the closed shop meant it was likely a worker who refused to strike and lost his job would get compensation but that was not good enough. Such a worker should be entitled to know that he could not be sacked for refusal to strike without having all the remedies available tohim that were available to workers sacked for being members of, or proposing to join, trade unions.

Mr John Silkin (Lewisham, Deptford, Lab), Opposition spokesman on Commons affairs, said the Prime Minister was intent on writing in a role for herself as a major counter-revolutionary figure of the 20th century.

With her leadership the Tory Party had abandoned the middle way of Harold Macmillan. Liberals and the SDP had talked of themselves as the mould breakers, but the real mould breaker was the Prime Minister.

Mrs Thatcher's philosophy was not the encouragement of freedom but of selfishness which could flourish only in the short term because unemployment affected the stability of the whole country.

Mr John Biffen, Lord Privy Seal and Leader fo the House, said this would be a watershed Parliament. A new political landscape was being created.

The proposition from the Government side was clear – there must be a revival in economic activity as a precondition for a reduction in unemployment.

Over the past four years of so they had shifted the centre ground in British politics. We invited the Opposition (he added) to accommodate themselves to the new landscape.

A Labour amendment deploring the absence from the Queen's Speech of proposals to help manufacturing industry or reduce unemployment was rejected by 112 votes to 38-Government majority, 74, at the end of the House of Lords debate on the Queen's Speech on Wednesday night.

A Liberal amendment noting that the Government had the support of only 31 per cent of the electorate and noting the absence of practical measures to increase prosperity and reduce unemployment was rejected by 112 votes to 46-Government majority, 66.

Merseyside riots 'not predicted'

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, denied a suggestion made to her during question time in The Commons that the "Think Tank" had predicted the Toxteth riots. She refused to publish the report from the Central Policy Review Staff.

Mr Robert Wareing (Liverpool, West Derby, Lab) had asked her: Will she publish the report of the Central Policy Review Staff referring to the third report from the Select Committtee on the Environment which prediced the disorders in Merseyside and to which her Government had no response at the time?

Mrs Thatcher: It is not the general practice to publish reports from the Central Policy Review Staff. In very rare exceptions it is done. The vast majority, under all governments, are not published.

That report did not predict the Toxteth riots. It did however take the view that if high unemployment persisted and that if the entire region became one of concentrated disadvantage the existing support services and income distributory mechanism would be inadequate to prevent social unrest.

Labour MPs: It is the same thing.

● **Mr Jeffrey Rooker** (Birmingham, Perry Barr, Lab) asked the Prime Minister: Does she believe that families of the unemployed and the unemployed should be able to purchase the same amount of food, fuel and clothing from their unemployment benefit one year compared with another? Yes or no?

Mrs Thatcher: That will depend very much on their choice of foods and the movement in food prices (Labour protests). This year food prices increased by only one per cent which is a record never exceeded by the Labour Government.

Mr Michael Foot, the Leader of the Opposition (Blaenau Gwent): Will she not withdraw the answer she has just given about the choice of foods?

Does she not think that is an insulting way to treat them? Does she not think it is most deplorable this Parliament should have been forced to start with controversy on pay that may go to unemployed people?

Has she not recognized that her policies may be adding to the seven million people already forced to live on means tested supplementary benefit? Does she say to them their standard of living merely depends on their choice of food?

Mrs Thatcher: How they use their national insurance and supplementary benefit is wholly a matter for their choice (Labour interruptions).

It is an essential part of the national insurance system and supplementary benefit system, which is in addition, if national insurance is not enough, that there is sufficient there for a reasonable standard of living and for housing. How people wish to use it is for them.

If they require extra for specific purposes, for example heating allowance, extra is available.

Mr Foot: Does she recall the controversy we had in the last Parliament about the cut in unemployment benefit? Before the cuts unemployment again, will she arrange for a debate so that this House of Commons may take into account what she said about the unemployed and their choice of food?

Mrs Thatcher: The arrangements for uprating national insurance benefits are announced once a year. They are always debated. In so far as insufficient supplementary benefit is available, many of the unemployed do avail themselves of these increases which are for that purpose.

● **Mr John Townend** (Bridlington, C) said to the Prime Minister: There is growing public concern at the availability of video tapes offering hard porn and extreme violence. What action does the Government intend to take to deal with the problem?

Mrs Thatcher: I recognize the great concern caused by this matter. That is why we referred to it in our party manifesto at the election. It is not enough to have a voluntary regulation. We must bring in a law to regulate this matter. The Home Secretary is now considering precisely what form the law should take.

● **Mr Jonathan Aitken** (Thanet South, C) asked Mrs Thatcher to clarify the situation caused by the Opposition request for a large number of new Labour peerages.

There seems to be a certain illogicality (he said) in a party which, during an election, campaigns for abolition of the House of Lords and now campaigns for 26 failed candidates to be put in there

Mrs Thatcher: I cannot reveal in any way the talks between the Leader of the Opposition and me, which are wholly confidential.

Pressure to curb cost of CAP

AGRICULTURE

The Government believes that the growth of EEC spending on the common agricultural policy should be less and lower than the growth in own resources, **Mr Michael Jopling**, making his first appearance in the House as the new Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said during questions

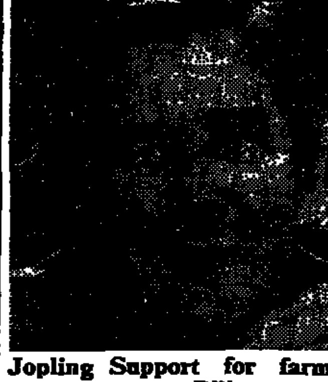
Mr Dale Campbell-Savours (Workington, Lab) asked if the minister intended to seek to secure a reduction in Community resources devoted to the common agricultural policy.

Mr Jopling: I shall press for effective action to tackle the problems of surplus production and limit the growth of expenditure through restraint on support prices and such other measures as are practicable and negotiable.

The European Council recently agreed that concrete steps should be taken to ensure effective control of agricultural expenditure. We shall be pursuing this objective in the forthcoming negotiations but I doubt whether it would be in the United Kingdom's best interests to publish a White Paper setting out our negotiating stance in advance.

Mr Campbell-Savours: Many of us who have supported the Community over the years feel that it discredits itself by persisting in allocating escalating resources to the agricultural budget, increasing from 62 per cent of total resources last year to 70 per cent this year. Can he give an assurance that in the current year the level of resources allocated will not exceed that of last year as a percentage of the total budget, nor exceed it in terms of the cash paid.

Mr Jopling: He talked about the share in the money spent on the CAP of the total community budget and he quoted current figures. I would remind him it was only in 1978 under his Government that that share was 80 pr cent. What the Government has said on this occasion and have been saying recently is that we believe that the growth of spending on the CAP should be less and lower than the growth in own resources.



Jopling Support for farm tenants Bill

Mr Edward Taylor (Southend East, C): Will he show the same firmness and resolve in reforming the CAP as he used to get us into the lobbies to *support EEC issues*

Two thirds of all the CAP costs are now devoted not to protecting farmers but to dumping surplusses in Russia and elsewhere at knockdown prices when we have mountains at an all time high.

If the Government means business on CAP reform, is it not about time it gave us some idea of how it thinks the job should be done and how it expects the Common Market to take it seriously if it will not even give us the slightest outline of how it thinks it should be done?

Mr Jopling: I hope that on matters over the period ahead of us he will be as cooperative with me as he has been in the past. Between now and August 1 the Commission will be looking at a number of aspects of the CAP and examining the need for strict financial guidelines.

This examination is intended to result in concrete steps to ensure effective control. Regarding sales of produce to the Soviet Union, the Government remains opposed to subsidized sales of butter to the Soviet Union.

Mr Robin Corbett (Birmingham, Erdington, Lab): Will he regard it as his role *to* seek to *reduce* the wasteful expenditure on this expensive CAP so that more resources can be put into the social fund and regional development?

Mr Jopling: It is the intention of the Government to assist the Commission in making proposals before August 1 whereby the growth in agricultural spending increases at a slower rate than the growth in own resources.

Farm tenancy Bill in the autumn

The Government hopes to introduce soon after the summer recess legislation promised in its election manifesto and the Queen's Speech to make more farming tenancies available in England and Wales, **Mr Michael Jopling**, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said at question time in the Commons.

He added that an important part of the balanced package of proposals which the new legislation would implement related to the succession provisions of the 1976 Act. While all existing succession rights would be unaffected, new tenancies would be subject to lifetime security of tenure only. These proposals had the full support of the NFU and the Country Landowners' Association.

Mr William Benyon (Milton Keynes, C): Without the cooperation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, these measures will not be sufficient.

Mr Jopling: If there are other matters which are for the Chancellor, no doubt Mr Benyon will raise those points with him. I am concerned that we take steps within my responsibility to make more tenancies available and give new opportunities to the many young men who are clamouring for them.

Mr Richard Body (Holland with Boston, C): Would he agree to discuss the matter with the Tenant Farmer's Association and the Small Farmers' Association?

Mr Jopling: I am happy to discuss these matters with interested parties. I have seen the Tenant Farmers' Association proposals. They broadly support the NFU/C LA agreement, although they would with to go rather further

Finance Bill next week

The main business in the House of Commons next week will be:

Monday: Petroleum Royalties (Reliefs) Bill, second reading.

Tuesday: Housing and Building Control Bill, second reading.

Wednesday: Finance Bill, second reading.

Thursday: Proceedings on Local Authorities (Expenditure Powers) Bill.

Friday: Debate on the youth training scheme

The main business in the House of Lords will be:

Monday: Debate on the report of the Science and Technology Committee on engineering and research.

Tuesday: Data Protection Bill, second reading.

Wednesday: Debate on difficulties of school leavers.

Thursday: Debate on White Paper on cable systems and services.

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Debate on London.

21 years of arrests for 'Police 5'

By Kenneth Gosling

The longest-running television programme in the Midlands, apart from *Coronation Street*, is *Police 5* presented by Mr Shaw Taylor aged 58, will celebrate today at a party in London, where the programme began 21 years ago with the reluctant consent of the Metropolitan Police.

The programme still runs in London and Birmingham.

What began with a series of six programmes, the first succeeding in tracing the mothers of two abandoned babies, is now recognized as an important adjunct to the work of the police.

This week's Metropolitan Police report acknowledged that in 64 armed robberies described by Mr Taylor, 40 arrests were made. He broadcast information about 29 murders, and there were 10 arrests.

The main crime now is armed robbery, Mr Taylor says. "Murders will go on for ever and nothing will stop them, certainly not hanging, which is no deterrent in my book. They are mainly spur-of-the-moment crimes.

"When we started in 1962 gangs never used arms. Then the banks made it more difficult and up went security screens. Now they wait until the cash gets outside on the pavement and threaten the lives of the guards. No one wants to lose his life for the sake of cash."

The future of crime detection lies in criminal intelligence, Mr Taylor says. "The one big deterrent is the certainty of being caught. The police come in for a few knocks, but quite a lot is happening the public knows nothing about.

Because crime is a national problem Mr Shaw offered Channel 4 the idea, conceived by Mr Steven White, of a national programme called *Blue Net*. It was rejected. Now he says the BBC has picked up the suggestion

Mr Taylor: "Key to detection is criminal intelligence".

More files may be kept secret

Whitehall believes that pressure for data protection could mean that fewer government files are declassified and released under the Public Records Acts, it was disclosed yesterday in an official document (Peter Hennessey writes).

The annual report of the Lord Chancellor's Advisory Council of Public Records recognizes that it may be necessary to keep some papers closed beyond the 30-year norm.

"When information has been given in confidence but members are concerned that even when names have been removed from documents, making the possibility of identification extremely remote, departments are still reluctant to open them at the normal time."

Lord Donaldson of Kingsbridge, Master of the Rolls and chairman of the advisory council, said: "We have been told that they are likely to be increasingly cautious about releasing such records because of the pressure for data protection".

The twentyfourth annual report of the Keeper of Public Records on the work of the Public Record Office and *The twentyfourth report of the Advisory Council on Public records, 1982* (Stationery Office, £4.15).

Race complaint over wine report rejected

A reference by Auberon Waugh in his wine column in the *Tatler* was in bad taste but it was not improper to publish it, the Press Council ruled today.

The Camden Committee for Community Relations in London complained that part of the column, written under the nom-de-plume Crispin de St Crispian, was grossly offensive to West Indians.

In the column Mr Waugh had said that writers on wine had to use extravagent, absurd comparisons. It would not do to say expensive wine was "jolly good" or "absolutely delicious".

He wrote: "People who have skimped on wine should be made to suffer for it. Their wine should be compared to a creaky old woman's bicycle in a Merseyside cul-de-sac, a bunch of dead chrysanthemums on the grave of a stillborn West Indian baby."

Mr Chris Adamson, Camden community relations officer, told the Magazine that at best the comparison was in extremely bad taste and at worst it could be considered racist.

Miss Tina Brown, then editor in chief, replied that there was no question of racism. Mr Waugh was using the illustration to evoke pity. He was comparing poor wine to something sad and depressing.

Mr Waugh replied to the complaint in an article in the *Spectator*: "What would the Camden committee make of the third witch's chant in Shakespeare's Macbeth, with its references to 'liver of blaspheming Jew, nose of Turk, and finger of birth-strangled babe'? Would they ban it?"

The Press Council's adjudication was:

The article was characteristic of its author's usual style and the Press Council feels that while this allusion was in significantly bad taste he no doubt intended it so to be. The phrase would have been regarded by many people, regardless of race, as deeply offensive and as is clear from the evidence was found so by some who read it. It has to be viewed in the context of the article as a whole, however, and matters of taste are usually within the discretion of the editor. The Press Council is unable to find that the editor improperly exercised her discretion in publishing the phrase. Accordingly, the complaint against *Tatler* is not upheld.

Njonjo quits as MP to await results of inquiry into treason allegations

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

Mr Charles Njonjo, who was suspended on Wednesday from his post as Kenya's Minister of Constitutional Affairs, yesterday resigned his seat as an MP.

A judicial inquiry, under Mr Justice Miller, a judge of the Kenya High Court, is to investigate the allegations that have centred on Mr Njonjo since President Daniel arap Moi announced early in May that foreign powers were grooming an unnamed Kenyan to become President in his place.

President Moi's dramatic statement led to an unprecedented political furore here, with frequent calls for the "traitor" to be amed and punished.

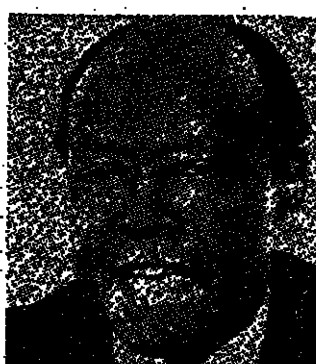
Although the President has named no one, Kenyans have widely assumed that he was referring to Mr Njonjo, who was Attorney-General of Kenya until 1980. He retired in that year from his civil service post and entered Parliament in a by-election for the Kikuyu constituency, near Nairobi.

Shortly before his suspension as minister, Nr Njonjo issued a statement declaring his loyalty to President Moi and insisting that he had never aspired to the offices of president or Vice-President.

General elections are to be held in Kenya in September, and the present Parliament will be dissolved soon. For this reason, the Kikuyu seat is likely to remain vacant until the elections.

There is no indication so far of the composition of the judicial inquiry, or its terms of reference. It could clear the air considerably, since ministers and others who have been criticizing Mr Njonjo, usually in general terms, will now be required to substantiate their allegations.

The inquiry is to make its findings known to President Moi, but it is not yet known whether it will complete its work before nomination day for the general election. If he is vindicated by the inquiry, Mr Njonjo will presumably be free to stand for Parliament again.



Mr Njonjo: 'Never aspired to be president.'

In a leading article yesterday, *The Kenya Times*, organ of the ruling Kenya African National Union (Kanu), suggested that Mr Njonjo might have taken the opportunity to resign "with dignity" when the controversy first erupted.

"The traitor issue has caused the country considerable agony. It has split the members of Parliament into two groups, those who are said to have been bought by Njonjo with money, and those who are reported to have resisted the temptation to be bought."

Mr Njonjo was conspicuously close to President Moi from the time he succeeded the late President Kenyatta in 1978 until last year. But since then he has not been prominent at presidential functions.

Educated at Fort Hare University, South Africa, and Gray's Inn, London, he is married (to a British-born wife) and has three children.



Indian cosmonauts, who are training for a joint Soviet-Indian space flight, at the Gagarin Cosmonauts' Training Centre.

Tensions in Argentine admitted by Bignone

From Andrew Thompson
Buenos Aires

President Bignone of Argentina has recognized the growing tension in the country, acknowledging that his government faces its "most difficult moment". His statement coincided with renewed court investigations of military officers, signs of a deteriorating economic situation, and growing intensity in the party political battle.

Speaking at a Cabinet meeting, the President said that with four months to go before the elections scheduled for October 30, his administration had entered "the time period of those who are on their way out". It was now impossible for it to generate new political support, and it was too early for a consensus to be formed around an incoming administration (neither of the main parties has nominated its presidential candidate).

The President's statements have been interpreted as a response to coup rumours which have spread through Buenos Aires. The Roman Catholic Church is due to release a document condemning the "coup mentality".

It is widely felt that important sectors of the armed forces are increasingly worried by court cases against their officers, accused of crimes in the "dirty war" against guerrillas in the 1970s, and the prospect of more investigations under a democratic administration.

One of many court cases causing concern is the investigation of the deaths of Osvaldo Cambiaso and Eduardo Pereira Rossi on May 14. A court has questioned the official version that they were killed by police after they opened fire on a patrol car, and has heard evidence that they were tortured and shot.

● NEW YORK: Argentina has called for a resumption of negotiations with Britain over the sovereignty of the Falklands, AFP reports.

The Argentine UN representative, Señor Carlos Manuel Muniz, said in a letter to Señor Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the Secretary-General, that, while seeking talks, Argentina – and all Latin America – would never agree to "British colonialism" being maintained in the islands indefinitely. Señor Muniz said London's preconditions for opening sovereignty talks were unacceptable to Argentina.

US to cover Delhi atom spare needs

From Michael Hamlyn
Delhi

One of the principal sources of friction which has been upsetting relations between the United States and India was resolved yesterday to the apparent satisfaction of both sides.

After a day-long series of meetings here between Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, and his Indian counterpart, Mr Narasimha Rao, a settlement was announced in the dispute over the supply of spare parts for the nuclear power station at Tarapur outside Bombay.

According to the formula announced by Mr John Hughes, the Assistant Secretary of State, India will seek the spare parts it needs outside the United States. If it fails to find a satisfactory supply, Mr Hughes said, President Reagan has decided that he will take the necessary actions to supply them from America.

Another issue between the two countries was not so happily settled, however. India was anxious to press the Americans over the US objection to Indian drawings from the International Development Agency and the Asian Development Bank, and brought both Mr Pranab Mukherjee, the Minister for Finance, and Mr L. K. Jha, one of Mrs Gandhi's economic advisers, to a working lunch.

Another French A-test in Pacific

From Diana Geddes, Paris

The French Government refused yesterday to comment on reports from New Zealand that France had carried out a further undergound nuclear test at Mururoa in the South Pacific. The 50-kiloton explosion was recorded by seismologists in Wellington at 5.46 am GMT on Wednesday.

It is believed to be France's third test explosion this year and the fifty-fifth snce testing began at Mururoa in 1975. The Australian Government threatened last month to make no further shipments of uranium to France while France continued to carry out nuclear tests.

The Foreign Ministry said yesterday that it never announced, confirmed or commented on its nuclear tests in the Pacific.

M Régis Debray, special adviser to President Mitterrand, has just returned from a tour of countries in the South Pacific during which he proposed that each country affected by the tests should send observers to the Mururoa atoll to see security conditions there. The Australian Government has not yet replied.

The report of a French Government committee of inquiry into the consequences of nuclear tests and the stability of the Mururoa atoll is expected to be published at the end of this month. It has already submitted its main conclusions to M Charles Hernu, the Defence Minister.

M Hernu confirmed in an interview with a West German magazine this week that some of the tests concern the so-called neutron bomb. M Hernu said that he had personally been present during one of the neutron bomb tests at Mururoa. That comment was understood to refer to a visit made by him in the autumn of 1981.

British girl of 11 raped and killed in Texas

Fort Worth (AP) – An 11-year-old British girl who had been in the United States only a month was strangled after being raped, the medical examiners in Tarrant County, Texas, has decided.

Police had few leads in the abduction and killing of Julie Fuller of Arlington, whose nude body was discovered on Tuesday on the bank of the Trinity river here, investigators said.

The girl was the daughter of Colin and Janet Fuller, who moved to the United States from Corringham near Basildon in search of employment.

Bosses withdraw from fund for jobless

From Our Own Correspondent Paris

The CNPF, France's main employers' federation, has decided to pull out of Unedic, the state unemployment fund which it runs jointly with the unions, as a mark of its exasperation with the Government's decision to increase the employers' levies to the fund.

The tax, social security and unemployment burdens borne by industry are already higher than anywhere else in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and employers have longed complained that they could not expect to become competitive with their main foreign trading partners unless that burden were reduced.

The Government decided to increase contributions to the unemployment fund by 1 per cent, 0.6 per cent being borne by employers and 0.4 per cent by workers, to help to reduce the *huge 12 billion franc deficit* (more than £1 billion) which the fund was expected to face by the end of the year.

The employers say that their share of that increase will mean a rise in industrial costs of 6 billion francs in a full year.

Ousted mayor 'had women fans on payroll'

Harare (AFP) – The Zimbabwe Government has removed Mr Kombayi as Mayor of Gweru because of gross corruption and mismanagement, Parliament has been told.

Mr Enos Chikonore, Minister of Local Government and Housing, on Wednesday read a catalogue of 29 instances of Mr Kombayi's maladministration.

They included reports that he billed the city council for large hotel and bar bills, purchased a construction company and awarded it contracts and evicted city tenants so his friends and supporters could move in. Mr Kombayi also put 32 women supporters on the city payroll who were paid a total of 70,000 Zimbabwe dollars (£45,000) so they could organize rallies and other shows of support for him.

Released Unita hostages fly to South Africa

Johannesburg (Reuter) – A group of hostages held in Angola for three months by anti-Government guerrillas arrived in Johannesburg yesterday in an aircraft with Red Cross markings

Earlier the Red Cross in Geneva had said that an aircraft was waiting at Johannesburg to fly the hostages to Kinshasa, the Zairean capital, where they would be handed over to Czechoslovak representatives.

The hostages were among 66 Czechs and 20 Portuguese captured by the Unita rebel army during a raid on an industrial complex near the Angolan port of Moçâmedes

Officials at the airport had no immediate details of the number of passengers, but Czech officials in Geneva said that 45 Czechoslovaks were airlifted out of Angola. They said there were 21 children, 17 women and seven men.

Unita said in a statement issued in Lisbon that the men were being released for health reasons. The other men, whose good health had been verified by the International Red Cross, would be held for exchange with Unita leaders jailed in Angola and, if Britain wished, for seven jailed British mercenaries.

● LONDON: Britain is unlikely to become involved in an attempt by Unita to do a deal with the Angola Government over the release of prisoners (Henry Stanhope writes).

Foreign Office sources last night indicated that Britain was maintaining close contact at a high level with Angola, whose Government had promised to release the British mercenaries this year when the time was "appropriate".

Arafat group holds out in Bekaa

Frightened teenage army awaits attack

From Robert Fisk, Jdita, Lebanon

Mr Yassir Arafat's last outpost in the south-western edge of the Bekaa Valley is held by 40 teenagers, some of whom possess automatic rifles and most of whom are frightened. They are surrounded by Syrian troops and were last night waiting to be attacked by the ever-growing army of Palestinian mutineers who have blasted their way into almost every Palestine Liberation Organization base across the floor of the Bekka.

"Do you think there will be a battle tonight?" a boy of perhaps 15 asked as he tried to offer us coffee in that desperate sort of way that people adopt when fear and politeness fill their mind at the same time.

His friends gather round him, young men with uncombed hair whose only serious defence was a badly constructed wall of sandbags.

"We are for Abu Ammar (Yassir Arafat)," another youth announced, "but look", and he pointed across the little laneway, beyond a copse where Syrian armour had just been dug into the hillside.

There were three Syrian tanks nestling in the soft earth and when we looked very closely, we realized we were staring straight down their gun barrels.

The Arafat guerrillas here long ago found that their telephone and telex lines to the northern Lebanese city of Tripoli have been cut, and they sat round their small compound on wooden chairs yesterday, holding transistor radios to their ears in an effort to discover their fate.

They know that Mr Arafat himself was addressing a meeting of the PLO'S executive committee about 1,500 miles away in Tunis, but in Jdita yesterday evening it seemed a cruel irrelevancy.

Mr Arafat might receive a new and valid mandate as their leader, but it was difficult to see what help this would be to the young men at the foot of the Lebanon mountains who were waiting for the Syrian guns to fire.

Earlier in the day an officer from Abu Nidal's extremist Palestinian group – responsible for the murder of Israeli and Arab diplomats in Europe and the Middle East – emerged from a camp at Majdaloun, not far from Baalbek, to declare his organization's allegiance to Colonel Abu Moussa, the self-declared leader of the PLO mutineers.

"Arafat is no longer the leader of the PLO", he insisted.

Only a few men from Mr Arafat's loyal Badr Brigade were still holding their tenuous ground farther east. Scarcely four miles away the rebels were standing next to at least eight 120mm and 130mm artillery pieces newly captured from Fatah guerillas.

In the area immediately to the north of the Israeli-Syrian ceasefire line, Mr Arafat's military strength has thus been effectively wiped out.



Arafat's older army: Palestinian guerrillas loyal to the embattled PLO leader outside the Bedaoui refuge camp in northern Lebanon.

Troops protest before Begin house

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Growing discontent within the Israeli Army about their continued presence in Lebanon is manifesting itself in a dramatic new way, with troops returning or about to be sent across border demonstrating their anger personally outside the Jerusalem residence of Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister.

Yesterday, 10 soldiers from a single unit which had just completed its latest Lebanon tour took part in an anti-war protest in front of the building on Balfour Street. Standing close to a board which showed the latest total of Israeli dead as 501, they carried a petition signed by 36 other reservists in the same unit and also in favour of a unilateral withdrawal.

The protest came less than a week after the precedent was set when a number of reserve paratroopers just mobilized for Lebanon duty came to the residence to demonstrate their opposition to keeping Israeli troops there.

It has also been disclosed that the wives of 100 army reservists have written to Lieutenant-General Moshe Levy, the new Chief of Staff, complaining that their husbands were being sent to Lebanon for the fourth time in a year.

Against this background of discontent, Mr Philip Habib, President Reagan's special envoy, flew to Israel yesterday for the second round of talks here during his latest Middle East shuttle mission.

Strauss likely to see Honecker on trip to East Germany

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Herr Franz Josef Strauss, the Prime Minister of Bavaria and a vociferous proponent of a harder line towards East Berlin, is to travel to East Germany and will probably hold talks with Herr Erich Honecker, the East German leader, in Dresden at the end of this month, according to reports here.

News of the visit comes after the disclosure that the West German Government had formally approved an unprecedentedly large credit guarantee of DM1,000m (£253m) for East Germany, and is a further indicator of the efforts Bonn is making to prevent a deterioration in relations with East Berlin in the wake of the likely deployment here this autumn of new Nato missiles.

Herr Strauss and his wife recently applied for a visa to go through East Germany to Warsaw, where they will pay a private visit to a relation in the West German Embassy there.

The East German leadership, which has frequently attacked Herr Strauss as the symbol of West German revanchism, holding him responsible recently for the cancellation of the Honecker visit here, let it be known that Herr Honecker would be available for talks. Herr Strauss then decided to stop in East Germany on his return for three or four days.

A spokesman of the Christian Social Union refused to confirm the meeting, saying only that *Die Welt*, which published the report, knew more about it than Herr Strauss. But in view of Bavaria's important participation in the credit guarantee, Herr Strauss is now thought to be eager to be seen playing a part in the improvement of relations.

Herr Honecker saw Herr Hans-Jocken Vogel leader of the Social Democratic opposition, on a private visit earlier this year, and expressed his wish to take up his postponed visit here. There is speculation he may come in the spring.

Chancellor Kohl will discuss relations between the two Germanies during his talks in Moscow next week and will brief Herr Strauss immediately on his return.

The Government has been pleasantly surprised at Herr Honecker's willingness to meet Herr Strauss,

There are hopes that the East Germans, whom Dr Kohl recently challenged to reciprocate Bonn's efforts to improve relations, may be ready to lower the minimum currency exchange rate for Western visitors, and allow more East Germans to visit relatives in the West.

● BERLIN: East Germany marked the full posthumous rehabilitation of Walter Ulbricht, who built the Berlin Wall, with the announcement of an official biography (Reuter reports). He was toppled from the party leadership by his protégé, Herr Honecker.

Congress to investigate briefing leak

Washington–A House of Representatives sub-commitoe has begun a congressional investigation into how President Reagans's election campaign aides obtained President Carters's briefing papers for their crucial nationally televised debate in October 1980.

The sub-committee is under the chairmanship of Mr Donald Albosta (Democrats, Michigan) and deals with human resources and the Government Ethics Act. The Justice Department is also investigating the matter at the request of the White House. Former Vice-President Walker Mondale said he believes Mr Reagan knows who took the material from the Carter staff. "This President had a duty to tell us... it's a dirty business and they know it."

Charges over Irish arrests

Paris, (Reuter)–Major José Windels, a French anti-terrorist gendarme officer, has been charged with persuading witnesses to give false evidence in a case over the arrest last August of three Irish nationals.

Mr Michael Plunkett, Mr Stephen King and Miss Mary Reid were held for nine months without trial, accused of possessing arms and explosives. They were released last month.

Oilman faces fraud charge

Mexico City (NYT) – In a dramatic step-up of its campaign against official corruption, Mexico has charged Señor Jorge Diaz Serrano, the former head of Petroleos Mexicanos (Pemex) and architect of the country's oil boom with defrauding the state oil monopoly of $34m (about £22m).

Señor Diaz Serrano, once considered a possible president, is a federal senator. The attorney general's office announced that it would request the lifting of his congressional immunity.

Spying buoy

Providence, Rhode Island – A buoy bearing the markings "USSR, Academy of Science" pulled in by a fisherman earlier this year has been identified as a Soviet spying device aimed at submarines, the *Providence Journal* said.

Rubbish delivery

Santa Cruz de Tenerife (AP) – To protest against ocean dumping of radioactive waste by Britain, ecologists dumped several hundred rubbish bags outside the British consulate here. But removed them later.

Heart check

Brasilia (Reuter) – President Joao Figueiredo of Brazil is to go to the United States for heart checks. The president, who is 65, had a heart attack two years ago.

Jesuit freed

Vienna (AP)–Father Frantisek Lizna, a Jesuit member of the Charter 77 human rights group, has been released from prison after serving a 27-month term for "anti-state activity". He had been sentenced after meeting West German clerics.

Hero drowns

Monroe, Louisiana (AP) – Joe Delaney, a star running back of the Kansas City Chiefs football team, drowned after jumping into a pond to rescue three boys aged 11. One boy drowned and another was in a critical condition.

Dog addicts

Manila (Reuter) – Dogs trained to sniff out heroin at airports in the Philippines rapidly become addicted. After a year, they lose their effectiveness and eventually have to be put down to spare them futher suffering.

Peep-show protest in Hamburg

From Our Own Correspondent
Bonn

Ogling was on the house in Hamburg on Wednesday as 300 naked peep-show girls writhed and cavorted for free on their turntable stages in protest at the city's decision to bring down the viewing hatches for good at the end of the year.

Their four-hour display in the seven sex establishments in Hamburg's famous Reperbahn district was intended to draw attention to their plight since a local ruling that commercial voyeurism is "contrary to morals", degrades women to sexual objects and violates their dignity.

The girls, who earn around 150 Deutsche marks (£33) a day, however, are more concerned about their pocket than their honour. They took to the streets in order not to have to take to the streets for a living. Accompanied by some male admirers of their performances, they marched through the centre of Hamburg last week with megaphones and banners saying "We want to go on peeping"("peepen"in German).

Hamburg, long famous for its permissive attitude to commercialized sex, is the latest of a number of cities that have harkened to the protests of women's movements and banned slot-machine voyeurism. Peep-shows have already been closed down in Frankfurt, and fierce debates are going on in city councils across the country on whether they should retract concessions made in the steamy seventies.

The precendent was set recently by the federal administration courin West Berlin, which ruled that peep-shows–in which men in individual cabins inserted money to open hatches on to the stage where a naked woman performed–were different from striptease shows. The first encouraged an "atmosphere of a mechanized and automated business", where a view of a naked woman could be bought like goods in a slot-machine, whereas a stripper was performing in front of an audience she could see. Ironically, Munich, the capital of Roman Catholic, conservative Bavaria, has just decided that peep-shows are not "contrary to morals" and can continue to function.

Foreign Office guarded on Hongkong report

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

A report that Britain has acknowledged China's right to sovereignty over Hongkong "did not accurately reflect the British position", the Foreign Office said last night.

But officials refused to comment further on the report in the latest issue of the authoritative *Far East Economic Review*, which was published yesterday.

Indirect acknowledgment of China's claim to sovereignty after the British lease on Hongkong's New Territories expires in 14 years' time was contained in a letter sent by Mrs Margaret Thatcher to Mr Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese leader, according to the weekly magazine.

China has always wanted Britain to concede the sovereignty issue before moving on in the joint talks to discuss how best to achieve Peking's two other objectives: the continuing stability and prosperity of the colony. But informed Whitehall sources last night were still insisting that sovereignty, stability and prosperity were indivisible and could not be dealt with separately.

Kim to see President

Seoul (AFP, Reuter) – The South Korean opposition leader, Mr Kim Young Sam, yesterday declared he was prepared to meet President Chun Doo Hwan to discuss his demand for greater democracy.

As he left hospital after a hunger strike he told press that an emissary of the President came to see him a month ago on the thirteenth day of his hunger strike to inform him that the President was willing to meet him to discuss his political demands.

Mr Kim told the press he would continue a struggle to win his political demands. These included the immediate release from prison and rehabilitation of all political prisoners, including dissident students, as well as the lifting of a political ban still imposed on some 300 politicians.

Euro-MPs seek to squeeze more power out of budget issue

From Ian Murray, Strasbourg

The "British problem" is to be exploited mercilessly by the European Parliament in an attempt by members to win more power for themselves from the other institutions of the EEC.

During the debate in Strasbourg yesterday on the outcome of the European summit in Stuttgart earlier this month, speaker after speaker stressed how meagre the achievements of this tough meeting of the EEC leaders had been.

Most of them made clear that, unless much greater progress was made by the end of the year, they would not hesitate to block the 1984 Community budget, including its promised British rebate of £450m.

Members of all parties, including the British Conservatives, supported a final motion which "deeply regrets the failure of the Stuttgart summit to make progress in the search of meaningful solutions to the crisis now facing the peoples of Europe and the European Community."

The motion called for a solution of the many problems facing the Community by December, and stressed that the British budget rebate "should be considered in the context" of agreement on reform.

The wording was just about acceptable to Sir Henry Plumb and the members of his beleaguered group in the European Parliament.

It does not specifically say the there must be agreement to increase the size of the Community's budget before Britain can have its rebate, even though that is the interpretation being placed on it by virtually every other political and national group.

Sir Henry said he shared the disappointment of other groups who regarded the summit meeting as having been "wholly inadequate". But He put up a brave plea, along the lines of orthodox thinking from Downing Street, that an increase in the size of the Community budget was not necessarily essential.

The clamour for such an increase, he suggested, "could be merely a failure to grasp the nettle of reducing agricultural spending and restructuring the Community's resources".

Dr Helmut Kohl, the West German Chancellor, underlined the point that it was "inconceivable" for there to be any increase in the size of the budget without slashing back agricultural spending. But he also stressed the need for agreement on reform alongside the British budget problem. Linking all the problems together, he said, was "a locomotive towards a settlement".

The British budget rebate must be incorporated in a long-term financial settlement for the Community. West Germany, he pointed out, would also be expecting to receive back half the money it would normally have to pay towards the British rebate.

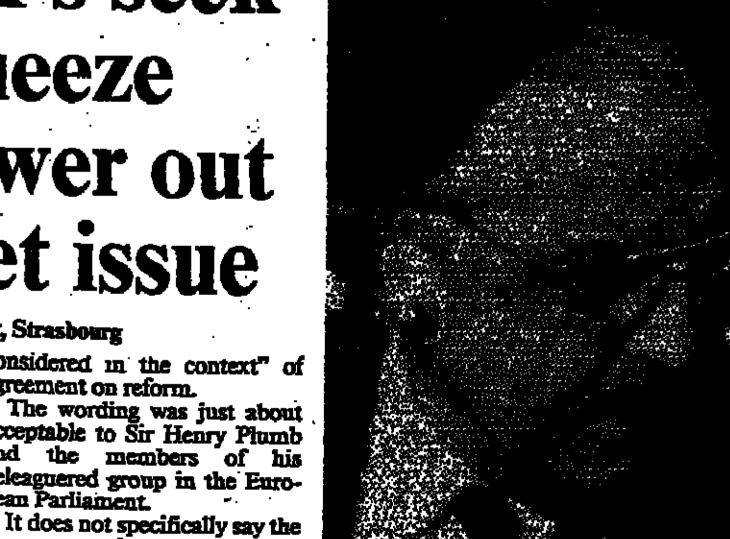
The Chancellor's speech was, however, a deeply emotional one. Europe could not go on being regarded as a bank account from which a country could take out more than it put in.

For him, as leader of a divided country, Europe was the only way into the future. There was one question to which there was no answer: "What is the alternative to Europe? "that was why they had to stay together.

But Dr Kohl's idealism had not been backed by enough concrete results during the six-month West German presidency to please a large number of members. Speeches from the floor showed mounting frustration of many groups, who believe that they are still given too little responsibility

Several made it clear that they meant to use one of their few powers that of blocking agreement on the budget – to win more strength. Herr Martin Bangemann, the leader of the Liberal group, turned in his speech to Sir Henry and said in English that the Conservatives must not forget that their Government had a responsibility in trying to find a solution.

Parliament, he warned, would only decide on the British rebate once all the other problems had been sorted out. That won more all-round applause than almost any other speech made in the debate.



Tête-à-tête: Chancellor Kohl of West Germany (left) and his Foreign Minister, Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, conferring during the Strasbourg debate.

Greece takes the EEC chair: Part 1

Putting the spotlight on poverty

Today Greece assumes the presidency of the European Economic Community. In this first of two articles, IAN MURRAY, reports on the prospects for the Community under the leadership of its poorest member.

In Bavaria, one Monday, the 10 ministers who run agriculture in the European Community visited a "model" farm.

They studied the 17 hectares, 25 cows and mechanized dairy and wondered at it. Most agreed that this farm typified all that was worst about the common agricultural policy. It was an expensive anachronism and should be shut down.

But one minister, Mr Constantin Simitis, of Greece, was studying the farm enviously. He compared it with the average 3.5 hectare holding in his own country and wished that the 30 per cent of his countrymen who lived off the land were half as well off as these Bavarians.

His report of the visit was added to the dossier the Greek Government were preparing for their six-moth presidency of the EEC.

It is only by the hazard of alphabetical order that Deutschland hands over the baton of the EEC presidency to Ellas. But precisely because the poorest country in the EEC is following the richest in the chair the contrast between the two economies has been highlighted and will produce the theme for the next six crucial months of the Community.

The Greeks have a word for their presidency and that word is "convergence". It is a word plucked from the more ideological area of the Treaty of Rome, when the founding fathers looked forward to the day when every European could enjoy the same high living standards.

The Greek Government which in opposition contested the idea of joining the Community, believes that the vision of the founding fathers has become blurred.

"The gap between the rich and the poor is getting bigger, not smaller," says Mr Andreas Papandreou, the Prime Minister. "We talk about European unity but that means nothing unless you are prepared to do something about inequality."

Greece, with the lowest per capita earinings in the Community, wants its povery to be taken into account when EEC contributions are assessed. This is a principle which Britain, too, would like to see, although it is certain to be hotly contested by some of the wealthier members of the Community.

The Greek drive for convergance conveniently overlaps with the main task facing the presidency, that of saving the Community from bankrupcy.

Greece has wisely decided not to use its time in office to press its own case for special treatment from the Community.

In agriculture, Greece will be pressing for a transfer of resources from the "horn and corn" farmers of the north to the fruit, vegetable and olive oil growers of the south.

In running the Community's foreign policy, Greece is expected to be preparing to take a more nationalistic line. It will be seeking a new initiative on Cyprus.

Diplomatic observers feel sure that Greece intends to be scrupulously correct in the chair even if, on occasion, Greek differences with the Community line may make Mr Yannis Charalambopoulos, the Foreign Minister, sound like he is suffering from a bad case of schizophrenia.

But Greece is in the mainstream of Community thinking in one crucial area. It believes that there must be an increase of about £3,600m in the permitted size of the Community budget by 1968 if there is to be any progress in the future.

Mrs Thatcher remains to be convinced of this argument and the bulk of the time at the special council meetings to try to sort out Community finances will be spent in arguments capable of convincing her.

Mr Grigoris Varfis, the Minister who will be in charge of the special councils, says she knows they will be "a marathon."

Like the first one, this marathon is due to end in Athens – at the December summit. Whether on this occasion a victory can be proclaimed seems at the moment to be very much in the lap of the gods.

Tomorrow: Greek pride
Papandreou portrait, page 14

Switzerland expels Russian diplomat

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

A Soviet vice-consul in Geneva has been asked to leave Switzerland immediately, accused of intelligence activities, following in the footsteps of a Russian consul there who was expelled in January.

According to the Ministry of Justice and Police, the vice-consul, at his post for several years, "tried, in part successfully, to obtain in a way incompatible with is status, information of a political, economic and scientific nature."

Such activites, on behalf of any foreign entity, constitute an espionage offence under the Swiss penal code.

While the ministry did not identify the man, he was believed to be Mr Vladislav Istomine, who has been in Geneva since 1977.

The consul was expelled with a diplomat from the Soviet mission to the United Nations. The Ministry of Justice said they had been seeking information about individuals form local registry offices, visiting the Berne-Solothurn area so frequently that they had brought themselves to the attention of Swiss counter-espionage.

The Soviet Consulate-General in Geneva is a villa in Rue Jean-Jaques Schaub, a quiet narrow street not far from the main station.

This is the fourth expulsion this year involving Russians, one of them the Novosti press agency correspondent in Berne

Of the 240 or so cases of espionage in Switzerland that have been the subject of official announcements in the past 30 years, two-thirds have involved nationals of Soviet block countries.

González confusion on Nato

From Richard Wigg
Madrid

One week after meeting President Reagan in Washington Señor Felipe González, the Spanish Prime Minister, has allowed a confusing situation to arise on his Government's crucial attitude in the referendum on whether to quit or stay in Nato.

By not coming down to Parliament, Señor González avoided the opportunity on Wednesday to clear up the confusion. Yesterday the Spanish press questioned the Prime Minister.

He was asked whether he will campaign publicly against Nato as secretary-general of the Socialist Party in the run up to the referendum, while staying neutral as Prime Minister, although the formula of words put to the country at the referendum will be drawn up by his government.

"The prestige of Spain will not benefit by this Hitchcock film-like suspense, which can be interpreted as confusion in the minds, or indecision in the will, of those who govern", *El Pais* observed yesterday.

For the first time on a major policy issue the González government is risking its credibility.

While in the United States he observed that his Government "could" consider useful a certain degree of integration for its national defence needs and propose that to the Spanish people at a referendum. But their reply would be different if Spain belonged to the EEC

The present confusion arises because on the day before he passed up the opportunity in Parliament he had addressed the Socialist parliamentary party.

Señor Ganzález enunciated the policy of his Government as neither for nor against Nato, with the party left to work out the Socialists' attitude for the referendum campaign.

Head in jar reopens 1948 puzzle

From Mario Modiano
Athens

The head of George Polk, The American radio correspondent who was found murdered in the Gulf of Salonika in 1948 during his attempt to interview the leader of the communist insurgents in the Greek civil war, has been found in a jar of chemical preservative in the Museum of Criminology at Salonika University.

The macabre discovery was made by a reporter of the Athens daily *Eleftherotypia* and later confirmed by the university authorities. The circumstances, under which the head was severed from the body, remain unknown and it is thought likely that Mr Polk's family was unware of this when the body was taken to the United States for burial.

Mr Polk's body was found floating offshore in the port of Salonika. He had been shot in the back and dumped into the sea gagged and bound. It was known that he was trying to meet "General" Markos Vafiadis, commander of the Communist rebel forces, who, incidentally returned to Greece two nonths ago after 35 years in exile in the Soviet Union.

At the time the Salonika police arrested a Greek journalist, Mr Gregory Staktopoulos, who was made to confess under duress that he had helped two leading Communists to trap Polk and kill him in order to discredit the Athens Government and discourage the United States from giving aid to Greece.

Mr Stakopoulos was convicted of aiding the killers but the case against him was unconvincing. He was released a few year later.

The *Eleftherotypia* report said the head was well preserved and the features remained distinct. The head was bald and the bullet-wound in the back was visible.

English chess victory

By Harry Golombek, Chess Correspondent

England made up some lost ground in the European team championship chess finals at Plovdiv in Bulgaria yesterday by beating West Germany by 6-2 in round 5.

The Soviet Union failed to crush their oponents in this round and finished up all square with Yugoslavia 3½ – 3½ with one game adjourned. The Netherlands had a surprise win over Hungary by 5-3 and Bulgaria beat Denmark by 4½ – 2½ with one adjourned.

So with two rounds still to go the Soviet Union lead with 28 and two adjourned games, followed at a respectable distance by Yugoslavia, with 23 and 1 adjourned.

Adjourned games round 4: England, 3½ : Netherlands, 4½ ; Hungary, 5½ : Bulgaria, 2½ ; Denmark, 1½ : Soviet Union 5½ , with one game still adjourned.

Individual results in West German - England match: Lobron 0, Miles 1, English opening 40 moves; Pfleger ½ , Nunn ½ , modern def 41 moves; Kindermann 0, Speelman 1, Caro-Kann def 55; Bischoff 0, Mestel 1, Sicilian def 44; ½ , Keene ½ , modern def 20; Reefschläger 0, Short 1, French def 50; Grün 1, Hebden 0, QP King's Ind def 58; Stein 0, Littlewood 1, Old Ind def 26.

Children's needs not paramount in ouster applications

Richards v Richards

Before Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, Lord Chancellor, Lord Diplock, Lord Scarman, Lord Bridge of Harwich and Lord Brandon of Oakbook

[Speeches delivered June 30]

A majority of the House of Lords held that the power of the High Court and county courts to order a spouse to vacate the matrimonial home was derived from section 1 of the Matrimoial Homes Act 1967 and was to be exercised only in accordance with the criteria laid down in section 1(3); the needs of any relevant children was one consideration but not the paramount one. Guidance was given on the practive and procedure to be followed on an application for an ouster order.

Their Lordships on the facts of the case unanimously allowed an appeal by the husband, Mr Gordon William Richards, of Wareham, Dorset, from a decision of the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Cumming-Bruce and Lord Justice Dillon) (*The Times* December 8, 1982; [1983] 2 WLR 633) who dismissed an appeal by the husband from Judge Pennant, sitting as a deputy High Court judge at Weymouth, who, on the application of the wife, Mrs Christine Norma Richards, ordered the husband to leave the matrimonial home.

Section 1 of the 1967 Act, as amended by section 3 of the Domestic Violence and Matrimonial Proceedings Act 1976, provides: "(1) Where one spouse is entitled to occupy a dwelling house ... and the other spouse is not so entitled, then ... the spouse not so entitled shall have the following rights (in this Act referred to as 'rights of occupation'): (a) if in occupation, a right not to be evicted or excluded from the dwelling house or any part thereof by the other spouse except with the leave of the court ... (b) if not in occupation, a right with the leave of the court ... to enter into and occupy the dwelling house.

"(2) So long as one spouse has right of occupation, either of the spouses may apply to the court for an order declaring, enforcing, restricting or terminating those rights or prohibiting, suspending or resticting the exercise by either spouse of the right to occupy the dwelling house ...

"(3) On an application for an order under this section the court may make such order as it thinks just and reasonable having regard to the conduct of the spouses in relation to each other and otherwise, to their respective needs and financial resources, to the needs of any children and to all the circumstances of the case ...

"(6) The jurisdiction conferred on the court by this section shall be exercisable by the High Court or by a county court ..."

Mr Joseph Jackson, QC, and Mr Simon Levene for the husband; Mr Patrick Back, QC, and Mr Timothy Coombes for the wife.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said that the matrimonial home was a council house and the parties, married in 1974, had two children born in 1977 and 1979. The elder was at school and old enough to know and to say that she did not wish her parents to be separated.

The wife left the husband on a number of occasions and there were other men involved, but the husband always forgave her and did not refer to those infidelities. In January 1982, while the parties were still cohabiting, the husband was surprised to receive a divorce petition signed by the wife. It alleged that the husband had behaved in such a way that the wife could not reasonably be expected to live with him.

The husband denied the allegations and opposed the petition, which was still to be heard. The allegations struck the judge as "rubbishy", and the wife's own counsel admitted in the Court of Appeal that they were "flimsy in the extreme".

Despite the petition the parties continued under the same roof for some months. The wife moved into a separate bedroom and went out a good deal in the evenings.

In June 1982 the wife left, taking the children with her, and went to live in a house eight miles away in Swanage in conditions which were admittedly overcrowded. The wife took the children to stay with the father from time to time.

The court welfare officer reported that in view of the children's need of their father, the couple's proven ability to cooperate, and concern for the children's security, the court might feel that joint custody was desirable and workable. No order for custody had in fact been made and the husband did not seek care and control.

In October 1982 the wife issued a summons, intituled in the pending suit, seeking, *inter alia*, an order that the husband quit the matrimonial home and not return thereto. At the hearing the judge found that the wife had no reasonable ground for refusing to return to live in the same house as the husband, but that her existing accommodation was overcrowded and not a fit home for the children. He added that her assertion that she could not bear to be with her husband was simply not true.

He said: "I think it is throughly unjust to turn out this father, but justice no longer seems to play any part in this branch of the law." Faced with conflicting decisions of the Court of Appeal in *Samson v Samson* ([1982] 1 WLR 252) and *Myers v Myers* ([1982] 1 WLR 247) he followed *Samson* and concluded that he would have to grant the order sought in the interests of the children. However, he did not order that the husband should not return.

The Court of Appeal dismissed the husband's appeal, but what was happening was that the wife occupied the house from Monday to Friday and the husband from Friday to Monday. The childern were permanently in the house and were looked after by the parent in occupation. The husband had no difficulty in looking after them.

It was perfectly clear from the facts, the judge's findings and the subsequent events that the wife had never made out a case for excluding the husband from the home.

Although their Lordships were unanimous that the appeal should be allowed, there was a difference of opinion as to the ground. His Lordship agreed both with Lord Brandon on the proposition of law stated by him, and with Lord Scarman that the appeal succeeded independently of that point of principle, from which Lord Scarman dissented.

LORD BRANDON said that the Court of Appeal recognized that there was a conflict of authority in that court as to the principle on which ouster orders should be granted. According to *Myers* and *Elsworth v Elsworth* ([1980] 1 FLR 245), an order should be refused unless the wife had reasonable grounds for refusing to live in the same house as the husband. According to *Samson*, where there were children whose welfare demand that they be looked after by the wife, the welfare of the children was the primary consideration.

It was with growing astonishment, as the citation of the authorities had proceeded in argument, that their Lordships had found that for the most part they contained no reference whatever either to the statutory powers which enabled courts to make ouster orders at all, or to the statutory principles which governed the exercise of such powers. It therefore fell to the House to do what the courts below had signally failed to do, and to examine the statutory framework.

Before 1967 the only power of the High Court to make an ouster order was the general power to grant injunctions in section 45(1) of the Supreme Court of Judicature (Consolidation) Act 1925 (now section 37(1) of the Supreme Court Act 1981). It had been held that under the section the court could only grant injunctions to protect legal or equitable rights.

Until radical social changes in recent decades, the whole estate in a matrimonial home, both legal and equitable, was normally vested in the husband. However, a wife not disqualified by a matrimonial offence had common-law right to be provided with a home to live *in* by her husband, and the High Court had made ouster orders to protect that right: see *Silverstone v Silverstone* ([1953] P 174).

However Parliament did not regard that limited right of protection as adequate, and the 1967 Act was passed as a result. Experience of its working had revealed various weaknesses which were remedied by section 38 of the Matrimonial Proceedings and Property Act 1970, sections 3 and 4 of the 1976 Act and section 1(1) of the Matrimonial Homes and Property Act 1981.

It was the intention of Parliament in passing and later amending and extending the scope of the 1967 Act that the power of the High Court to make, during the subsistence of a marriage, orders relating to the occupation of a matrimonial home, including in particular ouster orders, which had previously been derived from the 1925 Act, should thereafter be derived from and exercised in accordance with the 1967 Act.

The county court ouster order power, previously derived from the general provisions of section 74 of the County Courts Act 1959, were also after 1967 to be derived from and exercised in accordance with the 1967 Act. Although county courts had an additional power to make ouster orders, by section 1 of the 1976 Act, that power was also to be exercised on the principles in the 1967 Act.

The wife's application was therefore in substance one for an order under section 1(1) of the 1967 Act, and the court was required to have regard to the four matters specified in subsection (3), in making such order as it thought just and reasonable.

It was important to appreciate that none of those matters was made of more weight than any others, let alone paramount over them. The weight to be given to any particular one depended on the facts of each case.

It followed that the decision in *Samson*, that it was not relevant to consider whether the applicant wife had reasonable grounds for refusing to return to the matrimonial home while the husband was still there, was in direct conflict with section 1(3). The conduct of a wife who had no such reasonable grounds but nevertheless asserted that she would not return was clearly "conduct of the spouses in relation to each other and otherwise".

The approach in *Samson* came very near to treating the needs of any relevant children as a paramount matter overriding all others. That approach would be justified in a case to which section 1 of the Guardianship of Minors Act 1971 applied, including in particular a case in which the custody or upbringing of a child was in question.

However that section (re-enacting in like terms section 1 of the Guardianship of Minors Act 1925), only applied where the custody or upbringing of a child was directly in question. It did not apply where such matters only arose incidentally in relation to other matters which were directly in question.

Since both the judge and the Court of Appeal failed, in exercising their discretionary powers under section 1 of the 1967 Act, to have regard to the reasonableness or otherwise of the wife's conduct as section 1(3) required them to do the orders of both courts would have to be set aside.

An expedited hearing of the suit was clearly required, and it might well be sensible not to disturb the arrangement worked out between the parties in the meantime. However the husband should not be compelled against his wishes to accept a continuation of that arrangement.

The practice had grown up, when applying for an ouster order during the pendency of a suit, to issue a summons in that suit. It had also become the practice to ask in such summons for an order requiring the husband to vacate the matrimonial home and not to return to it. Those practices might be convenient, but the first was in conflict with the relevant rules of court, and the second with the terms of the 1967 Act as amended.

It followed from rules 107(1) and 104 of the Matrimonial Causes Rules (SI 1977 No 344(L6)) that the only correct way of initiating an application for an order under section 1 of the 1967 Act, whether there was a suit pending or not, was by the issue of an originating summons in form 23 in Appendix I to the Rules with the heading "In the matter of an application by ... under section 1 of the Matrimonial Homes Act 1967."

The situation in the county court was similar to that in the High Court: see rules 4 and 2 of Order 47 of the *County Court Rules 1981*.

The form of order asked for should so far as reasonably practicable follow the wording of section 1 as amended. In the case of an ouster order, it was an order (1) declaring the applicant's rights of occupation of the matrimonial home and (2) prohibiting the respondent from exercising any right to occupy such home from a specified date and time and until further order.

If the application was successful, the order made by the court should so far as reasonably practicable be in the like form.

Lord Diplock and Lord Bridge agreed.

LORD SCARMAN said that the specific question for decision was whether the court had as a matter of law to treat the interests of the children as the first and paramount consideration.

Section 1 of the Guardianship of Minors Act 1971 provided: "Where in any proceedings before any court ... (a) the legal custody or upbringing of a minor ... is in question, the court, in deciding that question, shall regard the welfare of the minor as the first and paramount consideration ...".

Two points on the section were settled in *J v C* ([1970] AC 688): the first was the universality of its principle of paramountcy; the second, that it was a principle not of exclusion, but of priority.

As a matter of strict literal construcion, the section imposed the principle only where legal custody (or the property of the child) was in issue and had to be decided. But unless it could be shown to have been excluded by express enactment or necessary implication, it should guide the exercise of a court's discretion in every case in which the court was required to consider the welfare and upbringing of minor children. To hold otherwise would be contrary to the will of Parliament.

His Lordship considered the 1967 Act and the divorce court's inherent power to protect parties and their children by the grant of interlocutory injunctive relief, and said that the Act did not substitute for the court's inherent power but conferred an additional right.

It was not necessary to construe section 1(3) as excluding the principle of paramountcy. All the matters in section 1(3) had to be considered, but the Guardianship Act, while excluding none of them, established a priority. The courts below were correct in adopting that principle of priority as a guide.

However, it was demonstrable on the evidence that the ouster order was not needed in the interests of the children. The judge, in holding otherwise, was clearly wrong, on his provisional findings of fact. The Court of Appeal fell into the same error, and the appeal should therefore be allowed.

It followed from his Lordship's view on the question of principle that he did not think the changes proposed by Lord Brandon as to future practice and procedure were either necessary or convenient. Indeed, they would obstruct the will of Parliament.

Solicitors: Sharpe, Pritchard & Co for Edmund Buck & Co, Swanage; Iliffes for Neville-Jones & Howie, Wareham.

Jury should not have seen irrelevant notes

Regina v Martin (John)

Contemporaneous notes of an interview in which a defendant had largely remained silent or answered "no" to questions asked of him, and of which only four questions and answers were relevant to questions which the jury had to decide, ought not to have been admitted in evidence and put before the jury as an exhibit.

Lord Justice Purchas, sitting in the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) on June 24 with Mr Justice Drake, so held, allowing an appeal by John Andrew Martin against his conviction at Swindon Crown Court (Mr Recorder Wilmers QC, and a jury) on June 4, 1982, of handling stolen goods, contrary to section 22 of the Theft Act 1968.

HIS LORDSHIP said that most of the interview was inadmissible in evidence as failure by a defendant to answer questions put to him or the giving of the answer "no" was of no probative value

There would be occasions where the trial judge in his discretion should allow the whole record of an interview which contained inadmissible answers to go before the jury, but in this case *only* four of the questions and answers in the whole interview were so admissible, and the prejudicial effect of the whole record going before the jury far outweighed any probative value of the admissible answers.

The trial judge had therefore wrongly exercised his discretion in allowing the contemporaneous notes of the interview to be adduced in evidence as an exhibit. The prosecution would not have been prejudiced by its exclusion as they could have led the relevant questions and answers in examination of the interviewing officer without referring to the inadmissible parts of the interview.

Regina v Haringey London Borough, Ex parte Barrs and Another

The architectural standard of a proposed development could not be dealt with by judicial review unless it could be said that it was of so striking a character that anyone looking at it would say that no one in their right senses could have permitted that in that place, Lord Justice O'Connor, sitting with Lord Justice Eveleigh and Sir David Cairns in the Court of Appeal held on June 29. The court was not a court of appeal from a local planning committee.

Promissory note gain taxable as income

Ditchfield (Inspector of Taxes) v Sharp and Others

Before Lord Justice Waller, Lord Justice Fox and Lord Justice May

[Judgment delivered June 23]

On the maturity of a promissory note purchased by trustees, the excess of the amount received by them over the amount that they had paid for it three years earlier was an amount that was chargeable to income tax and not capital gains tax.

That amount was a "discount" within the meaning of section 109(2)(b) of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 and an "annual profit or gain" within the meaning of the charging section; section 108(1) of that Act, and accordingly fell to be taxed under Case III of Schedule D as being the income of the trustees.

The Court of Appeal so held in reserved judgments dismissing an appeal by Mr David Buckley Sharp and other trustees of the Orwell Share Settlement from a decision of Mr Justice Walton in November 1981 who allowed an appeal by the Crown from a determination of the special commissioners and had restored an assessment to income tax made on the trustees for 1972-73 in an amount of £460,065.

In February 1970 the trustees of the Orwell Share Settlement purchased from merchant bankers a promissory note for £1.7m. Thereunder a sum of £2.4m became payable to the trustees on February 1, 1973 by an English company, Berger Jenson & Nicholson Ltd. Thus the trustees received some £460,000 in excess of the consideration that they had given for the promissory note.

An appeal by them against the assessment to income tax in respect of that excess was allowed by the special commissioners. They discharged the assessment and confirmed an alternative assessment in respect of the payment that had been made on the trustees for the same year to capital gains tax.

Mr Justice Walton upheld the Crown's appeal, restored the assessment to income tax and discharged the assessment to capital gains tax. The trustees appealed.

Mr C. N. Beattie, QC for the trustees; Mr James Holroyd Pearce, QC and Viscount Dilhorne for the Crown.

LORD JUSTICE FOX said that section 108(1) provided that tax under Schedule D was to be charged on the annual profits or gains accruing to any person residing in the United Kingdom from any kind of property whatever. By section 109(2)(b) tax under Schedule D was to be charged under Case III in respect of "all discounts".

Accordingly two questions fell to be determined: first, was the £460,065 a profit arising from a discount received on a discounting transaction? Second, if it was such a profit, was it an annual profit or gain within section 108? It had to be a profit of an income and not of a capital nature.

In *Brown v National Provident Institution* ([1921] 2 AC 222) Lord Atkinson cited with approval the definitions of "discount" in *Murray's English Dictionary* (1897). That stated, *inter alia*, "a deduction (usually at a certain rate per cent) made for payment before it is due or for prompt payment of a bill ... The deduction made from the amount of a bill of exchange or promissory note by one who gives value for it before it is due."

The transaction that gave rise to the receipt of the £460,065 was the purchase of the note by the trustees in February 1970. That was a "discount" transaction within the stated definition. The trustees acquired the note before maturity at an amount less than its face value: that was a plain case of a discount in a commercial sense.

Was, then, the profit on the discount an annual profit or gain? In *Brown v National Provident Institution*, the profit on treasury bills (substantially in the form of promissory notes), whether arising where they were held until maturity or sold prior to maturity, was held to be taxable as profits on discounts. In that case it had been contended by the taxpayer that the profit was a capital profit. The House of Lords rejected that.

That case had some similarities with the present but clearly in determining whether a receipt was of an income or a capital nature every case had to be decided on its own facts.

The only proper conclusion from the facts was that the excess received by the trustees was of an income nature. Following the decision of the Court of Appeal in *Lomax v Peter Dixon & Son Ltd* ([1943] 1 KB 677), the onus was on the trustees to show that the assessment was wrong. But they had called no evidence to demonstrate the basis on which the discounting transaction had been entered into.

However, it was known that no interest was payable. In the *Dixon* case it was said that where no interest was payable as such the transaction would normally, if not always, be a discount chargeable to income tax.

There was no reason to doubt the correctness of that opinion. The holder of the discount had, one assumed, to be getting a return for his money. It was up to him to demonstrate the capital quality of the discount if he asserted its existence. The profit made by these trustees represented a return of about 11½ per cent on a simple interest basis.

In the circumstance and on the limited findings of facts, the commissioners' conclusion that the profit was of a capital nature was unfounded. It was plainly a discount, no interest was payable as such and there was nothing to indicate that the receipt was other than of an income nature.

Lord Justice May delivered a concurring judgment and Lord Justice Waller agreed.

Solicitors: Stephenson Harwood; Solicitor of Inland Revenue.

The changing face of Arabia

In the decade since the explosion in oil prices, construction projects in the Arab world have transformed its cities. This report looks at the prospects for further development at a time of declining oil revenues.

In barely a decade the Arab world has undergone an impressive physical transformation. Skyscraper cities have been set down where once mud settlements stood. Metalled roads have been thrown through the empty sands and across remote mountains. Water piped from the sea and desalinated in huge, modern plants has been used to turn the desert green.

Moreover, the process is not complete. Despite alarmist talk in the West of an Arab return to austerity – of a "building bonanza gone bust" – huge changes are still being wrought, albeit at a less frenetic pace than in the 1970s.

The Middle East then resembled, in the words of one British contractor, "one giant construction site". For a time the amount of work being carried out was limited only by the speed at which men and materials could be mobilized. Money was no problem.

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) was the magic carpet upon which the revenues and aspirations of the Arab world suddenly soared. During the 1970s oil prices rose by 1,200 per cent. The income of the Arab producers climbed from $4,500m in 1970 to $73,000m in 1978 and $204,000m in 1980. Receipts for the decade, according to Yusif A. Sayigh, a leading Arab economist, totalled almost $500,000m.

This flood of petrodollars fuelled an unprecedented spending spree in the Middle East, both by big oil producers such as Saudi Arabia, Iraq, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar, and those poorer neighbours, the Yemens, Jordan and elsewhere, who had to rely on aid.

According to the International Monetary Fund, construction spending accounted for more than 10 per cent of gross domestic product throughout the 1970s, but when spending in related sectors – manufacturing and mining, health and education, electricity, water, transport and communications – is included, the proportion is much higher. In Saudi Arabia, for example, investment was growing at a minimum of 30 per cent a year between 1973 and 1978.

There was much spending, especially in the traditionally poorer countries (usually the so-called "high absorbers" with big populations), on upgrading housing and education and health facilities. Equally, huge sums were used to create the basic infrastructure – roads, ports and communications – needed to support a modern, and ultimately non-oil based, economy.

There was much conspicuous consumption as well: prestige building of hotels, office blocks, trade centres, sports arenas and the like.

In retrospect, many Arabs now accept that too often activity was undiscriminating, with the result that bad as well as good architecture is seen throughhout the Gulf, and many parts of the Middle East are over-provided with facilities. There is over-capacity in the cement industry, for example, in Kuwait and the Emirates; too much aluminium-making plant generally, and Dubai's $485m drydock is still awaiting its first customer four years after completion.

Faruk al-Moayyid, a prominent Bahraini businessman, said recently: "We had an extravaganza all over the Gulf. Much of it was wasteful." According to Mr Sayigh, "abundance of financial resources . . . led to an excessive and dangerous permissiveness in contracting for projects".

The frenetic pace of development could not last. Neither did it, for two main reasons. First, the flow of fresh contracts was drying up as the initial momentum of infrastructural investment was lost. Second, the glut of oil on world markets brought a sudden plunge in Arab revenues, as both production and prices fell.

The turnaround in fortunes was a considerable shock

By 1980 Opec – dominated by the Arab producers – was running a surplus of $109,000m. Two years later the estimated *deficit* was $18,000m. Kuwait had seen revenues slashed by more than half to $9,000m in 1982; Libya's oil income fell from $22,600m to $10,000m. Elsewhere, similar cuts were recorded. For the first time in several years the oil-rich countries were not earning enough to pay for their ambitious, long-term development programmes.

The turn-around in fortunes came as a considerable shock. But its significance should not be exaggerated. Although Libya has spoken of leading its people back to the desert if necessary, most of the Arab nations have sufficient reserves to withstand a decline in revenues. Saudi Arabia alone is estimated to have a cash mountain of $150,000m. Kuwait's foreign assets are believed to be worth $50,000m.

In some Arab states (such, perhaps, as Saudi Arabia) to turn back spending programmes now would be to risk some loss of face and political discontent among people grown accustomed to having their raised standard-of-living expectations met. But in the long term the brake applied by falling revenues may well be seen to have had a beneficial effect.

For the most part then, the Arab world has reacted with equanimity and commendable prudence. Contractors report a general deceleration in the placing of contracts (and remitting of payments, in some cases) as governments review spending plans and cut budgets.

According to the annual survey of contracts carried out by *Middle East Economic Digest*, the value of work placed in 1982 fell by almost 40 per cent from the 1981 high of $74,000m. Only Algeria, Kuwait, Oman and Saudi Arabia were picked out of the general gloom as "isolated pockets of sustained expansion".

However, the Arab market remains immense, even in contraction.

Opportunities vary considerably. Saudi Arabia, despite cutting its budgeted spending in 1983-84 by about 17 per cent and running an overall deficit, placed new contracts worth about $24,000m last year. Its development programme remains mind-boggling in virtually every sector from health care (35 hospitals – more than Britain has built this century – are planned) to industry (the two new industrial centres of Yanbu and Jubail will have a population of about half a million).

Several of the Gulf states are reining back on expenditure; Libya has cut its 1983 development budget by about 10 per cent and several projects such as a new rail network, pipeline and fertilizer plant have been at least postponed; Iraq, after re-emerging as the third largest market in the area, is again feeling the pinch as it seeks to cope both with falling revenues and the budget demands of its war with Iran. But Oman, a late starter in the development stakes, remains buoyant, as do the smaller markets of Qatar and the Emirates.

Farther afield, analysts see construction growth in Algeria, the Lebanon – where re-building is a priority – and, perhaps in the longer term, Egypt, where polictical stability should create an international climate in which aid is forthcoming to tackle the long back-log of priority jobs, such as replacing the country's aged sewerage system.

The work will be hard won by the international construction industry as competition intensifies and tenders become keener. But if recent history proves a reliable guide, Britain should win its fair share, especially in the Gulf states, where political links were severed only as recently at 1971.

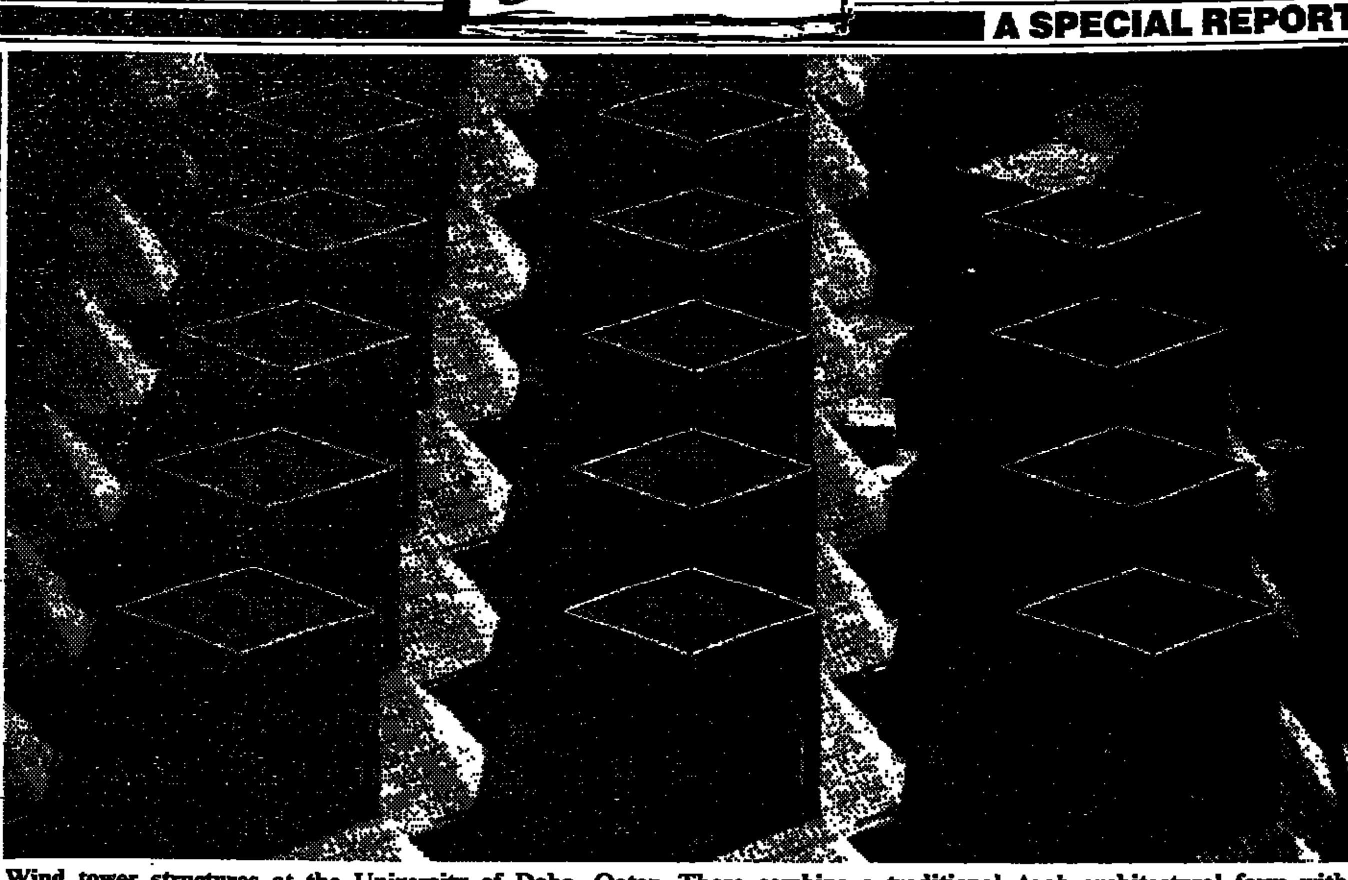
Consulting engineers, well established in the area, have done particularly well, and are now probably associated with projects worth a total of more than £30,000m, according to the Association of Consulting Engineers (ACE). In half a dozen sectors – drainage and sewerage; harbours and docks; railways; roads, bridges and tunnels; water supply; and construction, commerce and industry – they are involved in capital work worth more than £1,000m. Keith Jones, chairman of ACE, calculates that 40 per cent of members' work is in the Middle East.

Contractors have suffered in the general decline

Contractors, too, have prospered, although in recent years they have suffered in the general decline. *British Business* magazine estimates that the value of contracts won in the Middle East (Asia and Africa) was £632m in 1981-82 (against £862m in 1977-78), while the value of work outstanding was £637m (against £1,014m). However, in Saudi Arabia, Oman, Bahrain and Jordan, the value of work won actually increased.

Whatever the future course of oil prices, few observers now expect construction spending to return to the levels attained in the 1970s. Even fewer would doubt that it will, however, remain high by any but Arab standards of the 1970s.

John Huxley



Wind tower structures at the University of Doha, Qatar. These combine a traditional Arab architectural form with contemporary technology to provide cool air and reduced humidity inside the buildings. ***University of Doha: client, The Office of the Amir of Qatar; architect, Kamal El Kafrawi; consulting engineers, Ove Arup & Partners.***

Foreign consultants lack direction

ARCHITECTURE

Three years ago, it might have been safe to predict a flowering of an Islamic modern architecture. Several events had indicated the trend: the initiation of an Aga Khan award for architecture; the rejection of a competition-winning design by APT of London because it was insufficiently "Islamic"; the instruction to architects Montgomerie, Oldfield Kirby to "Islamicize" their winning entry for Abu Dhabi's Assembly Hall; and the detailed interest which the Ruler of Sharjah took in Michael Lyell's design for their new *suk* (resulting in a scheme which has as much in common with British precedents of medieval flushwork, and Crystal Palace canopies, as it has with the Middle East). All this, combined with overtly poetic forms used at Dubai Airport (Page and Broughton), Riyadh Airport, and the famous Kuwait watertowers, seemed to support a move towards a modern form of what is now called "regionalism".

That perception could well have been just the wishful-thinking of people whose view of much new building in the Middle East is unfavourable. Those not active in making money out of it have noted the absolute lack of architectural context for new development, resulting in a townscape sometimes looking like a mini-Manhattan, and more often, a suburb of Marseilles. The main buildings one hears about are airports, mosques, administrative, police and parliamentary quarters. We hear little about the majority of buildings that make up the character of these localities.

The lack of context is a consequence of an ambivalent attitude in the Middle Eastern attitude toward modern architecture, with a consequent lack of direction to foreign consultants. Part of the problem is that we have been building substantial, permanent settlements for nations used to a nomadic life. Part of the problem is that, for most Middle East countries, the pattern of development to which they have aspired was that of America and Western Europe, at a time when we had begun to realize how arid many of our own modern environments had become. A sad photograph of Dubai in 1951 shows a beautifully serene picture of a substantial mercantile, riverside community of small houses, windtowers, minarets and a castle. Shades of Marco Polo and Sinbad the sailor! If such a place now existed unspoilt in the West, it would be instantly preserved as an historical monument.

However, the image of the traditional Orient is exactly that which many countries abhor. They regard European preoccupation with old buildings with distrust, as though we were trying to prevent progress reaching them. In Dubai the future of the historic Bastakia area is under threat, the last regime in Iran managed to perpetrate some devastating modernisms on Isfahan; and in Saudi Arabia, photographing some of their older quarters is forbidden.

The ambivalence however, continues in that historic monuments are being repaired: castles and traders' fortresses, for instance, are being or have been restored in Oman, Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi, Qatar and Dubai.

Since the growth of oil wealth, Middle Eastern countries have been able to buy the best from all over the world. At first they were not quite sure what constituted the best, with the result that Kuwait, at least, is virtually rebuilding itself for the second time within barely 30 years.

When the "best" architects arrive, there is no fixed culture for them to use as a reference – bearing in mind their clients' ambivalence towards their older structures. Consequently, instructions to "Islamicize" a modern building are really no more than instructions to invent forms and details which are essentially decorative and not too cubist.

The result is that, with the possible exception of the Sharjah *Suk*, none of the better buildings in the Middle East are those with applied style. Instead they are those whose character is simply the response of modern architects to the particular requirements of the climate: that is to say, deep set windows and entrances, projecting balconies and canopies – all to control heat and light – very often built in the local material, concrete. One irony of the hole affair is that the Middle Eastern climate lends itself to the aesthetic of modern architecture created by Le Corbusier: brilliant sun and strong visual contrast. No damp-stained concrete out there.

In some instances, the response to the demands of that part of the world has invoked a certain style: ACP's hospital in Baghdad is organized around a deep set courtyard which should provide shade; Yakely Associates' proposed village at Wasia in Saudi Arabia seems specifically Arabian in its layout of contiguous courtyard houses – but once again that was determined not for style, but for traditional utility and shade; Valtos' petroleum building in Oman, deep-set between projecting retaining walls, all in brilliant white, has that aesthetic for the same reason.

Generally speaking, however, it is the unashamedly modern building that seems likely to predominate. In Dubai, the

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ARAB CONSTRUCTION

The right partner for the job

JOINT VENTURES

In 1980, when Saudi Arabia's commitment to the development of local industry began to be felt, the number of contracts awarded to Saudi firms for the Jubail industrial city complex alone represented 65 per cent of the total. For the same project, 23 per cent of contracts went to joint ventures between Saudi and foreign firms, and only 12 per cent went to foreign firms operating alone.

Today, certainly in Saudi Arabia and to some extent in other developing Arab states, foreign companies find it increasingly difficult to retain their positions in the markets unless they are prepared to establish joint ventures.

Saudi tenders, are allowed a 10 per cent margin over those of foreign competitors. Large contracts are frequently broken down into smaller units to enable Saudi contractors to bid. And, wherever possible, foreign contractors have to award subcontracts to local firms.

In Saudi Arabia downstream and secondary industries are intended as the preserve of private Saudi companies, operating either as 100 per cent Saudi-owned or in joint venture with a foreign partner. But the private sector in the kingdom is, by tradition, a trading community which expects returns on investment. The choice of Saudi partners may therefore be difficult for a manufacturer with long payback periods.

Contractors are now being asked to comply with new dictates, whether they are local or foreign companies or joint venture partnerships. To be eligible to seek future government work they must obtain official classification certificates issued by the Agency for the Classification of Contractors, based in the Ministry of Public Works in Riyadh.

Saudi firms are heavily preferred for government projects. The policy of splitting a project into smaller contract parcels has already had a marked effect on new road construction, in which Saudi contractors have gained a near monopoly. There is no discrimination against joint venture partnerships, providing there is a *bona fide* Saudi financial management and labour content.

Independent foreign contractors are still needed, but they are feeling the tightening noose of "Saudi-ization" and in future will come under increasing pressure to establish full joint venture arrangements, rather than simply operating through a local agent.

Such firms are required not only to ensure higher standards of work and productivity, to accept tighter profit margins and be more conscientious in adapting designs to suit local conditions. They must also agree to subcontract some of the work to Saudi companies, train Saudi nationals, purchase materials locally or abroad through a Saudi importer, and consider ways of transferring technology.

Although a large number of Saudi companies have been formed, few have made any real impact on the construction scene. Notable exceptions include Binladen, Beta Construction and the Riyadh-based Saudi-Oger. The last is now one of the kingdom's most successful contractors. Its turnover last year was $1,170m (about £755m).

Other interesting companies include MABCO Prefabricated Building Company, also based in Riyadh. A specialist in precast concrete, it has a joint venture with Pilkington to produce glass-reinforced concrete.

In Kuwait, foreign firms have for some years faced strong competition from the local construction industry. Even the hitherto successful South Koreans find the competition from such companies as Al-Hani and International Contractors Group almost unbeatable. Local companies in Kuwait dominate the market. They are owned by merchant families who are not only intensely competitive, but know the market well and have mastered the emirate's irritating bureaucratic procedures.

More and more Kuwaiti companies are seeking joint venture partners, generally to enable them to undertake difficult and complex jobs.

In the United Arab Emirates local companies are beginning to gain international reputations and are looking to other parts of the Gulf and to the Far East for work.

Foreign companies, including the once dominant South Koreans, are being squeezed out or at best face extremely stiff local competition. In Bahrain, leading local contractors are already winning the bigger jobs.

Professional experience in engineering and architecture, for example, long established in countries such as Egypt, Syria, Jordan and Lebanon, is building up in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and other Gulf states. Participation in the development programmes of the Middle East will therefore increasingly involve some form of collaboration with local consultants.

Anthony Davis
Editor,
Middle East Construction

Foreign workers are still needed

LABOUR

In 1975, 1,649,000 migrant workers were reported to be under contract in the capital-rich states of the Middle East. By 1985 it is expected that this figure will rise to about 3,000,000.

In spite of the general slowing in growth rates, such countries as Saudi Arabia, the Gulf Emirates and Libya will continue to require foreign labour, initially for further construction projects but in the longer term for services, maintenance and the operation of growing indigenous industrial capacity.

During the boom period of the 1970s, particularly in the construction sector, most of the migrant workforce consisted of Arabs from capital-poor states such as the Yemen Arab Republic and Egypt and, of course, from the Palestinian diaspora. They and some others accounted for more than 70 per cent. Those from the Far East were a mere trickle, less than 1 per cent. Today the situation has changed completely. The migrant Arab labour force has made way for a big influx of Far Easterners, largely from India, Pakistan, Philippines and South Korea. Far Eastern labour is cheaper and has been brought in by contractors from the region who have won contract after contract since the second half of the 1970s.

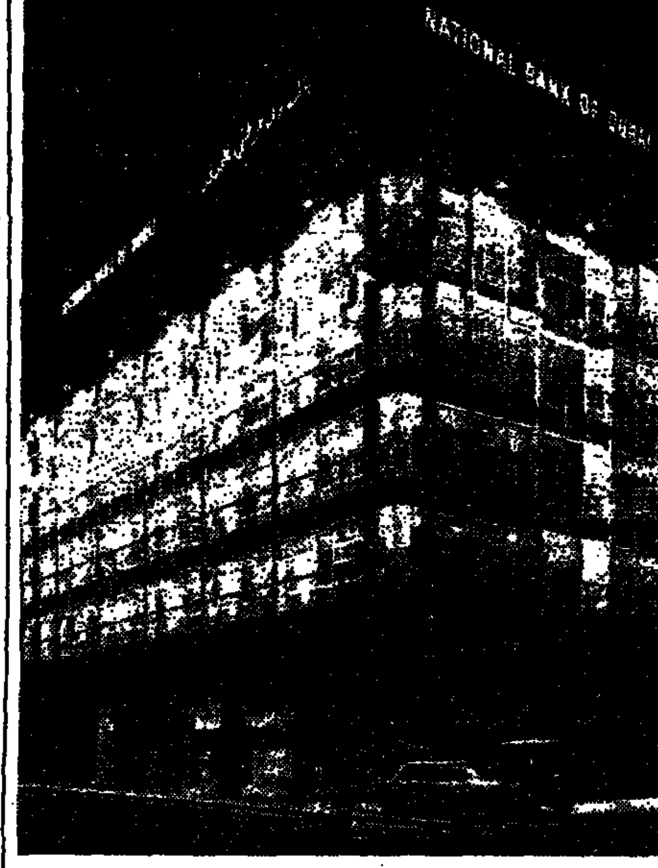
Another interesting aspect of labour in the Arab world is that many of the more highly skilled Arabs have been encouraged to stay at home. The sudden flow of remittances from migrant workers and generous aid payments from the oil-rich states have fostered construction activity in countries such as Egypt, Jordan and North Yemen. If the present trend towards the employment of Far Eastern labour continues, predictions are that by 1985 the number will certainly equal, if not overtake the Arab migrant population working in the capital-rich states of Saudi Arabia and the Gulf.

Yet another significant factor is the changing requirement for labour. In Saudi Arabia the economy is now becoming more sophisticated and the country's needs more demanding. Labour requirements strongly emphasize highly trained, technical, skilled and professional qualification and experience. These criteria apply to domestic as well as imported manpower.

There have been numerous predictions of the likely rate of increase and optimum size of the expatriate manpower needs of the Middle East. Forecasting is a hazardous occupation, particularly for a region as volatile and unpredictable as Arabia. The World Bank's figure is four million by 1985. The facts do not support this idea, except perhaps for Saudi Arabia and Libya, where indigenous populations are small and development potential still enormous.

In many other countries precise requirements continue to change and the rate of increase to decline. In Kuwait, for example, much of the infrastructure is complete and industrialization plans are unambitious. More significant is the strict enforcement of immigration and residence laws, a policy being followed with varying degrees of severity by governments in the rest of the Gulf. This is a symptom of a nervousness which has increased since the Iranian Revolution.

While curtailing any substantial increase in migrant manpower, the tighter regulations are unlikely to imperil the continued existence of labour markets in the Gulf. At every level the shortage of nationals in the labour force will continue.



The National Bank of Dubai: *architects, John R. Harris*

Other problems are arising. In the United Arab Emirates, for example, new labour and visa laws are worrying local contractors. Key points of concern are the requirement that anyone changing his employer must leave the country for six months before taking a new job, and a regulation that each employer importing labour must deposit with the Government a sum equal to the air fare from the Emirates to the country of origin. The sum is returned only after the worker has returned home.

The new laws are strongly opposed by local businessmen and will cause severe shortage of unskilled labour since few local contractors, and still fewer foreign companies, can afford to maintain large pools of such workers on the payroll during periods when no work is available. This factor, and an indication that the much delayed 1983 federal budget is likely to see a cut of up to 60 per cent, suggest that manpower requirements there will at best remain unchanged.

Apart from the Far East and the Arab region itself, Turkey is perhaps the only other country with a big manpower stake in the capital-rich countries of the Middle East.

The extraordinary growth of Turkish activity in the region is underlined by estimates of the number of Turkish workers sent there. Between 1961 and 1967 the total was a mere 434. By September 1982 it had risen to 175,920, of which more than 100,000 were in Libya.

AD

Consultants lacking in direction

From previous page

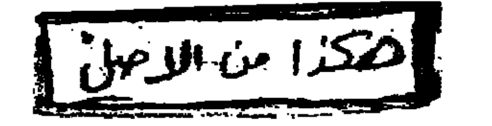
diamond-shaped cutaway Sheraton hotel, with its red-painted atrium by Rader Mileto, is still the most exciting building. In Kuwait, we must wait to see the finished result of the Parliament House by Jorn Utzon (he of the Sydney Opera House). It does not look anything like as flamboyant as Sydney, nor however, does it yet look particularly Islamic.

Other international heavyweights working in the Middle East include Skidmore Owings Merrill and Kisho Kurokawa, both of whom are unlikely to opt for minarets. The new dolphinarium and zoo for Kuwait by the John S. Bonnington Partnership are straightforward, if enormous and complicated, space-frame structures – the island dolphinarium makes use of glazed pyramids. The Kuwait Stock Exchange shares the same basic architectural idea as the Municipality Building in Dubai, namely of producing a box structure several storeys tall, covered in the centre by a space-frame, but in the lower storeys of which a completely different form of building can be evolved.

It is said that the volume of international expertise being used in the Middle East has peaked. If that *is* so, a time may come when client and architect should pause to reassess exactly what they wish to achieve there. Is there any demand to reflect an indigenous culture, and to produce identifiable *places* with their own character? Or is the demand to produce more pieces of nowhere: places without any inherent identity, quality or character?

If character is wanted, there is no doubt that international architects would be able to supply it – but a context has to be given. That context will probably not be the odd parliament building or zoo, but what the Americans call "downtown". The question therefore for the next few years is whether downtown in Kuwait, Dubai, Sharjah, Riyadh, Baghdad and Abu Dhabi should all look and feel alike: or whether the inherent character could be rediscovered and nurtured.

Charles McKean



ARAB CONSTRUCTION

Oil glut delays new projects and payments

SAUDI ARABIA

Sharply reduced oil revenues are having a dramatic effect on Saudi Arabia's construction sector. Signs of a building slump in the world's largest oil exporter have taken longer to emerge than in most other Gulf oil states, but it has rapidly become clear in 1983 that contractors working in the kingdom face tougher challenges in the months ahead.

In recent years construction has been the most significant economic activity outside oil, accounting for about 20 per cent of gross domestic product. In 1981, the market was worth about $50,000m (£32,600m), a size which attracted companies worldwide as well as nurturing the growing number of Saudi contractors.

The 15 per cent drop in the 1982/83 state budget to a total $91,000m signified for many the beginning of the boom. Advance payments on public projects were halved in 1982 to 10 per cent of the contract value, further tightening market conditions. The pattern has continued with the announcement that total state spending in the 1983/84 budget will be limited to about $75,000m.

The symptoms of the slow-down have begun to appear with increasing frequency in the past six months: payments on many contracts are being held up and several projects are being delayed or scaled down and rebid. This trend seems unlikely to be reversed until the world oil glut ends and the kingdom's oil output recovers to former levels.

Oil production has plummeted from nearly 10 million barrels a day in 1981 to a present level of about four million. Analysts predict oil receipts of about $45,000m in 1983, compared with more than $116,000m two years ago.

In addition to slashing expenditure, the Government has introduced in 1983 new regulations destined to have a substantial impact on the market. The most important of these is the requirement that foreign contractors winning state contracts must subcontract at least 30 per cent of the work to 100 per cent locally-owned companies. The decree adds that foreign companies should make more use of Saudi banking, insurance and transport services.

The measure was introduced soon after a conference of Saudi businessmen in March, at which delegates complained of unfair competition from foreign companies. It seems designed to assure local businessmen that although many infrastructure projects have been completed and spending curtailed, what work there is will be directed increasingly to Saudi firms.

Foreign contractors are anxiously seeking clarification of the ruling. For example, it is still not clear if the 30 per cent rule applies to Saudi-foreign joint ventures winning government contracts. A recent West German ministerial delegation to the kingdom described the regulation as protectionist and said it could harm bilateral trade.

Another recent regulation is that all government contracts should be put out to open, competitive bidding. Again, the introduction of this ruling seems mainly due to pressure from Saudi companies, which had previously been unable to bid for many state contracts because of restrictive prequalification procedures.

Although this measure is unlikely to alter the final choice of contractor in most cases, it has already contributed to the slow-down in contract awards. Tenders for several major contracts which were on the point of being signed have been cancelled and a rebid called. In some cases, these delays have given clients the opportunity to trim costs by revising specifications and scaling down the scope of work.

Projects affected by the public tender ruling include schemes for the expansion of 10 domestic airports to enable them to handle wide-bodied jets. Contractors had been chosen for several airports, but now all will be retendered.

Similarly, a $1,000m water pipeline from Jubail, via Riyadh, to Qassim, north west of the capital, has been put out to retender. A French-Italian-Saudi consortium was lowest bidder for the Jubail-Riyadh section of the line in the first round of bidding and Hall Construction Company, the local affiliate of South Korea's Hyundai Engineering & Construction Company, was lowest bidder for the Riyadh-Qassim line.

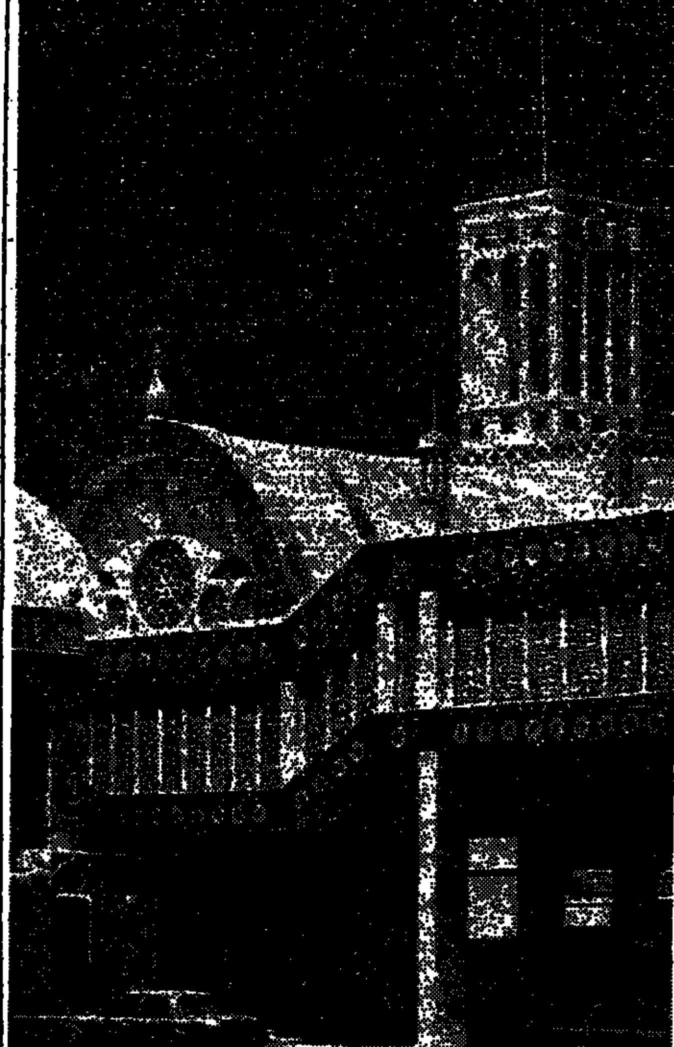
A particular blow to British interests was the decision to tender publicly the management consultancy contract for the Ministry of Defence and Aviation's (MODA's) 550-bed hospital in Riyadh and 55-bed hospital at Al-Kharj, south of the capital. The hospitals have been run for the past five and a half years by the British Allied Medical Group (AMG) which had negotiated a new contract with MODA worth $87m over three years, starting in November. That deal has now been cancelled and AMG will have to compete for the work against about 20 companies.

A major project which has been scaled down and is due to be put out to retender soon is the Asir power and desalination programme. Contracts were on the point of being signed with a Japanese consortium for the power station and a Japanese-South Korean joint venture for the desalination plant, when tenders were cancelled because the client, the Saline Water Conversion Corporation, was instructed to lower considerably the total cost of the project to about $910m.

Companies seeking to work successfully in the kingdom have little choice but to adjust their operations to the changing market conditions brought about by the new regulations and spending cutbacks. At a recent conference on Saudi Arabia organized by Monadnock International and MEED Consultants, Jim McGee, an American lawyer, told delegates: "For the next 18 months to three years your Saudi business plan should be entitled Saudi survival plan'."

Mr McGee said: "Saudi should now be looked at as though it is a new market."

Michael Ritchie
Middle East Economic Digest


The *Suk* at Sharjah: *architects, Michael Lyell Associates*

Outlook remains grim

IRAQ

Delegations of international contractors now visiting Iraq are more likely to be discussing their clients' requests for payment deferments than new orders. At the beginning of 1983, a number of contractors were informed that there was no longer enough cash to meet foreign currency payments and were requested to offer credit payment terms.

Iraq has been unable to meet the heavy financial burden imposed both by the war with Iran and by its economic development programme, and despite its reputation for meeting payments on time, at the start of this year some companies were still awaiting foreign currency payments due in October 1982.

Many of these companies were working on contracts awarded during 1981, when Iraq's determination to continue development despite the war resulted in orders worth some $23,000m (£15,000m). In October 1981, Kier International, a member of Britain's French Kier Holdings, was awarded a $210m contract to build a section of expressway in Baghdad in a joint venture with Mussad al-Saleh & Sons, a Kuwaiti contractors.

In February this year, the joint venture was advised that the client was unable to meet future foreign currency payments and was advised to find funding for the client. "A request from a government client to a contractor to arrange the funding of a project after contract award is unique in my experience," Mr J C S Mott, French Kier's chairman, said in his annual statement. As a result, Kier announced an extraordinary pretax provision of $12.7m in its 1982 group accounts.

Attempts by the Export Credits Guarantee Department (ECGD) to reach agreement with Iraq on rescheduling commercial debts amounting to about $230m have so far proved unsuccessful. Two other British firms are involved in orders of $100m upwards – John Laing International, which has a $143m road and bridge building contract in Baghdad, and Paterson Candy International, which is working on a $126m subcontract for the Karkh water supply scheme, also in the capital.

Export credit insurance agencies from other countries have also been embroiled in Iraq's cash-flow problems. Hermes of West Germany, has agreed to extend credit provided certain conditions are met, primarily that Iraq must meet all outstanding foreign and local currency payments due in 1982, as well as all local currency payments due in 1983.

German companies were particularly attracted by the contracting opportunities on offer in 1981, a period when there were increasingly few openings in their own market.

Details of oil shipments as part repayment of outstanding debts are now being discussed by the French Government. France is expected to lift about four million tonnes of Iraqi crude this year to help meet arrears on both military and civil contracts; total foreign currency payments falling due in 1983 in the latter sector are estimated at about $1,223m.

The immediate future for contractors looks grim as Iraq's current account deficit seems likely to continue for the next two years and there are few signs of the war ending.

Jonathan Crusoe
Middle East Economic Digest

Food schemes need dams

LIBYA

A decline in oil prices and production in the past two years has taken its toll of development spending in almost all Opec countries. Libya has been no exception; its 1983 development budget has been cut by about a tenth to 2,370m Libyan dinars (about £5,000m).

Last year spending was reduced by just over 5 per cent. The People's Congress, Libya's highest political authority, announced in February that priority will be given this year to projects already started and that only those of "strategic importance" will be initiated.

Despite cuts in development expenditure, Libya still offers a substantial market for contractors, consultants and suppliers. Its per capita income, by far the largest in Africa, has increased more than fivefold in the last decade and now stands at about $11,000 (£6,875). This means that local demand for housing and other social services such as health and education – as well as roads and farm produce – has been rising considerably.

To satisfy this rising demand, Libya has introduced since 1973 a series of comprehensive development programmes, the last of which is the second five year plan (1981-85), totalling LD 18,500m. It is the fourth biggest in Arab countries and aims to diversify sources of production and exports, thus reducing the economy's dependence on oil; to establish heavy industry, both within and outside the oil sector and to achieve greater self-suffiency in food.

One interesting feature of the plan is the importance given to agriculture. With about a fifth of its total development spending going to this sector, Libya is the only Arab oil exporter which attaches top priority to farming and agri-business.

The serious depletion of underground water has made water conservation an essential part of the country's farming policy. Schemes for saving rain water, for example, include building 13 dams, with a combined storaged capacity of about 330 million cubic metres a year.

Heavy industry has been given the second-largest share of development spending, a little more than 16 per cent of the 1981-85 investment total. Libya is now carrying out an ambitious programme to develop local downstream petroleum and chemical industries and the production of building materials such as steel, aluminium and cement.

Schemes include the country's biggest project, the Misurata iron and steel works, which is being built on the coast east of Tripoli.

Because of the steady increase in demand for skilled workers and technicians, higher education and vocational training are particularly emphasized. There are now three universities: Al-Fateh in Tripoli; Gar Younis in Benghazi and the new Marsa Al-Brega, east of Ras Lanuf, the home of the country's petrochemicals industry.

Both Al-Fateh and Gar Younis are being expanded, with the help of the London architects, James Cubitt & Partners.

Atef Sultan

SPECTRUM

Has the withdrawal of four-time winner Bernard Hinault opened the way for the first Anglo-Saxon victory in the legendary Tour de France? John Wilcockson previews this year's 2,000-mile race, which begins today in Paris. Below, Neil Lyndon talks to the apprentice riders who are willing to sacrifice everything for success

THE TIMES GUIDE TO THE TOUR DE FRANCE

Breaking away

An Anglo Saxon has never won the Tour de France. In its 80-years history, the best performance by such a rider has been Tom Simpson's sixth place, in 1962. Simpson, of course, was fated to die on Mont Ventoux in his quest to win the Tour five years later.

Last year, the London-born Australian Philip Anderson finished fifth after wearing the coveted *maillot jaune* for half the race. It is a meagre record compared with the French, who have provided 32 Tour winners, and the Belgians, with 18.

This week, however, Europe's most respected cycling magazine poses the question: "Without Bernard Hinault, the suspense in the Tour de France is total: Anderson, Zoetemelk, Kelly, Roche, Van Impe.... who can win?" Zoetemelk and Van Impe have each won a Tour de France, and are named more for sentimental reasons than by sporting logic. Anderson and the two Irishmen, however, are all regarded as genuine candidates to succeed in what looks like being the toughest Tour for a quarter of a century.

All three are dedicated, enthusiastic, confident performers. Anderson, in particular, is no respecter of reputations. The four-time winner Hinault – absent this year because of knee trouble – describes the Australian as "the only rider who has posed problems for me in the past two Tours".

This rangy, inelegant pedaller is enjoying the best of his four years as a Continental professional. In April, he became the first Australian to win a modern day classic (the Amstel Gold Race, in the hilly part of Holland); in May, he finished, voluntarily, second to team colleague Stephen Roche in the testing Tour de Romandie, in Switzerland; and last week, in the south of France he won the Tour de l'Aude for the second time in three years.

The Australian is continually perfecting his knowledge of his sport, and of himself; he possesses the immense physical reserves and deep moral qualities required of a winner of the Tour de France.

The same can be said of Sean Kelly, the angular Irishman from Tipperary, who has undergone a metamorphosis in the past 15 months. In his first five years as a professional, 1977-81, he acquired the tag of a sprinter, a man who could show a turn of speed at the end of a race but who could neither climb well nor race alone against the clock (time trialing).

The turning point was the final stage of the seven-day Paris-Nice race in March last year. To win overall, Kelly had to go faster than the French race leader in a time trial that was all uphill – to the summit of the Grande Corniche road from Nice.

In last year's Tour de France he established a commanding lead in the points classification (using his sprinting ability at stage ends) before reaching the first mountains on stage 12. Kelly climbed well enough to keep with Hinault and Anderson over the 5,610ft Col d'Aubisque, and the Irishman outsprinted the small leading group to win the stage, his fifth such success in five Tours. He lost time in subsequent mountain stages, mainly because he was conserving energy to defend his green jersey (the *maillot vert*) as points leader. He won this competition by a record margin (429 points, against the 152 of Hinault), but also showed his staying power by finishing an excellent eighth in the final time trial.

At the end of a successful season, Kelly went home from his Brussels lodgings to the family farm near Carrick-on-Suir to marry his teenage sweetheart and to unveil a plaque in what is now known as Sean Kelly Square. For 1983, maybe the year that Kelly could win the yellow as well as the green jersey in the Tour de France, his French-based Sem team has been reinforced by the signing of three first-rate climbers: Agostinho, a Portuguese, Grezet, a Swiss, and Rooks, a Dutchman. These three were largely instrumental in helping Kelly last week to win the Tour of Switzerland.

Some observers have said that Kelly has reached top form too early, and that he will fade away during the second part of the Tour, but an enforced six-week rest in April and May, following a heavy crash in the Tour Midi-Pyrenees, will have conserved the physical and mental reserves necessary to win a Tour de France.

At 23, Stephen Roche is four years younger than his compatriot, and is making his debut in the Tour de France. Why, then, is he cited as a potential winner?

He is the prodigy of continental cycling, his keen perception of tactics making him a fine stage-race performer. This year started badly for him when he dropped out of Paris-Nice with a knee injury. But he bounced back in May to win the Tour de Romandie, in west Switzerland; and a few days later he was first in the Grand Prix Wallonie, a single-day race in the Belgian Ardennes.

The race starts today at Fontenay-sous-Bois, in the eastern suburbs of the French capital, with the traditional prologue time trial. Each of the 140 starters will race alone around a hilly, round-the-houses loop, with Anderson, Grezet, Kelly, Roche and Anderson all looking for a confidence-boosting ride. The three-and-a-bit miles will have little bearing on the remaining 2,363 miles that follow during the next three weeks.

This modern-day odyssey has all kinds of pitfalls designed into the 22 stages by the race's joint directors, Jacques Goddet and Felix Levitan, who have controlled the Tour for nearly half a century. Each year, the route changes, but rarely have they proposed a more copious *carte* for their exclusive clientele.

After today's aperitif, they have chosen four somewhat indigestible starters: a 100-mile chase around a serpentine circuit wedged between downtown Paris and Orly airport; a 100-kilometres team time trial, in which each 10-man team will battle against time in the most pure exercise of speed; and then a marathon of 300 kilometres to Le Havre, the longest day since 1969.

These first four days, without the steadying influence of Hinault and his team, will inevitably cause some surprises. They could also severely handicap the riders who are expected to come through strongly during the second half of the Tour, which is a continuous dose of mountains through the Pyrenees, the Massif Central and the Alps.

The outstanding climbers of 1982 were Beat Breu, winner of two mountain stages and overall sixth, and Peter Winnen, fourth overall. Winnen, a freckle-faced, fair-haired Dutchman, was second to Kelly in the Tour of Switzerland, and he has the backing of the powerful, British-sponsored TI Raleigh team, unbeaten in team time trialling since 1978.

The Roubaix stage, in particular, could prove the stumbling block for the first amateur team to compete in the Tour de France, Colombia, which includes potentially the fastest climbers in the race. Reared on a diet of endless mountain roads in the Andes, the Colombians have served a three-year apprenticeship in the Tour de l'Avenir.

All the stages after Bordeaux will be of importance, but the most decisive should be Pau-Luchon (10), with the four most famous Pyrenean passes; Roquefort-Aurillac (13), a route of narrow departmental roads on which three post-war Tours have been decided; the time trial up the extinct volcanic peak of Puy de Dôme (15), where Bahamontes clinched the 1959 Tour; and, potentially the most gruelling of all, the eight Alpine passes of stage 17, ending at L'Alpe d'Huez.

The final verdict will be provided by two more time trials: a steady, nine-mile climb from Morzine to Avoriaz, and an undulating 30 miles through the vineyards of Burgundy to the Dijon motor-racing circuit. Next day, the survivors of this relentlessly difficult race will finally return to Paris and the 22nd stage's flag-waving climax along the Champs Elysées.

Who will win? Your guess is as good as mine. But perhaps the three-banded flag of Ireland will be in greater evidence than the tricolour of France . . .

THE FAVOURITES





Phil Anderson Australian, 25, Peugeot-Shell. Best under-25 and 5th in 1982 Tour de France, leader for 8 stages. 10th in 1981.

Jean-René Bernaudeau French, 27 during race, Wolber. Best under-25 and 5th in 1979 Tour de France; 6th in 1981; 13th in 1982.

Beat Breu Swiss, 25, Cilo-Aufina. 6th in 1982 Tour de France, winner of two mountain stages.

Jean-Mary Grezet Swiss, 24, Sem-Mavic. Making his Tour de France debut. 3rd in Tour of Switzerland last week.





Sean Kelly Irish, 27, Sem-Mavic. Points winner and 15th overall in 1982 Tour de France. Tour of Switzerland winner last week.

Hennie Kuiper Dutch, 34, Aernoudt-Hoonved. Second in 1977 and 1980 Tours de France. 9th in 1982. Olympic champion 1972. World champion 1975.

Robert Millar Scottish, 24, Peugeot-Shell. Making Tour de France debut. 2nd in 1982 Tour de l'Avenir. 3rd in recent Dauphiné-Libéré race.

Stephen Roche Irish, 23, Peugeot-Shell. Making Tour de France debut. Winner of Tour de Romandie 1983, Paris-Nice 1981.











Johan Van der Velde Dutch, 26, TI Raleigh-Campagnolo. Third in 1982 Tour de France, 12th in 1981.

Lucien Van Impe Belgian, 36, Metauromobili. Winner of 1976 Tour de France. Five times King of the Mountains, has finished 13 Tours de France.

Peter Winnen Dutch, 25, TI Raleigh-Campagnolo. Fourth in 1982 Tour de France. 2nd in Tour of Switzerland last week.

Joop Zoetemelk Dutch, 36, Coop-Mercier. Winner of 1980 Tour de France. A record six times 2nd, including 1982.

THE TEAMS

The 70th Tour de France will be contested by 140 riders, representing 13 professional, trade-sponsored teams, and one amateur team, Colombia. The professional teams, and their country of origin, are:

France: Coop-Mercier, La Redoute-Motobecane, Peugeot-Shell, Renault-Gitane, Sem-Mavic, Wolber, Boule d'Or-Colnago.
Belgium: Aernoudt-Hoonved, Euro Shop-Splendor.
Italy: Metauromobili-Pinarello.
Netherlands: TI Raleigh-Campagnolo.
Spain: Reynolds.
Switzerland: Cilo-Aufina.

BROADCASTING

ITV's World of Sport will be covering the Tour with summaries and live action each Saturday. Tomorrow, for example, there will be a summary between 12.30-12.40pm and live coverage of the first stage from 3.15-3.25pm. On July 9 the summary will be from 12.40-1pm and the live coverage, of the La Rochelle-Bordeaux stage, from 3.40-4pm. There will be further broadcasts at similar times on July 16 and 23. The final stage will not be shown live, but there will be a resumé of the whole race on the subsequent Saturday, July 30.

Exiles in pursuit of the yellow jersey

They might as well be in prison: it would probably feel like a holiday. The inmates of the harshest detention centre endure no greater physical hardship nor more material deprivation than do Rick Flood and David Akam in the life they have chosen. But their indefinite spell of back-breaking slavery is self-imposed..

They are cyclists, road racers, members of one of France's top amateur teams, Athletic Club of Boulogne-Billancourt (ACBB) in Paris. Flood, 24, from Bendigo, north of Melbourne, was a member of the Australian team which won the silver medal in the 100-kilometre race at the Commonwealth Games. Akam, 22, grew up in south London and was national junior champion of Britain over 25 miles and in pursuit. They both joined ACBB as a means to display their talents to the managers of France's professional teams.

Because many riders from its lists have graduated to the European professional circuit, ACBB is known as a nursery for professionals. "More like a slaughterhouse, I'd say," Rick Flood observes. At the beginning of this year's competition season, in February, 15 foreign riders were in the ACBB team. Now only Akam and Flood remain, the others eliminated by failure, injury, loneliness, lack of nerve and the brutality of the life.

ACBB expects them to ride in races two or three times a week from February to October, over distances of between 100 and 150 kilometres. "Put together," said Flood, "that might be about 20 times the load of competition that a marathon runner would expect in a season."

The physical perils of these exertions are extreme. "You've got to watch out for the bonk," says Akam, striking his forehead with the heel of his hand. "The bonk" is a sudden collapse of the blood sugar level, instantly bringing on delirium and delusion. The cyclists may use up to 6,000 calories during a race; to stave off "the bonk" they nibble constantly from small snacks in the "bonk-bags" they all wear.

As dangerous as "the bonk" is the behaviour of other riders, desperate to stall or unseat their rivals. "Team-cycling is the most vicious sport," says Flood. "I was so green before this season. I didn't know a fraction of the tricks they can pull."

Rick Flood has crashed nine times this season. "Over the bars. Under the bike. Carved up by the pack. Skidding on wet, muddy cobbles in February. Gravel's the worst. It takes so much skin away, especially from elbows and knees." While he spoke, Flood's hands passed over the scars on his body – livid rents, purple craters and long ridges of fresh tissue. "This was the worst," he said, raising his shirt and gingerly rolling down the waistband of his shorts. A gouge of mauve and black flesh bubbled on the line of his hip. His fingertip ran brusquely around the wound. "Brake lever," he said.

ACBB, which is fully sponsored by Peugeot and other companies pays the men an allowance of 1,500 francs a month, about £125, for their subsistence. They can barely afford to eat, still less to enjoy themselves in Paris.



A shrine, but a slaughterhouse too: Flood (left) and Akam at home in Paris

"Sometimes we go for a ride on the Metro," said Flood, not apparently joking.

Their meagre allowance is supplemented by the cash prizes that they can win in races, up to a limit of $500 a race (the financial arrangements of "amateur" cycling in France are indeed mysterious)...

Akam had won seven races by the end of April, when a mysterious intestinal illness stopped him racing. Flood has won three races and been placed many times. Their successes attracted the attention of professional team managers, and both have been offered contracts for next season – Akam with Peugeot and Flood with the tyre manufacturer Wolber.

They say that a moderately successful rider on the professional circuit earns "an ordinary kind of salary, about the same as a plumber or something". A very successful rider, such as Phil Anderson, the Australian who was fifth in last year's Tour de France, probably earns about 22,000 francs a month, plus lavish gifts and prizes. The very top riders in France today, the Tour winners, might be earning more than £100,000 a year.

The price of these earnings is desperately high. Both men calmly acknowledge that, as professionals, they would be expected to take drugs to improve their performances: "The sport is awash in drugs – amphetamines, steroids, hormones and drugs you've never heard of it. Even strychnine." What? "Yes, strychnine. There's a pretence of regulations, but in fact there's no control at all. The team doctors dish out the pills and you've really got little choice. The human body just can't take the strain of professional riding, 120 to 150 races a year, 200 to 250 kilometres a time. Most professional cyclists burn themselves out in about four years. You couldn't survive without drugs. Some people don't survive because of them. Tommy Simpson was killed by drugs. Plenty of others, too."

For the present, though, these dreams of riches and nightmares of self-extinction are remote.

The municipal council of Boulogne-Billancourt provides ACBB with a flat for the riders in a tower block. Akam and Flood live there, rent-free, with three French riders and 10 bicycles. Like any flat shared temporarily by five young men, theirs is mildly revolting to the stomach and the senses. Fetid thermals rise from the dark corners of rooms crowded with single beds and bicycles, mingling with thick old fumes from the kitchen. All the walls of the flat are decorated with posters in colour of cyclists in motion. The flat is a shrine to Phil Anderson, who was until recently himself a member of ACCB: he is the proof that the dreams need not be in vain.

"Phil Anderson lived in this very room," said Rick Flood, reverently opening a door. "That's Phil," he said, pointing to a poster of a tanned man with the face of a driven demon, riding a bicycle and wearing a yellow pullover.

Would you think, I asked them, that all your sacrifice and hardship had been worthwhile if you got to wear the yellow jersey? They looked horrified, as if some unutterable impiety had been spoken. Their replies collided in unanimity. "You don't know what you're saying. The yellow jersey? That's the ultimate dream. You can't let yourself even think about it. It's hard enough even to get a ride in the Tour, let alone to get placed in a stage. To be the raceleader, to wear the yellow jersey, that's almost worth dying for."

moreover... Miles Kington

Waiting for a train

Bitter experience has taught me that if you come across a crowd in the street watching men erect cameras, put up lighting on scaffolding and wave mikes around, there is only one sane thing to do: hurry on past. Nothing ever happens during filming. The most you will see is worried people discussing what should be happening and then taking a tea break because it hasn't happened. Watching films is fun; watching filming is watching nothing.

Ten years ago a film scene was being shot outside my flat in Notting Hill, something with Yul Brynner in, I was told. I went outside like a fool and watched for 40 minutes. Nothing. I came back in and went on typing. Some time later I became aware that someone was leaning on the garden wall, watching me. I looked up. It was Yul Brynner. He was clearly so bored that *he* had been driven to watch the only sign of activity in the area. So my feelings on the inadequacy of filming as a spectator sport have carried me through life. Until last Friday, that is.

Last Friday I went to York by train. I had forgotten until I got there that York is a great railway town. I don't just mean that most of the buildings seem to be owned by British Rail, or that they have streets named after George Hudson, the railway king. I mean that after Thomas Cook in London had sold me the wrong ticket, and the ticket collector at Kings Cross had charged me extra, the staff at York spotted that I had been overcharged at Kings Cross and *volunteered a refund*. That's what I call a great railway town.

To make things even better, there was a fully coaled-up steam engine in the station, so after checking in at the station hotel, I went back in to see what was up. What was up was some filming going on. Lights, cameras, make-up people and about a hundred actors in 1940s gear. The platform by the steam train was jam-packed with wartime extras – khaki soldiers with rifles, sailors in full rig, old style bobbies, mums with schoolchildren, evacuee kids, men in bow-tie and baggy suits. I bet the young Roy Hattersley was among them somewhere. In my vaguely post-war rig I felt quite anachronistic.

It was, in fact, *The Dresser* being filmed. There sat Albert Finney in a chair marked "Albert Finney", looking elderly. There stood Tom Courtney in a brown suit looking worried, though I think he always tends to look worried, not necessarily because he hasn't got a chair marked "Tom Courtney".

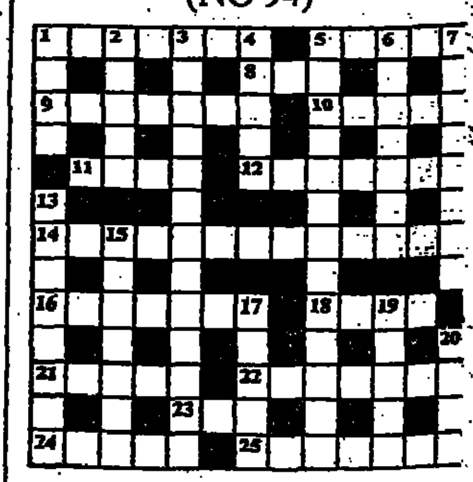
They finally got around to shooting a scene which involved the train coming in, stopping and disgorging a select handful of British stars, so it was at least worth it to see a steam engine move. At first all you could see was smoke behind the trees, then a great big black ex-LMS engine appeared and snorted its way up Platform 6, exhaling quite unnecessary steam for the camera's sake.

"I hope it's bloody well going to stop," said a 1940s voice behind me. We all laughed. The funny thing was, it didn't. At about 5 mph it ploughed into the buffer and took it with it, then stopped convulsively, no doubt giving a few British actors a great shock. There was a silence. Mr Finney sat motionless, the crashed train a few yards from his head.

"Bloody hell," said the 1940s voice, very impressed. Some worried-looking men gathered and discussed what had just happened. I decided to leave. Better to quit while you were ahead, when something had actually happened.

Later that night I tiptoed back into the station to have a last look. You'd never have guessed that film people had been there, especially not shooting a major film with Albert, Tom, Edward and all the others with tank-engine names. Nothing disturbed the calm except the Scottish sleeper train gliding in and gliding out again. But there on Platform 6 the buffer was still ripped away from the line, living proof of the only train crash I have ever witnessed. I have now modified my theory to state that nothing ever happens during filming except when things go spectacularly wrong. Maybe it is worth waiting, after all.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (NO 94)



ACROSS
1 Suitor (7)
5 Pincerlike claw (5)
8 Nigerian tribe (3)
9 Surroundings (7)
10 Low tides (5)
11 Throw (4)
12 Loved person (7)
14 Excessive supply (13)
16 Archers' marks (7)
18 Bird container (4)
21 Uncanny (5)
22 Platitude (7)
23 Never (3)
24 Well-groomed (5)
25 Monarchy (7)

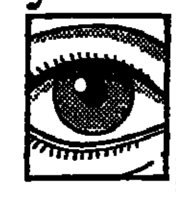
DOWN
1 In addition (4)
2 Short saying (5)
3 Restoration (13)
4 Stiff (5)
5 Inconsistent (13)
6 Subterfuge (7)
7 Recipient (8)
13 Vessel platform (8)
15 Tympanic membrane (7)
17 Not intoxicated (5)
19 Gridiron (5)
20 Depend (4)

SOLUTION TO No 93
ACROSS: 1 Posset 5 Alcove 8 Opt 9 Kowtow 10 Oblong 11 Idea 12 Reemerge 13 Assess 15 Insert 17 Riffraff 20 Arch 22 Guinea 23 Inland 24 Sac 25 Widish 26 Tipple
DOWN: 2 Ovoid 3 Satiate 4 Towards 5 At one 6 Calve 7 Vinegar 14 Stimuli 15 Inflict 16 Snarl-up 18 Fungi 19 Awash 21 Canal
(Solution to No 94 on Monday) Recommended dictionary is the new Collins Concise

FRIDAY PAGE

MEDICAL BRIEFING

Forty fitter years on



The usual view of old age could not be better expressed as it is in the Harrow School song: "Forty years on and growing older and older, shorter in wind as in memory long, feeble of foot and rheumatic of shoulder, what will it help you that once you were strong?" Medicine is changing this accepted view, artificial hips allow the feeble of foot to walk, hydrocortisone injections loosen the frozen shoulder, the breathlessness of heart failure is relieved by diuretics.

Nor should blindness be accepted without question. Professor Alan Bird, of Moorfields Eye Hospital in London, made a plea this week to elderly patients to report disturbances of vision.

Professor Bird was talking of one particular eye trouble, partial blindness caused by senile macula degeneration, a condition where there is a proliferation of blood vessels between the layers of this part of the eye. A surgeon using a modern laser can often save the sight if the patient reports for treatment before too much damage has been done.

As the need for treatment is so urgent, he suggests that any elderly patient who complains of distorted or blurred vision, of objects appearing too small or of the disturbing symptom of straight lines appearing bent should immediately be sent to an ophthalmic casualty department.

Hearts awry

The sudden death of Caroline Bradley, the popular and apparently fit horsewoman, is thought to have been due to the development of a cardiac arrhythmia, a condition where the electrical impulses which control the regularity of the heartbeat become so disorganized that the heart becomes uncoordinated and loses its ability to act as a pump. Miss Bradley is one of over 300,000 people who die from various forms of heart disease every year. The cause of her particular trouble, sudden cardiac death, is usually due to an arrhythmia known as ventricular fibrillation.

Although many patients with long standing or acute coronary artery disease do die suddenly from ventricular fibrillation, cases where hitherto fit persons die suddenly without much, if any, evidence of coronary heart disease are also comparatively common. This condition is being studied at the Rayne Institute at St Thomas' Hospital, London.

Dr D J Hearse, the research team leader, said this week that they were passionately interested in solving the problem as to why otherwise healthy individuals should suddenly develop ventricular fibrillation, particularly as the disaster is apt to occur away from a hospital where the normal rythm could be quickly restored and life saved. Their research suggests that ventricular fibrillation is related to coronary artery spasm. It seems likely to occur when blood returns to the heart muscle after the arterial spasm has relaxed.

Snakes and ale



Apparently Theakston's is now challenging Federation as the beer North Country Members of Parliament drink as a nightly reminder of their provincial origins and loyalties. But to many doctors the name Theakston means venom, not beer; for Dr David Theakston, son of a former managing director, forsook the brewery to read zoology and is the Liverpool scientist to whom doctors refer their questions on snakes.

Dr Theakston is phlegmatic about news of an increased number of adders on the east coast, for, he says, nobody has died in Britain from an adder bite for six years. Most British hospitals now stock Zagreb-made serum which is both very effective and pure. In the past, the fear of inducing a severe allergic reaction had curtailed the use of serum. If the usual precautions are observed, however, the new refined form is comparatively safe.

Vocal strains



Although Mr Neil Kinnock is unlikely to welcome the thought that he should copy the Prime Minister in anything, doctors are suggesting that he would be wise to follow her lead and take advice on voice production. Both have suffered from vocal strain. A throat specialist attributes this to a tendency they have to force their voices, particularly when competing against background noise or when suffering from a cold. If the voluble Mr Kinnock is going to make so many speeches, he would be well advised not only to have speech therapy, but also to make more effective use of a microphone.

Politicians are grouped with market traders and barristers as having an occupational tendency to develop laryngeal problems for as well as getting acute laryngitis, they are likely to suffer from small nodules or even polyps on their vocal cords.

Cancer of the vocal cords or larynx is almost entirely confined to smokers, but anyone who has a hoarse voice which has refused to respond to treatment within six weeks, or three weeks in the case of smokers, should have their vocal cords and larynx examined by a specialist.

Dr Thomas Stuttaford
Medical Correspondent

A ton-up for the Lord

Shirley Lowe looks back over Catherine Bramwell-Booth's 100 years



Norman Parkinson

Senior Major Dora, Colonel Olive and Commissioner Catherine Bramwell-Booth with a bust of their father.

Commissioner Catherine Bramwell-Booth will be 100 years old this month. "I'll be glad when all the fuss is over", she says, and nobody believes she means it.

In the past few months, Catherine, grand-daughter of General William Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, has given 27 interviews, including one of three hours before the cameras with Malcolm Muggeridge, her greatest admirer, who has been corresponding with her for 30 years. On that occasion, one of the arc lamps fell over and struck her on the side of the head. "It's lucky I am wearing my bonnet", she said crisply and went on with the interview.

When she was a stripling of ninety, the commissioner went through a period of depression. After a lifetime spent converting sinners and helping the hopeless, she felt old, useless. "I thought I was going to be asked to preach, speak at some Army function, but I wasn't . . . nobody wanted me any more", she said. So she went out into the garden and had a conversation with God. She asked Him to help her accept the facts of old age. "It's your ordinance, Lord", she said. "I haven't got the physical gumption in me any more." And the next day the BBC rang her up and asked if they could film her for an interview.

It was the beginning of a new career in the publicity business. "She's the best public relations officer we've got", says Captain Rob Garrad, director of the Salvation Army's Information Services, who now spends at least one day each week ferrying the world's press and television representatives down to the manor house in Berkshire, where the commissioner lives with two of her sisters, Colonel Olive, 91, Senior Major Dora, 90, and Madge, the cook, who is only 84.

The brown paint on the house is peeling, the drawing room is now a faded blue and the oak dining-room – a spartan salad set for lunch – has a chilly, damp feeling to it. The women who live here, however, are totally contemporary.

Catherine is tall and stands as straight as a sergeant-major. She is forthright and funny. "Christian speakers should come in with a punch", she says, and is discouraged by what she calls "the little babbling about nothing" she hears on the BBC's religious programmes. She never misses an opportunity to pass on The Word and it was after discovering that the individual journalists she met mostly lacked faith, that she agreed to accept the Guild of Toastmasters' award for best speaker of the year. Rightly guessing that the media would turn out in force to see the country's leading teetotaller dining with the toastmasters, she waited until everyone was inside the room and could not get way, and then she preached to them.

When she appeared on the Parkinson and Harty chat shows, she took over too. "I hope you're not a betting man, Mr Parkinson," she said, when he was unwise enough to remark that he was putting his money on her lasting another 20 years; and when Harty introduced the three sisters: "Now, let me see, you're Catherine and you're Olive and you're Dora. ." the commissioner fixed him with one of her flintier looks. "And who are *you?*" she asked.

Afterwards, people wrote to her saying they were glad she had put Parkinson in his place. "I don't know what they mean by that, I'm sure", she said. The expression is innocent but her eyes are alight with wicked amusement. Leaving the studio after the Russell Harty interview, she asked: "When I said that, do you think they liked it?" "Yes, yes", everyone chorused; the audience adored it. "Yes I thought they might", she said.

Catherine's parents, Bramwell and Florence Booth had seven children, and now only the three sisters and a married brother in Buckinghamshire are still alive. None of the Booth girls married. Some say their charismatic father was a hard act to follow. Catherine told a journalist recently that nobody had ever asked her to marry, but in one of the two books she is publishing this month, she writes that although she would liked to have had a husband and children "I feel sometimes that I should have been so much in love with my husband, as my mother was with my father, that perhaps God couldn't trust me with a husband. He would have taken the place of God in my life."

Most likely, the Booth daughters were far too involved in Salvation Army business to have time for such girlish pastimes as courting. The family's interests were always dauntingly global. "Now, Bramwell, do more for the homeless and remember China", said the founder, as he lay dying, to his son. Bramwell was actively working in the Army when he was only 14 and, as the eldest child of busy parents, Catherine not only looked after the little ones but was out visiting the homes of the sick and the drunk by the time she was 12. She was spared the mantle of succession because her father was forced to resign when he was 71. It is a matter of sorrow to the family, and Catherine has added Bramwell to her surname in his memory.

She found public speaking a torment. "Cath, never worry if your knees are trembling, so long as the people don't notice", her father advised her. "People always seemed to expect us to be able to do things simply because Booth was our name", she says. "I used to feel so unequal to it.

"When we were children, Cath took our parents' place and if she said 'no' that was it", Dora says. Things haven't changed much over the years because, when Dora had a heart attack a few years ago and lay in bed for three weeks, Catherine appeared in her room. "Dora, I want you up in the morning. If you just go on laying there you'll become a vegetable."

The sisters relish an argument and can keep one going for days. "You disagree but you don't fall out," Dora explains. Catherine, like the first-born in any big family, is adept at "winding up" the other two but, she says: "They are not only my sisters, they are very good friends".

The colonel and the senior major exist for their commanding officer. They monitor her interviews (not too many at a time in case she tires), they type out her manuscripts and speeches, fetch her knitting, keep her uniform pressed and mended, her flower-bowls filled and worry about her. "Her memory isn't *quite* as good as last year." Olive says. "Well, darling, she is 100", Dora says. "Old people don't remember as much as they did."

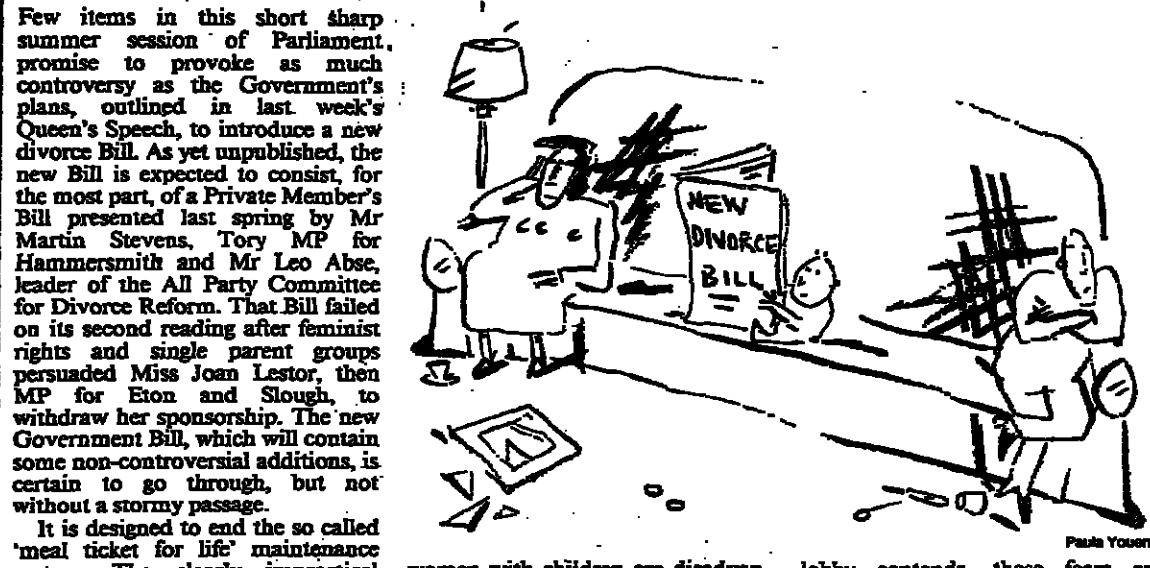
A few weeks ago, Olive arranged a birthday party in the parish hall for 200 people and the commissioner made a rousing speech. "I want you all to know that I'm in love with living and if I live to be 101 I'll be glad."

A loyal voice from the audience called out. "I'm hoping you'll go on until you're 105."

"Dora, don't interrupt, please, when I'm speaking", Catherine replied.

Fighting for the King. *A collection of verse by Catherine Bramwell-Booth. To be published on July 18 (Hodder & Stoughton, £1.95).* Commissioner Catherine, by *Catherine Bramwell-Booth in association with Ted Harrison will be published July 20 (Darton Longman & Todd, £1.95).*

Till the Bill do us part



Paula Youens

Few items in this short sharp summer session of Parliament, promise to provoke as much controversy as the Government's plans, outlined in last week's Queen's Speech, to introduce a new divorce Bill. As yet unpublished, the new Bill is expected to consist, for the most part, of a Private Member's Bill presented last spring by Mr Martin Stevens, Tory MP for Hammersmith and Mr Leo Abse, leader of the All Party Committee for Divorce Reform. That Bill failed on its second reading after feminist rights and single parent groups persuaded Miss Joan Lestor, then MP for Eton and Slough, to withdraw her sponsorship. The new Government Bill, which will contain some non-controversial additions, is certain to go through, but not without a stormy passage.

It is designed to end the so called 'meal ticket for life' maintenance system. The clearly impractical objective of the 1973 Matrimonial Causes Act, that the courts should try to leave both parties in the same position as if the marriage had continued, is abandoned. Now 40 per cent of married women work, ex-wives would be encouraged to be self sufficient where possible – the courts would be able to award fixed term rehabilitative maintenance orders for instance, instead of hanging a millstone round a husband's neck for life.

A 'clean break' would be encouraged. At the moment the courts do not have the power to dismiss a wife's claim for maintenance without her consent. Financial support for children is to be made a priority. And, in proposals that are at odds with everything else in the Bill, the old concept of conduct is to be reintroduced as a factor in these financial arrangements.

Conduct was effectively banished by Lord Denning's famous Wachtel judgement nearly a decade ago when he opined that it was impossible to know who was to blame for what in a marriage breakdown. So conduct should, in most cases, be left out of the financial equation. Bringing it back, even hedged around with qualifications, nations a tang of Victorian censoriousness to divorce proceedings at a time when the fledgling conciliation services round the country are trying to get marital sqabbles resolved without resorting to adversarial tactics.

Virtually everyone involved in divorce now sees conciliation as the path of progress. The attempt of the legal eagles to bring conduct – remember those long juicy divorce reports – is regarded with universal horror.

Indeed the whole Bill seems so vague, particularly about the children, that it pleases nobody, neither the feminists who point out that women with children are disadvantaged in the job market, nor the single parent organizations who claim that more than half of lone parents depend on supplementary benefits. Neither does it satisfy the divorce reformers who suspect that the maintenance changes are still cosmetic and the conduct clause truly destructive.

It certainly does not appeal to the likes of the Married Women's Association whose chairman Mrs Juanita Frances says: "It's a law against women designed by men to protect themselves." She argues for keeping maintenance as a wife's right.

The promoters of the original bill have uttered many soothing words about removing the grosser inequalities in the present system of maintenance without hitting the older married woman who has never worked, not the younger ones with children to support. But Mrs Frances and her members, who have already lobbied MPs, are not the only ones suspicious of what the men are up to.

The single parents' groups who squashed the first Bill, are still pretty hostile. "We were very upset about women being branded as 'alimony drones' by the Law Commission and the media" Jane Streather of One Parent Families, says. "You got the impression that there were all these ladies lolling around living comfortably off their hard pressed husbands. The truth is that over half of lone parents are dependent on supplementary benefits.

"Now we want to work constructively with this new Bill to stiffen up the rights of the children. At the moment the provisions are very vague – it looks like window dressing while the real purpose is to reduce the amount of maintenance paid by men."

If, as the pro-divorce reform lobby contends, these fears are vastly overdone, how do you get around the fact that women who leave their jobs to have children, particularly now with high unemployment, are permanently disadvantaged in the job market compared with men? "Women's wages are still way below men's," says Robbie Robson of 'Gingerbread' the single parents' group, "so even when a child has grown up, there should still be some recognition that the caring parent has given up some chances."

But a first wife's right to maintenance frequently impinges on spouse number two. It was indeed the plight of second wives and their financially overburdened husbands that convinced Lord Hailsham, the Lord Chancellor, to introduce the reforms in the first place.

The single parent groups may claim that the 'alimony drone' is a myth, but the reasonably well heeled middle class husband has probably borne the brunt of the present divorce laws. He can, after all, be divorced against his will, losing his wife, his children, his house and a sizable chunk of his income for life into the bargain.

Mrs Yvonne Moffatt of the Campaign For Justice in Divorce, which has lobbied for reforms, thinks the Bill is better than nothing. "It will help some of our members, depending on how the new provisions on maintenance are interpreted. But I think it is misguided to cling on to the old concept of maintenance, even though women are disadvantaged in the job market.

"What women ought to be doing is pressing very hard for the Government and industry to change their ways; provide more part time jobs at higher levels, creche facilities, job sharing and better retraining facilities."

Maggie Drummond

FIRST PERSON

Battles with a beetle

Stegobium paniceum is a topic I would hesitate to raise in company. Like a sexually transmitted disease it is best kept out of sight and mind. In fact *Stegobium paniceum* is a reddish brown beetle barely 2mm in length whose larvae live in dried plants, dry bread and almost anything in a domestic foodstore. For two years my wife and I have been plagued by them.

We first spotted them in a jar of white bread flour. There soon followed other sightings.

Soon they were everywhere. The cracked wheat, kept in a screw-top jar was alive with them, an unopened packet of dried mushrooms had been infiltrated. Our baby's breakfast cereal became infected, spice jars fell prey and the flour bins were blighted again.

Infected food was thrown away Flour drums were repeatedly emptied and spice jars discarded. No container was impenetrable, not even screw-top glass jars.

Now our strict regime of inspecting all food carefully and destroying any that is suspect, of storing fresh supplies in airtight containers and of maintaining a quick turn-over of produce has achieved relative success. We have not seen a beetle for two months.

Our local environmental health office confessed the *Stegobium paniceum* was a new one on them and advised a liberal use of insecticide. Experts at the Natural History Museum were less reticent about the bread beetle, as they call it, and less enthusiastic about the insecticide. Go into any home, they said, and you will find either furniture, bread or carpet beetle.

These past months, for my wife and I, have been long, bitter and at times embarrassing. After all, beetles and bugs are, in the public mind, associated with dirt. And our success at ridding our house of this monster may be short lived. The Natural History Museum also said that *Stegobium paniceum* is part and parcel of the environment and that it would be extremely foolish to believe we could ever rid ourselves of the pest completely. *Stegobium paniceum* is here to stay, but not, I hope, in *my* larder.

Michael Young

THE TIMES DIARY

I'm-partial

The new issue of *The Listener* bites the hand that feeds it hard enough to draw blood. In a second article on broadcasting from Northern Ireland, Peter Lennon reports that there is only one broadcast journalist in the province with senior editorial rank who is not an Ulster Protestant. The exception is Stephen Claypole, the BBC's editor, news and current affairs, fourth in seniority. He is English. Lennon asked all the broadcasters whether they considered the root cause of conflict in the province sectarian, social or political. All placed "sectarian" first (two preferring to call it "tribal sectarian"), with the sole exception of Claypole whose order was "political, social and sectarian". *The Listener*, with that impartiality for which the BBC is wont to be famous, notes at the bottom of the page that Lennon is "of Southern Irish Catholic upbringing".

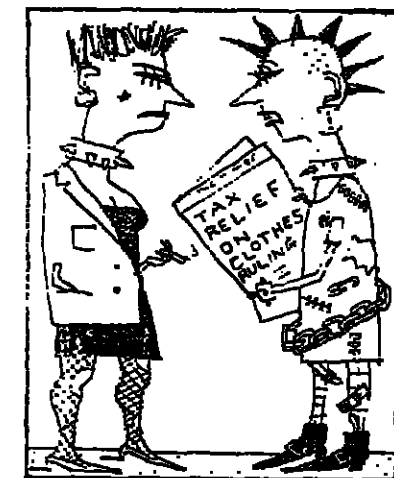
Taking the cure

I should think the Queen has to suffer enough without *The Health Express*, a free sheet given away in Holland and Barrett health food stores, infringing the convention that her name is not used to advertise. According to *Health Express*, at any rate, nine new homeopathic remedies constitute "the system of medicine that the Queen carries with her on every royal trip". The nine branded products are for insomnia; rheumatic pain, lumbago and sciatica; hay fever; mental or physical tiredness; indigestion and digestive disorders; colds and influenza; haemorrhoids; and skin problems. Poor dear, what she has to put up with!

Squatting MPs

It is notoriously difficult for parliamentary new boys to fit in. With the difficulty in finding rooms, at least two groups of the pushier Conservative newcomers have taken matters into their own hands, and gone squatting. An aristocratic duo, Colin Moynihan (Lewisham East) and the Hon. Thomas Sackville (Bolton East) have set up camp with Jonathan Sayeed (Bristol East), who modestly decided that the room he had obliged Tony Benn to vacate was too grand for him to occupy alone. George Walden (Buckingham), Jeremy Hanley (Richmond), Francis Maude (Warwickshire North), Antony Baldry (Banbury) and Peter Lilley (St Albans) have similarly appropriated an office in Palace Chambers. I will let you know if the bailiffs call.

BARRY FANTONI



'Just think – if we had a job we'd be entitled to an allowance'

Earthy retort

The Soil Association is throwing muck at the slogan "Naturally British" adopted for the central Food from Britain exhibit at next week's Royal Show. The association, which campaigns for organic farming, says it is outraged at the "disgraceful and fraudulent" use of the words. Our grass, it points out, is grown with the aid of millions of tons of artificial fertilizers. Cereals are drenched with insecticides, fungicides and herbicides. Vegetables are grown in computer-controlled concrete channels. Poultry, pigs and cattle are pumped full of antibiotics and anabolic steroids and fattened on imported, processed feeds. Even the wretched animals. Friesian and Holstein cows and Landrace pigs, for example – can hardly claim to be "naturally British", especially when they result from artificial insemination.

Staying put

I am sorry to disappoint the Conservative freshers (and one or two older hands) who rushed to ring Capital Radio, after reading my column yesterday, to apply for Robin Squire's job as Conservative contributor on the programme *Party Pieces*. Squire, newly appointed PPS to Linda Chalker, the Transport Minister, has now been given a dispensation by his new boss to continue his pleasingly unsycophantic contributions for the time being.



Edward Heath, conducting at the tenth birthday celebrations of the Sheraton Park Tower hotel the other day, revealed that he still wears the champagne-coloured silk pyjamas he was given when the hotel opened. This suggests that they are of very durable quality, or that he does not wear pyjamas that often.

PHS

Paul Routledge finds the trade unions bloodied but unbowed

Warming up for a hard winter

The unions have been understandably subdued since the election debacle last month, but two key conferences next week will see them emerging from the shock and spoiling for a fresh fight.

The miners, meeting in Perth, and the Transport and General Workers, in Douglas, Isle of Man, are keen to demonstrate that the drubbing their party got at the polls has not diminished their self-confidence or blunted their sense of purpose. If the labour movement still has a cutting edge, it is to be found in the NUM and the TGWU.

Mr Arthur Scargill, the pitmen's left-wing leader, will sound a rallying cry in his presidential address on Monday. He is characteristically undismayed, insisting: "Amidst all the gloom and despondency that one can see in the trade union movement I am looking very optimistically and with a great deal of confidence towards the future.

"It is my honest assessment that out of the present economic and political crisis we shall see the development of a struggle that will lead us into a far wider-ranging arena than ever right or left even contemplated."

Tough words, but can Mr Scargill get the miners to back him? He was twice worsted by his own members in the pithead ballot box last winter, when they rejected industrial action over pay and pit closures. But he persists in believing that the colliers will rise again.

The NUM national executive is putting an emergency motion to the conference proposing an intensive campaign in the coalfields to acquaint the miners with National Coal Board plans to shed as many as 65,000 jobs over the next few years. This would be followed by yet another strike ballot "at the appropriate time".

Asked when that would be, Mr Scargill replies sharply, "When we can win". The customary time for balloting is around September or October, when the NCB makes its final pay offer. This year is likely to be no exception, and the industry is expected to be in ferment after the formal takeover of the coal board chairmanship by Mr Ian MacGregor on September 1.

The miners have also changed their stategy on wages. Instead of asking for huge percentage cash increases, in a package claim that carries insufficient credibility with the men, the militant areas are proposing a demand for "substantial" increases, which will leave the union with room for manoeuvre.

Pitmen settled for 6.5 to 7 per cent on earnings last November, at a time when the Government was seeking a 3.5 per cent ceiling on public sector settlements. Ministerial pleas for "wafer-thin" increases of 2 to 3 per cent in the next wage round are sure to fall on deaf ears in the mines.

However, the mineworkers' money militancy has not really been tested for a decade – since the big strikes of the early 1970s. They have either accepted voluntary restraint to support a Labour government or been bought off by above-the-norm increases. Should the coal board and the Cabinet take a tough line on pay, they might just deliver Mr Scargill the majority he needs for a strike.

The Scottish miners who are putting up the pay policy motion argue that it demonstrates that "the NUM is determined to pursue its democratic right to bargain for improved wages and conditions", a sentiment that will be heavily endorsed by the 1,200 TGWU activists attending the transport union conference.

While some moderate union leaders hint strongly that the TUC should adapt to political reality and engage in serious discussions with Mrs Thatcher's second-term government, the TGWU will make a powerful public declaration of its traditionally hard-line policies.

The transport workers will reject moves to water down the union's commitment to free collective bargaining – a policy which presumes that there is money to negotiate about, not just a pre-determined limit of 'x' per cent. Their influence across a wide spectrum of industries and services, ranging from the docks to hotels, will pull reluctantly behind the TGWU many unions whose leaders prefer the more comfortable environment of wage restraint.

The TGWU is regarded by the left as the bulwark that will stop the rot of political uncertainty that has followed the election result. The union's predominantly left-wing executive is plainly not attracted to the newly fashionable retreat to the right being offered by such figures as Mr Gavin Laird, general secretary of the engineering workers.

Mr Walter Greendale, the TGWU's hard-left president, taking the chair for his first biennial policy conference, is confident that the transport workers will reject all forms of wage restraint, adhere to unilateral nuclear disarmament and withdrawal from the EEC – and support Mr Neil Kinnock in his attempt to win the leadership of the Labour Party.

The miners will do much the same. On neither agenda is there any suspicion of a rank and file political revolt in favour of the law reforms about to be introduced by Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment.

Ministers may feel that they have won the argument in the country, but the policy-making processes of the Labour movement are grinding inexorably towards a sort-out, which could come this winter. The path for that will be charted next week, in the formal debates and behind-the-scenes discussions on strategy in the movement's two most politically alert unions.

The Times Portrait: Andreas Papandreou

The Greek enigma keeping everyone guessing



For six months, starting today, the European Community will be led and officially represented on the world stage by a man who believes, or claims to believe, that his country ought not to be in the Community at all.

The contradiction will not worry him unduly. Andreas Papandreou is quite used to living with contradictions. He has, after all, succeeded in making himself the incarnation of Greek anti-American nationalism in spite of having lived for 22 years in the United States as an American citizen. Some Greeks claim that, even now, you can detect the occasional trace of an American accent in his Greek. His Chicago-born wife, Margaret, remains an important influence on him. She is regarded as the centre of an important clique among his advisers, with at least partial control over who sees him and when.

Papandreou is also quite used to being the centre of controversy. Ever since he joined his father's government in 1964, he has been one of the most controversial figures in Greek politics.

Until 1960 he had been chairman of the economics department of the University of California in Berkeley. Colleagues remember him as a brilliant but not especially radical economist – certainly not a Marxist – apparently bent on pursuing an academic career. But his father, the veteran populist politician George Papandreou, leader of the Centre Union, returned to power in 1963 after a long period of conservative rule. By then already in his seventies, George Papandreou felt the need of his son's support and advice, and probably also thought of grooming him for the succession.

"Professor Papandreou", as Andreas was to be known for some time in newspaper reports, was at the centre of a group of young economists, mostly American-trained like himself, who set about planning the new government's economic policy. But it soon became apparent that his interests were not confined to economics. One of his colleagues was astonished to be asked to persuade the prime minister *not* to appoint his son as minister of coordination, the central economic policy post. Seeing his surprise, Andreas remarked: "Even you have not understood me. What I want is to be minister of public order, and ride to my office on horseback".

Arrested on the day of the coup in 1976, Andreas was charged with high treason and held for eight months in solitary confindement, then amnestied and allowed to go into exile. He later said that the seven-year struggle against the Colonels' dictatorship "led to a much clearer understanding – always latent in me – of the structure of power in Greece". Greece, he concluded, was a "neo-colony" and the dictatorship was "a very special form of control over Greece" exercised by the Americans. Nato itself was part of the mechanism for this, and "popular sovereignty, domocratic procedures, social reform were in this context impossible". His father's populism would not work. Only a full-blooded socialist programme and a complete disengagement from Nato could save Greece. Accordingly, on his return to Greece in 1974, he founded the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (Pasok). Seven years later the party swept to power.

People voted for Papandreou more out of dissatisfaction with the corruption and mismanagement of the New Democracy government, than out of enthusiasm for his radicalism in foreign policy, although the latter did him no harm with much of the Greek electorate. Many Greeks do share his view that Turkey is a more serious threat to Greek security than the Soviet Union, and that Nato is responsible for the continued partition of Cyprus.

Even before the election, Papandreou had began to hint that his line on both Nato and the EEC would be more pragmatic than party rhetoric suggested. Although he has not been able to get Nato to guarantee Greece's frontiers explicitly against Turkish aggression, it is clear that inside Nato, Greece has an implicit American guarantee, as well as American military assistance, which it would not have outside.

Similarly Papandreou, although he likes to use the EEC as an excuse for his inability to introduce socialism in Greece, has not made any serious attempt to take Greece out. Instead Greece submitted a memorandum asking for a special status within the Community, to which it has not yet had a clear answer.

Ironically France, under a fellow-socialist government and generally very pro-Greek, is being as uncooperative as anyone in its attitude to Greek demands. President Mitterrand makes little effort to conceal his impatience with Papandreou's posturings. He was profoundly irritated by the Greek prime minister's clumsy attempt to stage a meeting between him and Yassir Arafat in Athens last September, and at the pre-Williamsburg meeting of European socialist leaders he could be seen staring fixedly ahead of him while Papandreou spoke animatedly into his ear.

The most difficult foreign policy issue for Papandreou to resolve has proved to be the American bases in Greece, which he had pledged to get rid of. The Americans have refused to fix a date for their departure and negotiations on the terms of their remaining have dragged on and on. Last month Papandreou told everyone that a decision would be taken within a week, and the text of the agreement was leaked in a pro-government newspaper. Then an unexplained, last-minute hitch arose and the negotiations were again prorogued.

No one but Papandreou himself seems to know exactly what the problem is, or whether there really is one. Some think he is unable to make up his mind, others that he finds it useful to keep the issue in suspense. The Greek economy is going through a very bad patch, and most people naturally blame that on the government, including the powerful communist party which has come out very strongly against the anti-strike law passed at the beginning of June. Some saw this law as part of the preparations for an expected wave of protest strikes against an agreement on the bases. But others place it more in an economic context, pointing out that the government cannot afford to increase wages in the public sector and therefore must prepare to resist strikes for wage demands.

If the latter interpretation is right, Papandreou may have decided not to take on the left over the issue of the bases at the same time. Neither, however, is he willing to risk an all-out confrontation with the United States by breaking off the talks.

Many people in Athens, not only in right-wing circles, detect a totalitarian streak in Pasok's behaviour and speak of the dangers of a one-party state. Papandreou himself remains an enigma: adored by his followers, intensely feared by his opponents, resented for his high-handed and personal style of government by some of his colleagues, yet regarded as pragmatic and even charming by some Western diplomats. Once, after a visit to London before he came to power, he proclaimed a strong sense of affinity with Tony Benn. Perhaps, if Tony Benn ever became prime minister, that is what he would be like.

Where Chelsea leads, will Britain follow?

Senior members of the Liberals and SDP have been reflecting optimistically on the future shape of the Alliance. But, further down both parties, the confident slogans of the election have given way to a less confident "Where do we go from here?" There are some intriguing rustling noises in the grassroots. The Alliance's future will be settled as much by that patchwork of local shifts, splits and deals as by the pronouncements from on high.

Tonight, for example, one such shift may take place, in the unlikely setting of fashionable Chelsea, where SDP members will float the idea of breaking away from the party's own area structure and setting up an individual, constituency association, which some influential local supporters hope would soon be transformed into an overall Alliance organization.

Chelsea's Liberals wil meanwhile put forward a draft plan for a joint body, made up by representatives of both parties, which would run all future Alliance election campaigns in the constituency. Just how far the discussion among the half-dozen participants will progress is uncertain, but the intent is clear.

"I think an Alliance contituency association in Chelsea is probable within the year; I certainly hope so," says Mrs. Shirley Hewson of Kensington and Chelsea SDP. "The general feeling we picked up during the election was that people cannot be bothered with the nuances between the SDP and Liberals. They were just interested in the Alliance."

Mr Tony Somers, chairman of Chelsea Liberals told be: "We would like to go ahead on such lines. I think a lot of our grassroot supporters already think of themselves as the Alliance and have largely forgotten separate identities. They find it difficult to understand or accept the idea of two separate parties, yet working together".

Although the demand for such fundamental change by the grassroots is patchy, it appears to be gathering momentum. While the higher echelons of the SDP seem largely unaware of the feelings building up in the constituencies, senior Liberals are much more alert to the changing views of activists.

They have already received soundings from two regional conferences and are now collecting replies to questionnaires sent out to all parliamentary candidates aout the election. "We are preparing to take steps to ease potential constitutional and practical problems that might exist for next year's Euro-election," one official commented.

The grassroots pressure for terminating the existing cumbersome dual party structure is not confined to inner London but can be seen, in different forms, all over the country. In Lincoln, sharp differences between the two parties over the choice of the SDP candidate to fight the general election have been replaced by a strong desire on both sides for a merger at national level.

"There will be a strong push from here, certainly from the Liberals, to encourage our party to think seriously about such a move," says the Rev David Parker, local Liberal chairman.

In Ross, Cromarty and Skye, won by the SDP on June 9, an Alliance group, rather than Liberals or SDP, is "very clearly running the show," according to one national Liberal official.

"We hope to establish some kind of Alliance structure within the constituency", says Mr David MacDonald, the local Liberal constituency secretary, whose wife was election agent. We are thinking in terms of an Alliance club in which both SDP and Liberals could have associate membership.

"In effect it would be very, very close to a merger. There is a feeling that perhaps the merger might come about from the grassroots. But the difficulty is that each party has its own constitution, which makes a merger at grassroots level difficult."

Inevitably, far from all local parties share such an unbridled belief in the virtues of a political coalition, but activists of both parties are increasingly vocal on the practical need for change, particularly in the selection of candidates, if the partnership is to continue in a viable form.

Although the acrimony over the original allocation of seats evaporated during the four weeks of joint campaigning in the election, there is near unanimity that if the controversial share-out remains basically unaltered for the next election, Liberals must have an equal say in the selection of Social Democrat candidates, and vice versa.

With the bonhomie created in hundreds of election committee rooms up and down the country between the two parties continued in joint jumble sales and fund-raising events, the pressure for change is unlikely to decrease.

"I think there will be a merger at the bottom," says Mr Jeff Roberts, who contested Hackney, South for the Liberals, even though an SDP MP was also standing. "The leadership won't be able to do anything about it. A merger on those lines will be unstoppable because goodwill is there. But I think Dr Owen will do everything he can to stop it, because it will disadvantage him and his parliamentary colleagues."

Richard Evans

David Watt

Mrs Thatcher's box of gimmicks

There is something peculiarly forbidding about a collection of people gathered together for no reason except membership of the same profession. Congresses of funeral directors, quantity surveyors, clergymen and proctologists abound these days and are no doubt useful, as well as congenial, jamborees. But one cannot help imagining the conversation at breakfast in the Congress Facility of the Excelsior Motel somewhere off the M Umpteen, and shuddering.

I fear that my first reaction to the gathering in London last Friday of Mrs Thatcher and a number of other conservative leaders from around the world was of this kind ("Marmalade please, Helmut. And, my dear, you should see my money supply figures".) But it seems that this flippancy is out of place. This was no idle get-together for the exchange of professional chit-chat, but the launching of a new international movement, a crusade, "a great dominion of mind and spirit" (to quote Mrs Thatcher) and was graced by the presence not only of the Prime Minister, but of the German Chancellor and the Vice-President of the United States, all spouting high-flown platitudes at a most impressive rate.

The International Democratic Union, thus inaugurated, is a curious body with a curious history. It is the offspring of the European Democrat Union, set up on a British initiative in 1978 with the idea of bringing about a common conservative front in the European Parliament. This didn't really work. The German Christian Democrats and the Danish DKF became members of the EDU along with a number of centre-right parties from non-EEC countries such as Austria, Finland, Norway, Portugal and Sweden. But the German CDU refused to sit in the Parliament with the Conservatives, and Belgian, Dutch and Italian Christian Democrats refused to join at all on the valid ground that their specifically Catholic element and moderate, pro-trade union economic views made them unsuitable bedfellows for the likes of Thatcherite Conservatives.

What has happened instead is that a much looser, vaguely consultative grouping, defined essentially as "anti-socialist" and based in Vienna has developed and attracted interest from non-European parties such as the Australian Liberal Party, the New Zealand National Party and the American Republicans. More recently, the Japanese Liberal Democrats and the American Democrats, started to circle round. In order to accommodate these odd interlopers without disrupting the European organization, a parallel Pacific Democrat Union was started in 1981 and the crowning umbrella organization, the IDU, opens its doors this month. It will be run from Conservative Central Office and its secretary is the executive secretary of the Conservative Party's International Office.

What on earth will it do? Well, according to Mrs Thatcher's speech last Friday, an association of parties, as opposed to governments, offers "a real and new opportunity in the future for creative statecraft", which apparently means a chance to spread the ideas of democracy across the world. How? By propaganda; by combining in the United Nations; and by bringing economic prosperity to the developing countries.

It is not immediately apparent how a party (as opposed to a government) can export prosperity, or indeed what is so distinctive about spreading the ideas of democracy. The "Declaration of Principles" which the conservative luminaries signed on Friday has had to be couched in such banal terms in order to accommodate all the parties involved that it could be subscribed to in almost every particular by most members of the Labour Party. The signatories note, for instance, their "common conviction" that democratic societies provide individuals throughout the world with the best traditions of political liberty.

This is pretty tame stuff and the only interesting question is why Mrs Thatcher is pressing it so enthusiastically. After all, it is not without its dangers, both practical and strategic. The American Republicans are already, it seems, talking about support for "democratic" parties in Central America – a matter which seems likely to raise what might politely be called "definitional problems".

More fundamentally, it seems to me that the liberal-conservative package that Mrs Thatcher bought from Hayek, Friedman and Sir Keith Joseph cannot stand a lot of theoretical unwrapping at this time. Its main shortcoming – that is, its lack of an adequate moral justification – has been cruelly exposed by the crisis. The man in the street, while he will (to judge by the British election results) put up with unemployment for the time being as an unpleasant act of God, shows no signs of doing what theory would require and accept the injustice of it as the necessary price of freedom. There is a fundamental tension between Mrs Thatcher's call for patriotism and a sense of community based on the family on the one hand, and the selfish and acquisitive attitudes encouraged by a free market on the other. The mere addition of the words "socially orientated" to the words "market economy" is not enough to bring the two ideas into harmony.

The fact of the matter is that the only form of conservatism that is currently good shape, because it is the only one to have stood up to the severe practical test of the last five years, is provided by Japanese society – a conservative form of corporatism. The trouble for Mrs Thatcher is that Japanese corporatism, like all other forms of corporatism, is supposed to be at the opposite theoretical pole from Mrs Thatcher and ought to be anathematized by her, instead of being admitted to her International Democratic Union as happened last Friday.

Here, presumably, is the justification for the IDU. Like the Socialist International, it packages a number of very different parties in the same box. It thereby creates an (almost wholly spurious) impression of unity and momentum and presents the Prime Minister as one of the leaders, if not *the* leader, of a great international movement. It also has the beauty of flexibility. If the Christian Democrats had had a clear success in the Italian elections this week, it would have been further conclusive evidence of the centre-right tide sweeping through the democracies. The disaster that actually occurred is naturally due to the very different circumstances of Italy. In other words it is a useful gimmick. Meanwhile, the real crisis of conservatism goes on around us.

Philip Howard

Wanted: a print-out with a happy ending

Some of my best friends are publishers, *but*... I wish that they could devise a simpler way of paying authors their royalties. Philip Hope-Wallace said that publishers should never commission journalists to write books, because disappointment lay in store for both parties. Either the hack took the advance royalties, and was so mesmerized by the distance ahead of the deadline that he never delivered. Or he did deliver, and was disgruntled not to be paid, having forgotten about the advance and spent it years before.

The new royalty forms are so complicated with VAT numbers and obscure percentages about export deals that your average hack can make neither head nor tail of them. All you can say for certain is that royalties always arrive late and smaller than expected. All you can do is have a publisher you can trust not to cheat you (like mine, dear boys and girls at Garden House, like mine, I hasten to type); or have an agent to check the forms for you. And who needs a literary groupie to take at least 10 per cent of his modest earnings?

It has become a platitude to grumble about the obscurity of the PLR registration forms. It is their competence that worries me now. I have now recived back a computer print-out of titles that have been registered PLR. At the bottom the sage machine has typed the not exactly inspiriting message: "Please note that there may be minor inaccuracies or omissions in the title / contributor / Publisher and/or year column. Any such errors should be ignored".

Well, that is all very well, dear old computer. I do not greatly grumble if a minor inaccuracy has misread my *A Word in Your Ear* for Barbara Cartland's *A Virgin in Mayfair*, because I might win on the exchange. But suppose that a minor inaccuracy has mistaken my book for *A Ward in Yorkshire*, privately printed at a vanity publisher, print-run of 75? I shall feel robbed.

Confidence is not restored by the accompanying letter, asking me to sign yet another form and asserting that my PLR author number is 004646. However, the PLR author number on the computer print-out is 004676. I don't mind if they have confused my number with M. M. Kaye's or John Le Carré's. But suppose that the computer has muddled my number with that of a part-author of a worthy but impossibly obscure work of sociology from Keele University Press. Author's neurosis about money, always latent, flares up over PLR.

It is not assuaged by a vast and impertinent form from an American publisher, asking such jaw-sagging questions as, "Can you suggest any current topics peripheral to that of your book which you would be able to address during an interview?" The question that seemed improper was the one asking for friends who are critics or literary editors for American papers, to whom the book might be sent, provided there is a reasonable chance that they will mention it in their publications. That is called log-rolling in the trade, and should be avoided by reputable critics:

While ladling butter from alternate tubs
Stubbs butters Freeman, Freeman butters Stubbs.

The only hope, I think, is to write a romantic novel that will win the Trask Prize. You remember: Betty Trask, the great and good writer of ghastly love stories, left enough money to give a sum not unadjacent to £40,000 a year for romantic fiction. Even now Angela Carter and Martin Amis are rewriting the endings of their next books. The Trask Prize may change the direction of the British Novel.

The difficuly is, what is a romantic novel? Those in the trade define it as one with a happy ending. The prudent man certainly refuses to judge it, or indeed any, literary prize. But he can at least give writing it a whirl. Some work of soppy note may yet be done. Excuse me: "I worship you", he said against her lips. The trouble is that you have to believe in the rubbish to write it well.

TIMES PAST THE TIMES
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THE DEATH RITUAL

Murder is not an isolated event. The sensations aroused by any crime, and most of all by murder the hunt for the criminal, the public's absorption in the trial, all show that this most evil of crimes lights a flame of response in all members of society. The wickedness of others kindles some evil in the hearts of us all, drawing us with it. When crimes mount up, this flame of evil glowers in the moral indignation which mounts with them, and the one evil becomes matched by the other. Action calls up reaction. The reaction to the crime of murder all too often calls up a demand to exterminate the source of evil by a public act of expiation, as though the majesty of the law, the solemnity and finality of a death sentence could somehow dispose of the evil once and for all. That it cannot do.

Parliament is again about to debate the principle of the death penalty for murder. The positions of principle on either side are clear enough. You can believe that no society should ever adopt the practice of judicial killing as one of its measures of punishment. You can equally believe that judicial killing is the very hallmark of civilization, giving the state, in its cool bureaucratic way, the duty to reaffirm society's cohesion when its unity has been violated so absolutely by the taking of life within it.

The flux of debate is well within these principles. There are three distinct strands to the question. They concern first the death penalty's deterrent power to reduce the incidence of murder; secondly, the real nature of judicial killing as a punishment; thirdly, society's need to feel satisfied that the authority of the state is able to protect it from murderers.

We have already argued that the death penalty is unlikely to work as a deterrent for most terrorist murders, certainly among would-be martyrs of the IRA. That probably applies also to the zealots of other terrorist organizations whose passion for a cause shows little respect both for the lives of innocent people who get in their way, and for their own lives in the pursuit of that cause.

The discussion of the deterrent effect of the death penalty should not be relegated to a marginal role, however. If the evidence could be adduced to show that it really worked as a deterrent for murder, and that its abolition had led to a great increase in the kind of murder which would previously have been inhibited by the deterrent shadow of the gallows, that would materially affect the grounds for deciding whether or not to reintroduce capital punishment for certain types of murder.

The evidence remains inconclusive. It cannot be argued that the death penalty – though it must to some extent be a deterrent to some would-be murderers – would so noticeably affect the statistics of murder that its reintroduction would provide a sufficient and sustained reduction in the incidence of murder.

What then of the punishment? It does not matter to the argument whether it is the rope, the rifle or the needle. It is condign all right. It is absolute. But it is soon over. It is limited to the period between conviction and execution. The public's desire for retribution thereafter falls fully and cruelly not on the convict but on his family. It is arguably thus a lighter punishment for the criminal and a heavier one for his family than any long prison sentence would be.

Yet the strength of the desire for retribution must be recognised though it is obviously not uniform throughout society. Our system of justice must contain a strong retributive element. It is not just the pressure for restoration of the death penalty which suggests that the retributive side of justice has become dangerously neglected in favour of the pressure for penal reform and the rehabilitation of offenders. There is a feeling that the political culture pays more attention to what is happening to prisoners than to their victims. Has the prison regime, at least in spirit, got out of line with society's need to feel that sufficient attention is paid to the necessity for retribution?

Overcrowding in prisons is now so acute that it would be hard to argue that prison life is not penal enough for most prisoners. Deprivation of liberty is palpable to anybody who has suffered it. Yet these disadvantages pay less on the convicted murderers, both because the length of their sentences may soon inure them to discomfort, and because many murderers come to mould their prison lifestyles and their fellow prisoners to their particular needs.

We have to recognise therefore that the pressure for restoration springs not just from society's desire for an unqualified and absolute revenge. It springs from a profound and expanding suspicion that there is too little relative retribution left in the punishments meted out to murderers.

There is some misunderstanding here, since the punishment for murder varies considerably according to administrative decisions and judges' recommendations. It cannot be argued that all murderers must be considered beyond redemption. Some are worthy of rehabilitation. Society must not reject the idea that some cases of murder can eventually become technically "forgivable". To argue otherwise would be to argue that all cases of murder merit a life sentence which means a life sentence, as applied, for instance, to Rudolph Hess; and who still thinks that that old man still deserves his fate?

The punishment for murder must be a long sentence and must be seen to be a long sentence, served in conditions of austerity, to say the least. Perhaps we cannot nowadays contemplate a Devil's Island for murderers but we should also be saved from the suspicion that murderers – however heinous their crime – are likely to be allowed out of prison in the end. There are some murderers now in our prisons of whom it should be said that they will never, never, never be free.

Armed crime is an adjunct to murder which should inhabit the same climate of stringent retribution and austerity of sentence. Only then may society's instincts be sufficiently palliated to check the demand for restoration of judicial killing. Such an act would not, of course, reduce the criminality of that which had provoked society to this response. However, at the heart of the death penalty and all its judicial panoply there would still lie an act of ritual violence far out of proportion to the threat posed to society. It should not be restored.

THE PYM FACTOR

How much notice will Mrs Thatcher need to take of Mr Francis Pym? He demonstrated what an accomplished parliamentarian he is when he addressed the House of Commons on Wednesday for the first time since his dismissal as Foreign Secretary. He may not have been effective as a departmental minister, but as a House of Commons man he has few superiors. His speech was dignified, arousing sympathy but not overtly courting it. He expressed his loyalty but not to the point where it could be taken for granted. He issued a warning, but not in such openly mutinous terms as to be classed as a rebellion.

He poses potentially a more formidable threat to Mrs Thatcher than such dissidents as Mr Heath or Sir Ian Gilmour have ever done. Mr Heath has always been too obvious in his resentment: nobody was ever likely to believe that he was acting more in sorrow than in anger. Sir Ian has always seemed more suited to an elegant and principled protest than to mounting an effective rebellion. Mr Pym is more prudent than Mr Heath and tougher than Sir Ian.

But the threat that he poses is only potential. He gave Mrs Thatcher full and deserved credit for the election victory, and he made it clear that he was not calling for any change in the substance of policy at home or abroad. He did not suggest that there was any magic cure for unemployment, but he asked – as others have asked before him – for greater sensitivity towards the unemployed: He did not demand any alteration in the objectives of British foreign policy, but he proposed that the Government should start talking directly with the Soviet Union as a means of achieving these goals. This would be a change of method rather than of substance, but an important change nonetheless. Above all, he was warning Mrs Thatcher not to interpret her election triumph as a licence to be harsh or extreme.

Mr Biffen may have given an impression of reinforcing that warning when he wound up the debate. It is not an accident when a senior minister uses such Conservative code phrases as "a sense of continuity that is the hallmark of British public life". This followed a more explicit statement by Mr Biffen last week that the new Tory majority will not mark an increase in the ideological tempo.

But it is far more likely that Mr Biffen was sending a message not to Mrs Thatcher but to the Conservative Party and to the country. He was in all probability not telling her that she should be careful, but telling us that she would be. That would accord both with the style of her election campaign and with her reshuffling of the Cabinet. In neither respect has she shown much evidence of preparation for a sweeping programme of radical reforms.

It is only if Mrs Thatcher runs into trouble that Mr Pym's potential threat is likely to become an actual one. The magnitude of her election victory should not be obscured by statistical comparisons between the proportion of the total vote won now and in 1979: there were a number of Conservative supporters who felt it safe this time to indulge in the luxury of a vote for the Alliance. Her personal authority dominated the campaign and will remain preeminent in government.

Mr Pym is not offering an alternative policy, merely an alternative attitude. That will not be enough to weaken Mrs Thatcher's control unless things go seriously wrong for the Government. Politics is an unforgiving occupation, however, and if in one and a half to two years' time the economic revival has petered out, unemployment is still rising, the unions are less docile and public hope is fading, then the Prime Minister will know that behind her on the Conservative backbenches there is a critic with the parliamentary skills to mount a rebellion and no sense of personal obligation to dissuade him from doing so. But that is a risk that she took deliberately when she sacked him. It is a risk that could make the consequence of policy failures more serious, but will not diminish the effects of success.

Work for unemployed

From Mr Ansel Z. Harris

Sir, In his Budget on March 15, the Chancellor announced the extension of the enterprise allowance pilot scheme. This further encouragement to the business start-up represented additional stimulus to our activity and was greeted as such. Further, and more importantly, it was applauded by the potential beneficiaries: the unemployed who are prepared to forgo their unemployment pay and supplementary benefits for the £40 per week enterprise allowance. Sir Geoffrey Howe indicated that the nationwide scheme would commence on August 1, 1983.

But since the announcement, disillusion and disappointment have set in and have further tarnished the image of the Manpower Services Commission. It was only during week commencing May 9 (eight weeks after the announcement) that a brief leaflet on the scheme was made available from the Jobcentres. It confirmed that "the scheme will commence from August 1".

And to date, 14 weeks after the first announcement and only six weeks before the scheme is scheduled to start, no further advice is available for those for whom it is intended (nor for those who, like ourselves, have volunteered to help with the screening and counselling, hence accelerating the process). MSC Sheffield advise me, after persistent questioning, that "it will be all right on the night". A suitable response, perhaps, in the theatre, but not in the real world.

The enterprising unemployed need more immediate action and further information if the Chancellor's intentions are not to be frustrated.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
ANSEL Z. HARRIS, Director,
Berkshire Enterprise Agency,
The Old Shire Hall,
The Forbury,
Reading,
Berkshire.
June 25.

Military degree

From Colonel J. F. Williams-Wynne

Sir, Your correspondent, Mr Michael Davis (June 25) suggests that a knowledge of Russian, and possibly even Chinese, should be included in a military degree course.

Surely Brig-Gen Costello, VC, was nearer the mark when he taught us at military studies at Cambridge in the twenties to learn all that we could about the behaviour, not the languages, of foreigners, so that in the event of war we might know what to expect.

It is nearly 60 years ago now, but I seem to recall that he regarded it as equally important to find out all we could about possible allies as well as likely foes!

Yours faithfully,
John Williams-Wynne,
The Estate Office,
Peniarth,
Tywyn,
Merioneth.
June 28.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Independent way with prosecutions

From the President of the Prosecuting Solicitors' Society of England and Wales

Sir, This society cannot but be gratified at the Government's commitment, announced in the Queen's Speech, at least to the preparation of proposals for the establishment of an independent prosecution service. There is, however, no commitment to legislation within the next five years or ever and, if the Government intends to introduce legislation, surely the information to enable it to do so is already available.

It is intended, when the present Home Office working party reports, to publish a working paper, thereby ensuring that no positive proposals will be made until ample time has elapsed for that working paper to be fully discussed and considered.

The working party has already produced, in December, 1982, a discussion paper and substantial discussion, written observations and meetings have taken place since then.

Before the working party was set up the Home Office issued a consultative memorandum on the report of the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure and they were supplied with further facts, views and opinions at that time. The royal commission itself took over two years and received written and oral evidence from every body of persons with an interest, however remote, in the topic.

One hundred and four years ago, when the Prosecution of Offences Bill, 1879, was debated in the House of Commons, Mr Assheton Cross said:

> If ever there was one single subject brought before the House with which the House has not proceeded in a hurry it is the question of a public prosecutor... We have had a royal commission and a committee appointed and we have had every possible investigation that could be suggested in order to enable us to come to a conclusion.

Little seems to have changed. The present state of uncertainty is already hampering recruitment in existing prosecuting solicitors' offices and no doubt operating as a further reason for postponing the setting up of departments in those counties where no office exists.

May we be given, at an early date please, at least a provisional timetable for the promulgation, enactment and bringing into effect of legislation?

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL J ROSE, President,
Prosecuting Solicitors' Society of England and Wales,
Belgrave House,
47 Bank Street,
Sheffield.
June 27.

Ghana's legal system

From the Acting High Commissioner for Ghana

Sir, The AFP report which you captioned "Ghana sets up new law for the people" (June 27) creates the erroneous impression that the Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC) has "proclaimed" new laws and replaced the nation's traditional legal system.

The Ghana High Commission deeply regrets the fact that the pleas of a meeting of workers in the Accra-Tema metropolitan area should be given the aura of a governmental pronouncement. Even though one would concede that the call of workers stems from the popular awareness of certain shortcomings of the nation's legal structure, the PNDC is fully aware that any precipitate action taken without a proper analysis may not necessarily achieve the required results, namely a more effective and dynamic judiciary.

It must be emphasised that the National Defence Committee which co-ordinates the activities of the various community or workers' defence committees is to issue a statement on the resolution soon.

Meanwhile, the Attorney-General has categorically denied that the office of the Chief Justice has been abolished. In addition he has refuted the claim that the Judicial Council has been dissolved.

Yours faithfully,
J. K. DAVIES,
Office of the High Commissioner for Ghana,
13 Belgrave Square, SW1.
June 28.

Taxing allowances

From Mr Charles King-Farlow

Sir, Mr John Herbert's letter (June 22) about taxing teachers' allowances for travelling to attend school functions outside normal working hours is disturbing.

A few years ago, sitting as a general commissioner in Birmingham, I heard what was presented as a test case over such allowances. Miss Williamson's appeal against assessments to income tax on her allowances was allowed by the general commissioners but the Revenue appealed to the High Court.

Mr Justice Walton gave judgment on October 30, 1981 and took the opportunity to suggest that the matter ought not to have been brought before him, with references to nuts, sledgehammers and persecuting minnows. Mr Herbert should ask his Inspector of Taxes for a copy of the judgment in *Donnelly v Williamson*.

As the judgment records, the case was presented as a test case. The Revenue should not therefore be continuing to treat these allowances as taxable emoluments. If the Revenue are appealing to the Court of Appeal a "protective" assessment might be justified, but the taxpayer should be told if he is being assessed not in accordance with the law but as the Revenue would like it to be.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES KING-FARLOW,
8 Vicarage Road,
Edgbaston,
Birmingham.
June 24.

Taking care of the terminally ill

From the Duchess of Norfolk

Sir, In your report of June 17 on private health you remark that the burden of looking after Britain's "medically neglected", in which you include the terminally ill, has been tackled successfully by neither the National Health Service nor the private sector.

Independent hospices, specialising in terminal care, do in fact tackle the problem with widely recognized success, acknowledged by ministers and demonstrated by the remarkable level of public support for setting up more. At present there are 34, providing twice as many beds as the equivalent NHS units, mostly within general hospitals. At least 12 are nearing completion.

I have yet to meet any visitor to an independent hospice who has not been deeply impressed by its quality of care. Their particular skills in dealing with pain and bringing peace of mind to patients and their relatives in a tranquil and "family" environment are seen by the public as quite distinct from terminal care in a busy general hospital concentrating on cure.

As cooperation between health services increases under government policy, care for the terminally ill in their homes, the form of care most economical and often most satisfactory for the patient, will, one hopes, expand. Home care must be backed by in-patient resources. Independent hospices, in spite of some haphazard growth calling in future for better coordination, are clearly well qualified to contribute. Increased training in terminal care throughout the health services, another prerequisite for expansion and the major purpose of our current appeal, will remain an important hospice function.

Terminal cases in independent hospices, usually advanced cancer, are all NHS patients. Yet most recently established hospices receive no significant NHS support towards running costs. The public, who give generously in community efforts to set their hospice up, not unreasonably feel that the NHS, since it fills the beds, should either pay contractually for their use, enabling the hospice to budget for running costs, or at least should contribute substantially to them. Health authorities rarely meet these expectations.

In consequence a number of hospices are struggling to survive. Some have to operate below capacity, although only one of Britain's 16 health regions approaches the level of terminal care reckoned to be required. There is a need for a clear and consistent financial basis on which hospice planning, from the domestic to the strategic plane, can go forward. Public support may otherwise be followed by damaging disillusion.

Yours sincerely,
ANNE NORFOLK,
St. Joseph's Hospice,
Hackney, E8.
June 29.

Open Charter

From Mrs Zdena Tomin

Sir, As you stated in your leader of June 27 Charter 77, the unofficial Czechoslovak movement for human rights, "acts openly and legally as a citizen movement", not as a political opposition.

In a remarkable interview, given a few days after his release from prison hospital, the playwright and Charter 77 protagonist, Václav Havel, said:

> I am neither a Communist nor an anti-Communist. If I criticise my Government, then I do so not because it is Christian democratic or any other government and would it govern badly, I would criticise it in the same way as our present one. I don't take sides with an establishment: I am simply on the side of the truth against the lie, sense against nonsense, justice against injustice.

Although this is an individual statement, it sums up the position of Charter 77 very precisely: It is not an easy position; it is a complicated, necessarily ill-balanced and often cumbersome position, but certainly not one of naive or empty gestures. It is a position of social responsibility carried out by individual citizens; in that sense it is strongly anti-totalitarian. The strict non-anonymity of Charter 77 (names of all Chartists are regularly publicised in *Charter 77 Bulletin*, all documents are signed and supplied with addresses of the movement's current spokesperson) is an important part of this responsibility.

The letter of Charter 77 to the Prague Peace Assembly, signed by the movement's spokesman, was not published in the British press. Maybe the recent voice of Charter 77 does not quite fit into the "dissident image"? Let me quote from the letters:

> True peace will not be reached without true trust and will not exist as long as the particular interests of various establishments play a bigger role in politics than the true wellbeing of all people, all nations and the whole world. But this basic and deep responsibility for mankind ... will probably not win its place in the thoughts and considerations of states, governments and especially of the superpowers until thousands and millions of ordinary people of good will force them to accept it ...
> We understand the present peace movement as one of the attempts to make an essential change in the orientation of today's mankind. Therefore we are ... open to dialogue and cooperation with the peace movement, welcome it and feel bound to it with the same basic will towards a better world.

All Charter 77 statements on peace and disarmament are available in a booklet, *Voices from Prague* (published jointly by Palach Press and END) which also includes often controversial essays by individual Charter 77 signatories.

Yours truly,
ZDENA TOMIN,
50 Mildway Road, N1.

Degrees of security

From Professor G. C. McVittie

Sir, The security methods at Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ) have recently been much commented on in the public press. The following incident may throw further light on these methods.

Some eighteen months ago the Government released to the Public Record Office the World War II daily weather charts covering enemy-held Europe. The data plotted on the charts were obtained by reading enemy meteorological cyphers at Bletchley Park, work of which I was in charge throughout the war. There was also released a file containing many of the reports I had written to the deputy director of the Meteorological Office about the cypher-breaking process.

A year ago the editor of the *Meteorological Magazine* asked me to write an article on the acquisition of these weather data. It obviously would have to follow the contents of the reports. It was completed by the end of 1982 and was accepted. However, last month a brief letter from the editor stated that GCHQ had forbidden publication of the article.

By way of explanation I was sent an extract from a speech made in Parliament by Dr David Owen in January, 1978. A main point made was that cypher-breaking methods used in WWII were not to be revealed. The Conservative Government, by their release last year of the file, evidently disagreed with Dr Owen because the reports do contain brief accounts of cypher-breaking procedures.

Yours faithfully,
G. C. McVITTIE,
74 Old Dover Road,
Canterbury, Kent.

Residents' rights

From Councillor Arthur Johnston

Sir, Your article on June 23 about the sale of the leasehold houses in Trevor Square, in Knightsbridge, over the heads of the occupiers, who were eager to purchase themselves, highlights the point again that private tenants and leaseholders at all levels of income are not so well protected as council tenants.

Something like 50 per cent of households in Westminster are in the private rented sector. Escalating rents are driving these long-standing residents out of central London. Their homes are then being occupied by companies or foreigners on short-term lets. The population of Westminster fell by 20 per cent between 1971 and 1981 and that of Kensington and Chelsea by 26 per cent.

A government committed to the property-owning democracy could control the escalating costs of living in inner London and the drift of population by amending the Leasehold Reform Act.

The right to purchase their freehold or acquire a 50-year lease should be extended to all rented houses. It would be only just to give flat dwellers the right to acquire long leases of their flats as well and jointly to purchase the freehold of their buildings.

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR JOHNSTON,
Westminster City Hall,
Victoria Street, SW1.
June 24.

Need for consultation

From Mr G. F. Hancock

Sir, I was alarmed to read from Sir Peter Parker's letter (June 20) that British Rail is in the business of consultancy. Does he not risk giving us consultants a bad name?

On the commuter line on which I travel trains are either late, staff-less or not there at all. The rolling stock is grimy, outdated, uncomfortable and overdue for retirement. At the first touch of frost our points freeze up; and the arrival of summer is marked by a fire at Clapham Junction.

How often have we commuters waited on freezing platforms for non-existent trains, to be faced in the evenings with Sir Peter and Mr Ray Buckton safely delivered by chauffeur-driven cars and arguing it out in warm studios. A trouble-free return journey in the evening is a subject for family commentary.

Under such circumstances, a foreign railway accepting consultancy services from British Rail would need to have its ball bearings examined.

Yours sincerely,
G. F. HANCOCK,
31 Old Burlington Street, W1.
June 21.

Children and TV

From Mr Lawrence James

Sir, Lucky the child who spends 7,300 hours watching television (Mr John Pearman, June 27). Whatever his other failings he will not, I hope, fill out his "active and passive vocabularies" with such ugly and obscure jargon as "subtext", "print media", and "word-based conceptual skills".

If such words and phrases are the common currency of the child's teachers then it is understandable that he should be driven to the television screen. Seated before it, he may over the long hours come to appreciate, among other things, the need for simplicity, clarity and logic in argument.

As a result he might not, for instance, state baldly that the ambience of two television programmes is "Conservative", offer no supportive evidence, and then pass on in a classic non-sequitur to another marginally related matter.

Your faithfully,
LAWRENCE JAMES,
The Terrace East,
Main Street,
Sedbergh,
Cumbria.
June 27.

Threat to vital overseas aid

From the Chairman of Oxfam

Sir, Your recent leader on the scientific units which are part of the official aid programme ("Scrutiny of the scrutineers", June 20) appears to have fallen on deaf ears. The Foreign Secretary is shortly to confirm to Parliament the cutbacks in this, perhaps the most effective part of Britain's overseas aid.

We in Oxfam are particularly concerned. We deal every day with people whose lives, crops, or livestock are blighted by bilharzia, tse-tse flies, termites, rats, or brown plant-hoppers (a major rice pest). The projects we finance involve a whole spectrum of subjects covered by the scientific units – malaria control, refugee camps, cotton, charcoal, milling, pepper, pesticides and medicinal herbs.

We therefore know at first hand the value to people in the Third World of the work of the Centre for Overseas Pest Research and the Tropical Products Institute (as they were called before their recent merger). The work of these units had already done much to reduce disease, poverty and hunger, and there is much more work in the pipeline.

The COPR and the TPI may have had their roots in empire, but by a quirk of development they turn out to be one of the leading edges of today's aid programme. The "bank" of expertise, contacts and credibility they have built up over the years gives then the capability of bringing significant improvements to many millions of poor people during the rest of the century.

The cost to Britain is minimal – £6.7m in 1982-83, much of it spent in Britain or on British people abroad so that the foreign exchange cost is even lower. That is less than 1 per cent of the aid programme: not much for units whose work is totally appropriate to Britain's real aid programme of more help to the poorest.

It is surely not too late for the Government to think again. Let us hope that the new Foreign Secretary will heed the needs of the many millions of poor people whose suffering will be prolonged if the cuts go ahead.

Yours faithfully
GEOFFREY WILSON, Chairman,
Oxfam,
Oxfam House,
274 Banbury Road,
Oxford.
June 29.

Logical positivism?

From Mr Toby Mason

Sir, I imagine few people realise quite what an excellent all-round test of ability GCE A levels are. On Monday, June 20, I sat a "Literature and civilization" paper as part of my Latin exam: the instructions to the candidates were one of the best tests of logic and clear-headedness I have ever come across: "Answer *five* questions in all. Answer at least *two* from section A and at least *one* from section B."

"Fair enough", thought I, resisting the impulse to draw a quick Venn diagram to make sure I had it straight, and turned to section A.

"Answer at least *two* questions from this section and not more than *four*. Choose questions on at least *two* topics. Answer at least *one* odd-numbered question and at least *one* even-numbered question. Do not answer more than *two* questions on any topic".

Section C had the added attraction of asterisks, for those who had complacently thought they might have understood section A.

As I sat there scratching my cranium and trying to devise a Venn diagram ingenious enough to include all the necessary elements, I marvelled at the wisdom of the examiners, who had managed to include a searching test of logical thought in a paper ostensibly about the *Aeneid* as the epic of Rome.

Yours sincerely,
TOBY MASON, Prefect of Hall,
The College,
Winchester,
Hampshire.
June 27.

Colour conscious

From Mr Roger D. Hurrell

Sir, Mr Richard Need (June 23) claimed the colours of caravans painted white, cream, custard-yellow, powder-blue and knicker-pink (whatever that is) to be anti-social. He suggested, instead, dark greens or camouflage.

When caravanning in the countryside I have been struck by the visual impact of white roses, cream elderflower, yellow daffodils, bluebells and pink (though perhaps not "knicker") carnations.

I have also observed armoured cars and other camouflaged vehicles. There is no doubt which I would call anti-social.

Yours faithfully,
R. D. HURRELL,
29 Stanton Road,
West Wimbledon, SW20.
June 27.

Desperate measures

From Mr Raymond Durrant

Sir, I, too, like your correspondent, Mr Wheeler (June 28) was asked not to take a photograph at a railway station, but this was at Leningrad and not Stevenage.

However, when I explained to my Intourist guide that the photo was for the family album and not for the purposes of espionage I was told: "O.K., go ahead, but make it a quick one".

Perhaps Mr Wheeler should have pleaded his case with British Rail.

Yours faithfully,
RAYMOND DURRANT,
195 Marshalswick Lane,
St. Albans,
Hertfordshire.
June 28.

COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

PALACE OF HOLYROODHOUSE
June 30: The Queen, accompanied by The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, this morning in Holyrood Park reviewed The Royal Scots (The Royal Regiment) to mark its 350th Anniversary.

Her Majesty and Her Royal Highness travelled by carriage from the Palace of Holyroodhouse and, having been received by the Colonel of the Regiment (Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Richardson), The Queen, with The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, proceeded to the dias and was received with a Royal Salute.

Her Majesty, with her Royal Highness, inspected the Parade under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Michael Ashmore (Commanding Officer, 1st Battalion, The Royal Scots).

After the inspection Her Majesty was graciously pleased to address the Parade and announced the appointment of The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips as Colonel-in-Chief of The Royal Scots. The Colonel of the Regiment replied.

A detachment of The Queen's Bodyguard for Scotland, the Royal Company of Archers was on duty.

The Queen, with Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, later honoured the Colonel of the Regiment with her presence at luncheon at the North British Hotel.

The Hon Mary Morrison, Mrs Robert Fellowes, Major-General Michael Palmer and Squadron Leader Adam Wise were in attendance.

The Queen this evening attended a Reception given by the High Constables of the Palace of Holyroodhouse at Abbey Court and was received by the Moderator (Mr Victor Brown).

The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon (Hereditary Keeper of the Palace of Holyroodhouse), the Countess of Airlie, the Right Hon Sir Philip Moore, Squadron Leader Adam Wise and Mr Ivor Guild (Baillie of the Palace of Holyroodhouse) were in attendance.

The Queen gave a dinner party at the Palace of Holyroodhouse at which The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips was present.

The following had the honour of being invited: the Secretary of State for Scotland and the Hon Mrs George Younger, Brigadier and Mrs Alastair Pearson, Major and Mrs David Makgill Crichton Maitland, Lieutenant-General Sir Alexander and Lady Boswell, Sir Michael and Lady Herries, Sir Alan and Lady Smith, Sir James and Lady Goold, Air Vice-Marshal and Mrs John Tetley, Mr and Mrs John Richards, Mr and Mrs Kenneth Peters, Dr and Mrs James Munn, Miss Elizbeth Blackadder and Mr John Houston, Dr and Mrs John Burnett, Mr and Mrs Angus Macdonald, Mr and Mrs Dik Mehta, Vice-admiral and Mrs Robert Squires, the Reverend George and Mrs Wilkie and Mr Stuart Gray.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips this afternoon toured and opened the Old Course Golf and Country Club, St Andrews, Fife.

Her Royal Highness was received on arrival by Colonel Sir John Gilmour, Bt (Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Fife) and the Owner and Chairman of the Club (Mr Frank Sheridan).

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, attended by the Hon Mrs Legge-Bourke and Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Gibbs, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

KENSINGTON PALACE
June 30: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon today visited the Haberdashers' Aske's Boys' School at Elstree and opened the new Preparatory Department.

Her Royal Highness was received on arrival by Her Majesty's Lieutenant for Hertfordshire (Major-General Sir George Burns).

Lady Juliet Townsend was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
June 30: The Duchess of Gloucester was present this afternoon at the Lawn Tennis Championships held at the All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club, Wimbledon.

Mrs Euan McCorquodale was in attendance.

The Duke of Gloucester was present this evening at the Master's Dinner of the Company of Builders in the Guildhall Crypt, London.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Simon Bland was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
June 30: The Duke of Kent, Vice-Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, this evening attended a Reception given by the Prime Minister and Mr Denis Thatcher in honour of British Exporters at 10 Downing Street.

Captain John Stewart was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
June 30: Princess Alexandra today named HMS Peacock, the first of a new class of Royal Navy Patrol Craft built for service with the Hongkong Squadron, at the Hall Russell Shipyard in Aberdeen, Scotland.

Her Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Princess Alexandra, Deputy Colonel-in-Chief, The Light Infantry, and the Hon Angus Ogilvy were present this evening at a Concert given by the Massed Bands and Bugles of The Light Infantry and The Royal Green Jackets, in aid of St Mary's Hospital Medical School Appeal and Regimental Charities, at the Royal Albert Hall.

Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

The Princess of Wales celebrates her birthday today.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr M. R. Parkin and Miss D. M. F. Head

The engagement is announced between Michael Robert, only son of Mr F. R. Parkin, of Pittenween, Fife, and Mrs N. M. Hickson, of Whetstone, and Diana Mary Frances. Only daughter of Sir Francis Head, Bt, of Merrow, Surrey, and Mrs H. J. Shaw, of Kensington.

Mr P. S. A. Blincow and Miss A. M. V. Johnston

The engagement is announced between Peter, elder son of Mr and Mrs R. J. Blincow, of Northwood, Middlesex, and Amanda, elder daughter of the late Mr J. A. Johnston and Mrs Johnston, of Strangford, co Down, Northern Ireland.

Mr J. R. G. Sterck and Miss A. C. E. Pownall

The engagement is announced between Julian, son of Mr and Mrs Gerald Sterck, of Ndola, Zambia, and Anna, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. F. Pownall, of West Kirby, Wirral.

Mr C. E. Eickhoff and Miss J. Bulmer

The engagement is announced between Charles, son of Dr and Mrs K. G. Eickhoff, of Hale, Cheshire, and Jane, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs M. S. Bulmer, of Hale-Barns, Cheshire.

Mr P. Hanson and Miss C. Mackintosh

The engagement is announced between Paul, younger son of Mr and Mrs J. L. Hanson, of Goodwood, Ilkley, West Yorkshire, and Claudia, only daughter of Mr and Mrs M. Mackintosh, of Woodgate House, Weeton, near Harrogate, North Yorkshire.

Mr H. D. E. Hodgson and Mrs A. M. Hastings

The engagement is announced between Duncan, younger son of Mr and Mrs H. E. Hodgson, of Bridgnorth, Shropshire, and Anne, twin daughter of Mr and Mrs C. F. Woodley, of Whitelands Farm, Bicester, Oxfordshire.

Mr B. M. Hutchinson and Miss S. M. Gregory

The engagement is announced from Hongkong between Brian, younger son of Captain and Mrs M. Hutchinson, of Woolsington, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Susan, daughter of Mr and Mrs C. D. Gregory, of Owletts, Bickley, Kent.

Mr S. N. Roditi and Miss P. A. Klaber

The engagement is announced between Nick, eldest son of the late Dr and Mrs B. Roditi, of Harare, Zimbabwe, and Pamela, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs I. Klaber, of Hampton, Middlesex.

Mr H. R. Buchanan and Princess A. E. M. de Rohan

The engagement is announced between Hugh Ross, elder son of Major and Mrs J. E. Buchanan, of Woodhall, Pencaitland, East Lothian, and Ann, daughter of the late Prince Louis de Rohan and Princess F. de Rohan, of Mount Raleigh, Bideford.

Mr G. A. Rawlinson and Miss C. J. Palmar

The engagement is announced between Giles, only son of Mr Geoffrey Rawlinson, of Newbiggin, Temple Sowerby, Cumbria, and Mrs A. M. Rawlinson, of Broadwindsor, Dorset, and Caroline, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Derek Palmar, of Kirkbymoorside, North Yorkshire.

Mr S. M. Williams and Miss F. M. Hume

The engagement is announced between Stephen, younger son of the Very Rev H. C. N. and Mrs Williams, of Coventry, and Fiona, daughter of Mr and Mrs T. A. Hume, of Whittington, Norfolk.

Marriage

Mr K. Machin, QC and Miss A. Bigley

The marriage took place privately on Thursday, June 30 between Mr Kenneth Machin, QC and Miss Amaryllis Bigley. The Right Rev Gerald Mahon, Bishop in West London, celebrated Nuptial Mass.

The sky at night in July

By Our Astronomy Correspondent

Mercury will be in superior conjuction on the 9th and will not be observable this month.

Venus still dominates the western sky in the evenings and will reach greatest brilliancy on the 19th, magnitude -4.2. It is beginning to draw in towards the Sun, setting earlier and no longer appearing on our map as it has done for the last three months. Moon in the area on the 12th and 13th.

Mars is now a morning star, but rising only about an hour before the Sun.

Jupiter is quite prominent in the south-west but will set at about midnight. Will be stationary on the 29th, and will then resume its normal west to east motion among the stars. Moon near it on the 19th.

Saturn is less conspicuous, being much less bright than the other two evening planets. Will be setting at about midnight. Moon in the area on the 16th and 17th.

Uranus will be above the horizon until after midnight and Neptune will be setting at about 02h.

The Moon: last quarter, 3d12h; new, 10d12h; first quarter, 17d03h; full, 24d23h.

The Earth will be at aphelion, the point in its elliptical orbit farthest from the Sun, on the 6th and the Sun will have its minimum angular size. This is not noticeable, the diameter being 0.526 of a degree compared with 0.543 in January, but it is measurable.

June produced another close-approaching comet, which like the May one was moving rapidly southward. The nearest approach of Comet Sugano-Saigusa-Fujikawa was on the 13th at about 9.5 million km (5.8 million miles) when it was in the southern part of Aquila. At this time of year astronomical twilight lasts all night; the sky is never really dark. This means that a diffuse object of the 4th magnitude is rather out of reach of the naked eye.

A noticeable feature of our summer maps is how near the edge the images of the Moon are placed, an indication of low altitude. The apparent path of the Sun among the stars is the ecliptic, half of it being north of the celestial equator and half south. The paths of the planets are close to the ecliptic; this month Jupiter and Uranus are nearly on it and the other two slightly to the north. The Moon can deviate by up to 5°, as it is north on the 14th; on the other side of the map it is 2° south on the 24th. As can be inferred from the map the ecliptic crosses the equator in Virgo, at the point still called "the first point of Libra" as explained a few months ago.

Another thing about the low altitude of the Moon is its apparent large size. This is an optical illusion for which a number of explanations have been offered, and measurement will show that the angular diameter of the rising Moon is the same as when it is high in the sky. However, the angular size does change, like that of the Sun mentioned above. The Moon will be at perigee, the nearest point to the Earth (diameter 0.554 of a degree), on the 11th, and at apogee, the farthest (0.494), on the 26th. Note how these figures compare with those for the Sun, a highly relevant factor in the nature and duration of solar eclipses.

The starlit sky this month calls for little comment, save to point out that the two great triangles, Arcturus-Spica-Denebola and Deneb-Vega-Altair, are above the horizon at the same time. The Perseid meteors, although really belonging to August, can be watched for in the last week of this month. The radiant is low in the north-east, and will not clear the horizon much before midnight.

The diagram shows the brighter stars that will be above the horizon in the latitude of London at 23h (11 pm) at the beginning, 22h (10 pm) in the middle and 21h (9 pm) at the end of the month, local mean time. At places away from the Greenwich meridian the Greenwich times at which the diagram applies are later than the above by one hour for each 15 deg west of Greenwich and earlier by a like amount if the place be east. The map should be turned so that the horizon the observer is facing (shown by the words around the circle) is at the bottom, the zenith being at the centre. Greenwich Mean Time, known to astronomers as Universal Time and expressed in 24-hour notation, is used in the accompanying notes unless otherwise stated.

Luncheons

HM Government
Sir Clive Whitmore, Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of Defence, was host yesterday at a luncheon at Admiralty House given in honour of Mr D. B. Rice. Other guests were:
Professor R O C Norman, Mr J N H Blelloch, Mr R M Hastie Smith, Mr J M Stewart, Mr M J V Bell and Mr J M Legge.

National Liberal Club
Officers of the National Liberal Club gave a luncheon yesterday in honour of the newly elected Liberal/SDP Alliance members of Parliament. Mr David Steel, MP, was in the chair and Lord Banks, president of the club, proposed the principal toast. Dr David Owen, MP, was among those present.

Imperial Cancer Research Fund and NFRCD
The Hon Angus Ogilvy, president of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, and Sir Harry Platt, President of the National Fund for Research into Crippling Diseases, gave a luncheon yesterday at Armoury House in honour of Mr J. K. Douglas, founder of the Cancer & Polio Research Fund. The guests were welcomed by General Sir Victor FitzGeorge-Balfour, Colonel Commandant of the HAC and Chairman of the NFRCD, and Mr David Innes Williams, Chairman of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

Lord Mayor of Westminster
The Lord Mayor of Westminster gave a luncheon at City Hall yesterday. The guests included: Mr and Mrs Gerald Abrahams, Mr and Mrs J P Carswell, Mr and Mrs John Cohen, Professor Roy Duckworth, Professor Peter Richards and Mr Piers Rodgers.

Dinner

Metropolitan Special Constabulary
The annual dinner of Metropolitan Special Constabulary District Commandants was held last night at the Innholders' Hall. The Chief Commandant, Mr Arthur Hammond, was in the chair. Among those present were:
The Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis and Lady Newman; the deputy Commissioner and Mrs Laugharne; the Assistant Commissioner "A" Department and Mrs Gibson and Mr and Mrs Patrick Kavanagh.

Receptions

Prime Minister
The Duke of Kent was present at a reception given by the Prime Minister and Mr Denis Thatcher at 10 Downing Street yesterday in honour of British exporters.

Royal Society of Medicine
Sir James Watt, President of the Royal Society of Medicine, received the guests at an evening reception held on Wednesday at Chandos House after the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster had delivered the annual Stevens Lecture for the laity on "Thoughts of a Doctor's Son". Among those present were Mr and Mrs Edwin Stevens, former presidents of the society, presidents of royal colleges, former Stevens lecturers and representatives of industry and the professions.

Soirée

Royal Society of Arts
The Royal Society of Arts held a Soirée at the society's house yesterday. Guests were received by Sir Ian Hunter, chairman of council, and Mr Gareth Morris, chairman of the RSA's Music Committee. The society's music scholarships for 1983 were awarded to eight young professional singers and string players. Afterwards, the guests were entertained to a piano recital by John Lill.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Mr J. M. O. Snodgrass, aged 54, Ambassador at Kinshasa, concurrently Ambassador (non-resident) to Burundi, to Rwanda and to the Congo, to be Ambassador to Bulgaria in succession to Mr G. L. Bullard.
Mr Anthony Pragnell, deputy director of the Independent Broadcasting Authority until his retirement this week, to be a member of the board of Channel Four Television.
Mr David Barlow, aged 45, BBC secretary to be controller, public affairs and international relations in succession to Mr John Cain.
Mr John Ecclestone, aged 52, head of network production centre in Manchester, to be chief assistant, BBC regions.
Dr Keith Hampson, MP for Leeds, North-west to be parliamentary private secretary to Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence.
Mr Anthony Nelson, MP for Chichester, to be Parliamentary private secretary to Mr John Stanley, Minister of State for the Armed Forces.
Mr Nicholas Baker, MP for Dorset, North, to be parliamentary private secretary to Mr Geoffrey Pattie, Minister of State for Defence Procurement.
Professor Adrian Mayer to be president of the Royal Anthropological Institute in succession to Professor M. H. Day.

Legal

Mr D. A. L. Smout, QC, and Mr B. A. Marder, QC, to be circuit judges on the South-eastern Circuit. Mr Smout will undertake Official Referees' business in London.

OBITUARY

THE EARL OF DUNDEE
Former Foreign Office Minister



The Earl of Dundee, PC, JP, DL, 11th Earl, who died on June 29 at the age of 81, had served as Minister of State for Foreign Affairs from 1961 to 1964, and was from 1962 to 1964 Deputy Leader of the House of Lords. Earlier in his political career had had, as Mr Henry James Scrymgeour-Wedderburn, been Unionist MP for Western Renfrew from 1931 to 1945.

He was born on May 3, 1902, the son of Colonel Henry Scrymgeour-Wedderburn, *de jure* 10th Earl, though the family had been deprived of both its title and the hereditary office of Royal Standard Bearer for Scotland through the influence of the Duke of Lauderdale of the notorious Cabal of Charles II.

The office of Standard Bearer had already been restored to the family in the time of his grandfather and the House of Lords Committee of Privileges was to admit his own claim as Viscount Dudhope in 1952 and as the Earl of Dundee in 1953.

Henry James Scrymgeour-Wedderburn was educated at Winchester and Balliol College, Oxford, where he was President of the Union. Elected MP for Western Renfrew in 1931 he was Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Scotland from 1936 to 1939. On the outbreak of war he served with the 7th Battalion, the Black Watch until 1941 when he returned to his parliamentary duties, and in the following year was with the Parliamentary Delegation to Chiang Kai-shek.

After his recovery of the family earldom (a Scots title, then without a seat in the Lords) he was created Lord Glassary on Anthony Eden's recommendation in 1954.

Four years later he became Minister without Portfolio, the following year a Privy Councillor; then from 1961 to 1964 he was Minister of State at the Foreign Office, becoming also the Deputy Leader of the House of Lords.

But above all, Lord Dundee was the leading exponent of private forestry in Scotland. He planted extensively, on his estate in Fife, Perthshire and Argyll, and believed that forestry, properly administered with its ancillary industries, could help to regenerate depopulated areas in the Highlands.

He was an active Chief of his Name, encouraging the budding Scrymgeour Clan Association and was the first president o the Scottish Genealogy Society.

Warm-hearted and of formid able intellect, the gigantic ear always bore about him an aur of trust that was sense especially by children an animals. He is survived by hi wife, his son, who succeeds him and his two grandchildren.

SIR ALMERIC RICH

Sir Almeric Rich, Bt, who died on June 29, aged 86, was a governor in the Prison and Borstal Service of singular achievement. Notably eccentric in his methods – he lived in a cell even when visiting establishments other than his own – he yet commanded great influence on those in his care, the staff who worked with him and throughout the borstal system.

Born on February 9, 1897, an only child, he was educated at St Paul's School. He served throughout the First World War in the Royal Garrison Artillery as a lieutenant. His postwar experience in the City and as a schoolmaster was unhappy and unsuccessful. It was not until he joined the Prison and Borstal Service in 1932, inspired by Alec Paterson, that he found his true vocation.

This was the heady period of the development of open borstals and he worked with its pioneer, W. W. Llewellin, at Lowdham Grange borstal. He followed him to North Sea Camp borstal, near Boston, Lincs, to be governor there throughout the Second World War.

He was sent to open-up Huntercombe borstal, near Henley, in 1946. A brick-built camp, hastily constructed in the grounds of Huntercombe Place, to contain prisoners of war, required for interrogation (Lord Nuffield a very reluctant neigh bour), it became under hi governorship for 15 years a exciting experiment.

He accepted the prevalen public school model – with i house system and emphasis o high personal standards and le the most unlikely youngste through its exacting demand. Thus, deprived aggressi youths, with whom he w particularly affected, responde – to their surprise – to his hig expectations, even to the exte of performing in nativity pla at Christmas-time.

For Huntercombe was i vested with his integrity ar pervasive religious faith. F found it difficult to commun cate his ideas, so led by person example. He was prepared, f instance, having placed a bo on punishment – stone pickir in a vast windswept field – perform this punishment wi him, in fulfilment of the theo that you can only restore person when he is down if yo are actually with him by h side.

Humble but very demandir as he was, staff found that work with him was a confusir but exhilerating experienc never forgotten.

He was retired in 196 having refused promotion, an maintained contact with a ho of former charges. Hunte combe borstal remains h living memorial.

MR EVAN CHARLTON

Mark Dodd writes:

Evan Charlton, whose obituary you published on June 27, undoubtedly attained the peak of his career in India during his years as editor of *The Statesman*. But on his retirement the BBC's Eastern Service was fortunate enough to capture him, first as a writer on South Asian Affairs, and later to run its largest language service to India, the Hindi Service, and also the services in Tamil and Nepali.

As a writer he displayed a lucidity of style and mastery of his subject which lent themselves ideally to translation and to overseas broadcasting. He took many young writers under his wing and coached them towards professionalism with a gentle but sure touch.

As a programme organizer of these language services he demonstrated those qualities of leadership and compassion that had made him so loved and respected in *The Statesman* offices in Delhi and Calcutta.

No one ever took the troubles to him in vain. H allowed no spark of enterpri or imagination to wither. N programme idea went unregar ed.

While he was in charge the services greatly enhanced the reputation and his Hin service, during Mrs Gandhi Emergency was widely reco nized as the principal source uncensored information ava able to the wider Indian publi He abhorred prejudice in ar form and was at home wi people of all ages, faiths ar nationalities.

He believed in India, in i potential and its progress. H believed in the Britain-Ind connexion, and it was in th light that he saw his work in th BBC. It was immensely fort nate for the Corporation, h colleagues who worked wi him, and for his Indian ar Overseas audiences that he d so, and was prepared to app his unique blend of talents this second career.

SIR WILLIAM LILEY

Professor H. C. McLaren writes:

I write to add a note to your obituary of Sir William Liley.

In his teaching he always implied that from the moment of conception the mother's health must be preserved, but this also applied to the foetus whom he always referred to as "him" or "her" never "it".

He had always a soft spot for mongols whom he considered to be "nice little people." It followed that he never accepted modern "search and destroy" techniques as therapy.

In Rhesus-isoimmunisatio which can destroy the unbor blood he perfected intra-uteri transfusion as well as a metho of telling us when to transfuse.

It followed that he consider all his professional life that th conception or baby in the wom was an individual.

With another distinguish gynaecologist, Dr Hugh Patri Dunn, he founded New Ze land's Society for the Protecti of the Unborn Child, now wi over 50,000 members.

Birthdays today

Sir Max Bemrose, 79; Sir Alan Campbell, 64; Miss Leslie Caron, 52; Miss Olivia de Havilland, 67; Lady Faulkner of Downpatrick, 58; Mr Hans Werner Henze, 57; Air Chief Marshal Sir Anthony Heward, 65; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Hugo, 84; Lord Irving of Dartford, 65; Sir Joseph Latham, 78; Viscount Leverhulme, 68; Miss Jean Marsh, 49; General Sir Thomas Pearson, 69; the Right Rev Dr V. J. Pike, 76; Miss J. Sadler, 56; Mr Peter Walwyn, 50; the Very Rev A. B. Webster, 65; Mr Dorien Williams, 69.

Garden party

Colonels Commandant
Colonels Commandant, Ro Engineers, active and retired, held garden party at the Royal Engine Officers' Mess, Minley Man yesterday.

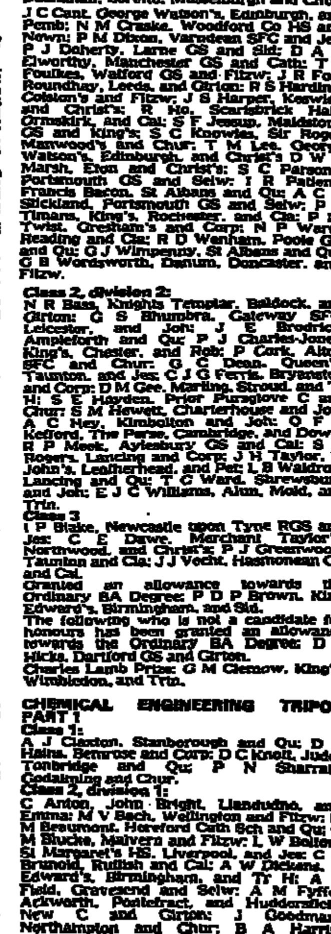
St Ronan's School

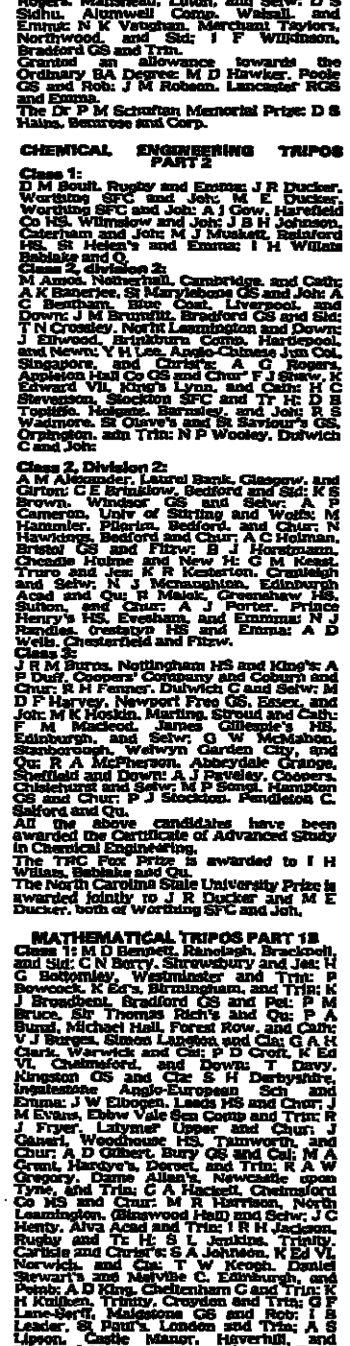
St Ronan's School, Hawkhur Kent, founded at Worthing, ce brates its centenary on July 16 a looks forward to seeing old boys a friends from 11 o'clock.

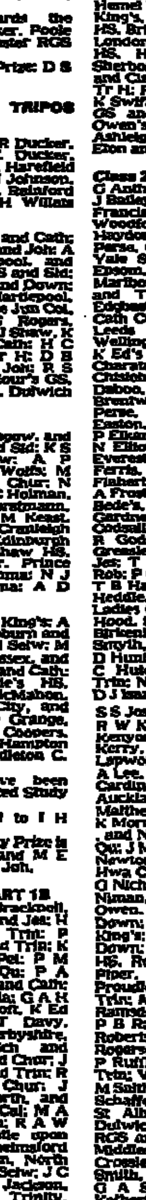
Cambridge University tripos examination results

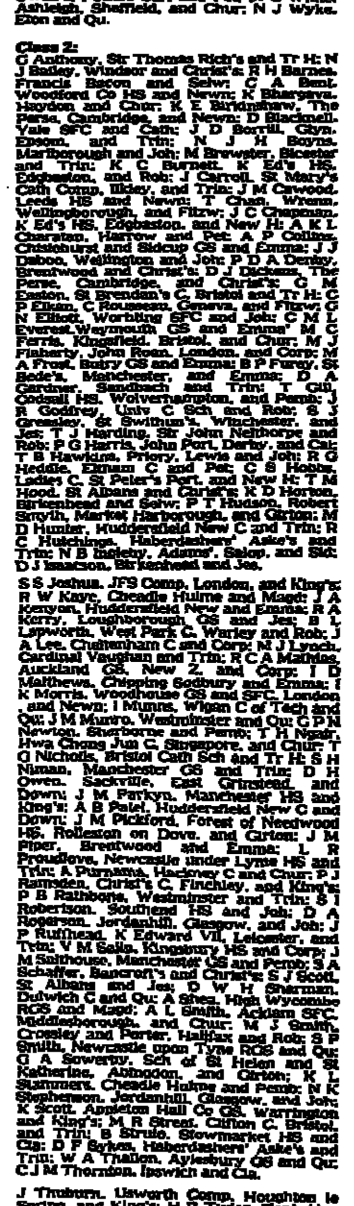
The following Tripos examination results from Cambridge University are announced:
*denotes distinction

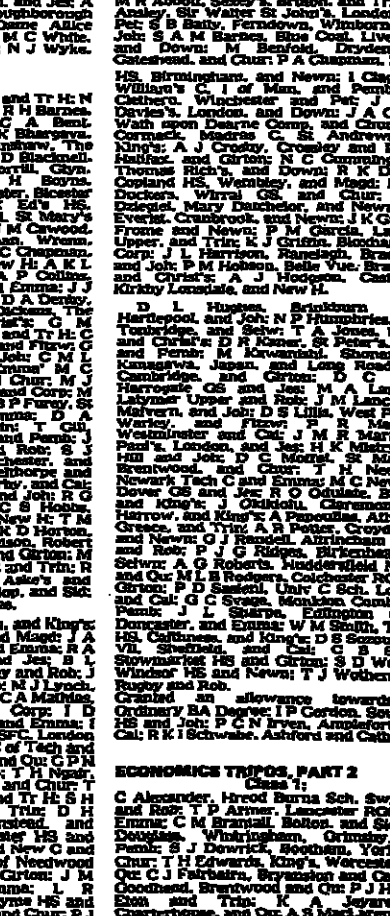
ARCHITECTURE TRIPOS PART 1A
Class 1: D L Becket-Chary, Int Sch of Geneva and Newn.

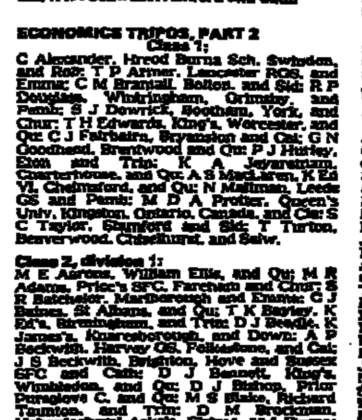


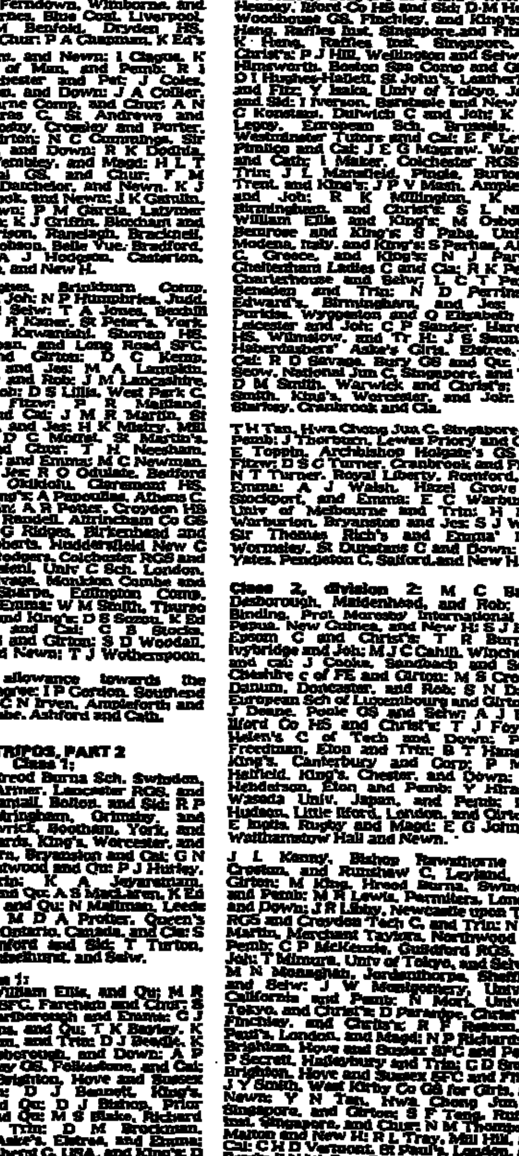


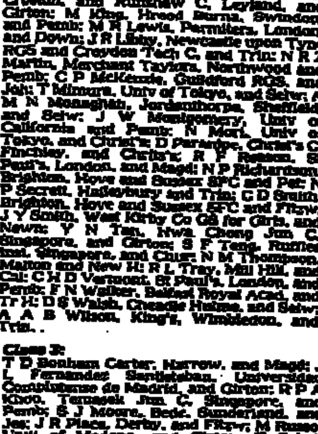


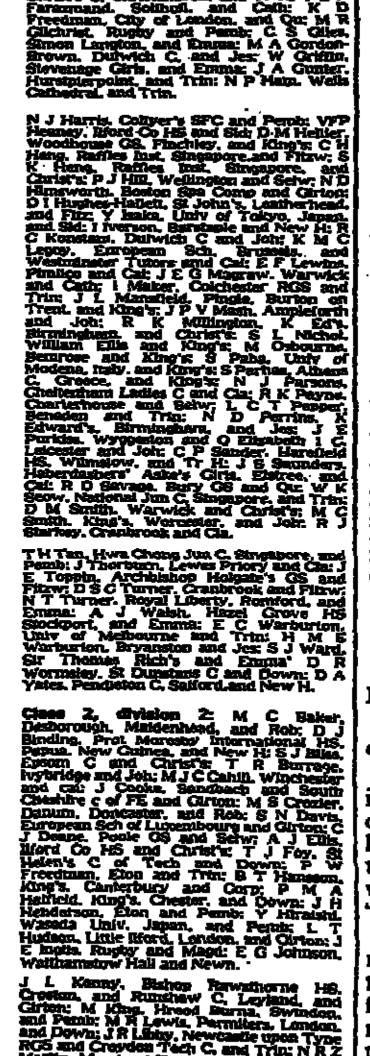


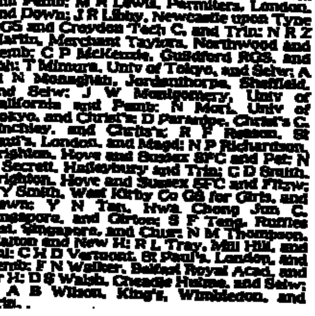












THE ARTS

Dance

Second Stride

The Place

Three works newly made for this summer's tour constitute the programme being given by Second Stride at The Place this week. They provide, according to individual reaction, either a valuable contrast in styles or an example of disparate and contradictory approaches.

Richard Alston's half of the programme already contains within itself an engaging juxtaposition. In *The Brilliant and the Dark* he offers dances that bring out the contrasts of mood within the music of Britten's Cello Sonata, Op 65. For *Java*, he takes a lighter-weight inspiration, old recordings by the Inkspots, and provides a humorous dance commentary on it.

Interestingly, the dance style of *Java*, for all its use of jazzy period hand movements, is basically more classical than that of the Britten ballet. The jokes in *Java* frequently come from interrupting a coolly poised solo with gestures that interpret literally the words of such songs as "Whispering Grass" or "We Three".

Both ballets reveal the excellent qualities of a strong team of dancers, harmonious in ensemble although all markedly individual in character and manner. Among them, let me invidiously mention the self-contained quality of Maedée Duprès, the sharp poise of Sally Owen, the wary alertness of Philippe Giraudeau and the glowing elegance of Juliet Fisher.

Ian Spink's *New Tactics* also features several of those among its performers, but he seems to be trying to follow quite a different route, with an elaborate though enigmatic decor (beach scene? bedroom? interior landscape?) as a setting for fragmented dialogue, repeated natural actions and a little dancing.

Spink has made the piece in collaboration with Tim Albery, a director from the straight theatre, Orlando Gough as composer of a nervously rhythmic score (piano, cello, woodwind, singer) and two designers, Craig Givens and Antony McDonald. Intermittently amusing when the portentous, unconnected soliloquies abut with the daft relevance of a game of Consequences, the piece seems to me to miss its apparent aim of illuminating character and emotion, although Juliet Fisher and Siobhan Davies both act with a shrewd commitment that almost overcomes the feeble material. No doubt others will see it as a breakthrough to a new kind of drama. Whether it really has anything for the same audience as Alston is quite another matter.

After the long tour they have just made to New York and the Far East, the Royal Ballet will spend next season entirely in Britain, including visits to Manchester and Bristol.

They will use the opportunity to refresh the repertory with many new productions. Richard Alston will create a work for them, to be premièred in December with the creation by David Bintley already forecast on this page. A one-act ballet by Kenneth MacMillan will have its first performance in February, and in April Derek Deane's first large-scale work for the company will be given with the Royal Ballet premiere of Jiří Kylián's *Return to the Strange Land*.

Two innovations are planned. Members of the company will take part in four experimental workshops in association with BBC television and during July 1984 an evening of new works by young choreographers will be given.

Guest dancers appearing during the year will include Natalia Makarova, who actually returns to Covent Garden at the opening of the Royal Opera's season, dancing with Anthony Dowell in Ashton's choreography for *The Nightingale*. Antoinette Sibley and Rudolf Nureyev at Covent Garden, and the Canadian Evelyn Hart at Sadler's Wells. Negotiations are proceeding for other guest appearances.

John Percival

Cinema

Dreams frustrated and fulfilled



On the verge of ignominious departure: Robert De Niro (left), Diahnne Abbott and Jerry Lewis in *King of Comedy*

Kindly and optimistic: beautiful playing by Robert Duvall and Tess Harper in *Tender Mercies*

King of Comedy (PG)
Gate Notting Hill; Screen on the Hill

One From the Heart (15)
Lumière

Flashdance (15)
Empire

Tender Mercies (PG)
ABC Shaftesbury Avenue

Friends and Husbands (15)
Academy 1

The title of **King of Comedy**, together with the presence of Jerry Lewis, might raise misleading expectations: it is in fact a story of obsession and perverted, crazed ambition that matches with *Taxi Driver* and *Raging Bull* as an American triptych. Comedy just happens to be the stock-in-trade and motive of the latest hero created in collaboration by Martin Scorsese as director and Robert De Niro as actor. Like Travis Bickle, the Taxi Driver, Rupert Pupkin leads a hermit life in his cellar room, preparing himself to fulfil a driving fantasy that supplants all reality in his life – the ambition to be a stand-up comedian on television.

The most important part of the fantasy is to be the friend of a real-life star, Jerry Langford (Jerry Lewis), and to do a spot on Langford's show. Thus it is that Rupert becomes one of the trail of lunatic fans who dog the star's footsteps, and forms an alliance with Masha (Sandra Bernhard), a groupie possessed by a dangerously paranoid desire to possess Jerry.

Rupert's various ruses to force himself into Jerry's presence fail; Jerry's office returns his audition tapes unheard; Rupert and a girlfriend whom he has optimistically taken for a weekend visit to Jerry's house are ignominiously thrown out. Finally Rupert and Masha kidnap Jerry; and, while Masha is left in happy possession of her prize, Rupert demands as ransom the chance to appear as stand-in host on the Langford show. "Better king for a night than a schmuck all your life." There is an ironic final comment on success in the media world. We are left to suppose that a criminal eccentric in the media world. We are left to suppose that a criminal eccentric on Rupert's scale will so endear himself to a gullible public that, after serving a reduced prison sentence, his fantasies will in fact be realized: he will be a television star.

The film is both fascinating and disturbing in its use of comedy as the primary material for what is essentially a story of horror and deformities of the mind and personality. Rupert, a characteristically studied performance by De Niro, with his loud suits and irrepressible cheeriness, is a monster whose eagerness to ingratiate and amuse inspires by turns pity and distaste. When he finally gets his chance, and we see his act, it is no longer possible to know whether he is funny or not, only that his comedy material is in essence a confession of personal retardation. If Masha's psychological disturbance is more extreme in its manifestations, Jerry Lewis's performance as Langford, the entertainer whose private life is misanthropic seclusion, is hardly less unsettling.

Scorsese has adapted his method to the contradictions of the theme. He has abandoned his usual elaborated camera style for the uncluttered simplicity of old comic movies and television sitcom. The change in style required an effort of will, as he has endearingly confessed in an interview: "On one side there was the devil saying: 'People will think you've got lazy. If you don't move your camera you're not really doing your job as director.' On the other hand there was a reassuring angel: 'Don't do it. You don't need camera movements. It's the composition of the image that matters.'" The angel proved wise.

One From the Heart in its way also reflects the fulfilment and frustration of dreams and ambitions. The final credit on the film says, with sad pride, "Filmed entirely on the stages of Zoetrope Studios". *The Godfather* gave Francis Ford Coppola his kingdom for a day, and success enabled him to establish a 10-acre studio where he planned to recreate the continuity, the standards of craftsmanship and the repertory strength of the Hollywood studios of long ago. Twenty-seven million dollars or thereabouts were spent on *One From the Heart* and now Zoetrope Studios are in the hands of the receivers.

The problem was evidently Coppola's inability to reconcile the method and economies of the 1930s with the ambitions of the 1980s. Nostalgically he chose to film a slight, bitter-sweet fable of the kind that Paramount and RKO turned out week after week. One Fourth of July a couple tiff, part, have their separate amorous adventures and come together again, drawn by the unconquerable power of true love. Just as in the old days it is acted out in a world of pure artifice: Las Vegas is rebuilt in the studio, with dance-floor pavements, flashing neons and cyclorama desert skies.

The old romantic fable is subverted, however, by giving the leading characters the touch of unglamorous realism. Frederic Forrest is no Cary Grant, but a natural-born truckdriver type, a hangdog man with pouchy eyes and a terrible belly. Teri Garr is winning, and would have played waitress bit parts at Paramount. Their dream partners – Nastassia Kinski as a circus artiste and Raul Julia as a Latin singing waiter – are appropriate figures of their limited and tawdry fantasy of glamour.

Somewhat counter to this there is a strong influence of Jacques Demy's musicals; and, like Demy in one of his less successful pictures, Coppola called in Gene Kelly to help out with the choreography. The whole film has a choreographic form, with dance sequences, and is backed by a commentary of songs performed by Crystal Gaile and Tom Waits.

These somewhat conflicting streams might have still been reconciled into something odd and appealing but for the veritable avalanche of technical effects that sweeps all before it. It is a massive demonstration film to show off all the facilities of Zoetrope, the marvels of Dolby Sound, the skills of cameramen, colour technicians, process people, animators, matte painters, graphic designers, special effects, visual effects and additional visual effects. It introduces new video wonders. Few films have ever had such a long list of camera credits. The human figures at the centre of the film are diminished to the scale of the little girl on the old television test card.

With **Flashdance**, directed by Adrian Lyne, Hollywood is firmly back in the old business of manufacturing dreams, and the huge commercial success the film has already enjoyed on its home ground shows how big the market in dreams remains. It is a slight fable about a girl who works as a welder in Pittsburg but, with a little help and love from her friends, fulfils her ambition of going to a ballet school. The film offers that happy Hollywood view of working-class people who look and live like movie stars; undemanding if unconvincing psychology; a lot of really flash dancing and loud music; and an encouraging old-style denouement in the heroine's audition (the severe examiners, instead of telling her to go to the circus where she belongs, set to tapping their feet and nodding their heads in time with her big number). Jennifer Beals, who has a rather obvious stand-in for the more demanding dancing bits, is an attractive debutante. *Variety*, sharp as always, styled *Flashdance* "a femme *Saturday Night Fever*".

The Australian director Bruce Beresford, making his first film in the United States, brings an outsider's more sceptical view to American dreams in **Tender Mercies**. Robert Duvall, an ever-improving actor, plays a man who has kicked the dreams and abandoned his career as a country-and-western star. Having given up booze as well as ambition, he finishes up at a tumbledown prairie hotel in Texas, where he falls in love with the gentle, churchgoing widowed proprietor.

It is a kindly, optimistic, tolerant film, prepared to see even the worst people as unfortunate rather than villainous, and uncynically to endow its hero and heroine with simple patience and good will. It is an extremely small slice of life, but beautifully played by Duvall and a newcomer, Tess Harper. Beresford and his fellow-Australian Russell Boyd – who was also cinephotographer of *Gallipoli* and *The Year of Living Dangerously* – respond sensitively to the dust and splendour of the Texan scene.

An unfamiliar English title, **Friends and Husbands**, lured me to a second viewing, which I would certainly not otherwise have sought, of Margarethe von Trotta's *Heller Wahn*, originally reviewed from the Berlin Festival in February. The film is a considerable disappointment after *The German Sisters*. Under the strain of living up to her reputation, Ms von Trotta has mingled feminist tract and smart *kitsch*.

The story is set among artists, intellectuals and others ostensibly liberal in moral questions as well as politics. Hanna Schygulla plays an independent-spirited university lecturer who befriends an introverted and suicidal young painter (Angela Winkler), and sets out to help her emancipate herself from her oppressive husband, with predictably disastrous results. Schygulla and Winkler seem understandably hamstrung and embarrassed by their banal characters and the naïve dialogue they are called upon to utter.

David Robinson

Opera

Much dared, much achieved

Taverner

Covent Garden

If one caught no sight of the sun for 10 years, one might begin to wonder if it ever really shone. Some of us have been waiting that long for the Royal Opera to revive their production of Peter Maxwell Davies's *Taverner*, and there were bound to be doubts before Wednesday's opening night. Had the work's first success been due merely to scandal and novelty? Did the music perhaps not live up to the high challenge of the theme? Would the whole thing seem to have been surpassed by Davies's later works?

No, no, and no. *Taverner* triumphed on Wednesday as one of the most thrilling, provoking and indeed beautiful operas of recent times, a work of immense richness and vigour. To miss it now would be to miss something very important and very true. It would also be to miss a most stimulating evening in the theatre.

Taverner achieves so much because it dares so much. Its subject is man, and man at his keenest hour of doubt, his most horrendous moment of blind certainty. To combine this with a Tudor costume drama would seem to be like putting Kierkegaard on the set of *Anne of the Thousand Days*; but in fact the sixteenth-century appurtenances, scenic and musical, are bent in a peculiarly modern mind, and a peculiarly imaginative one.

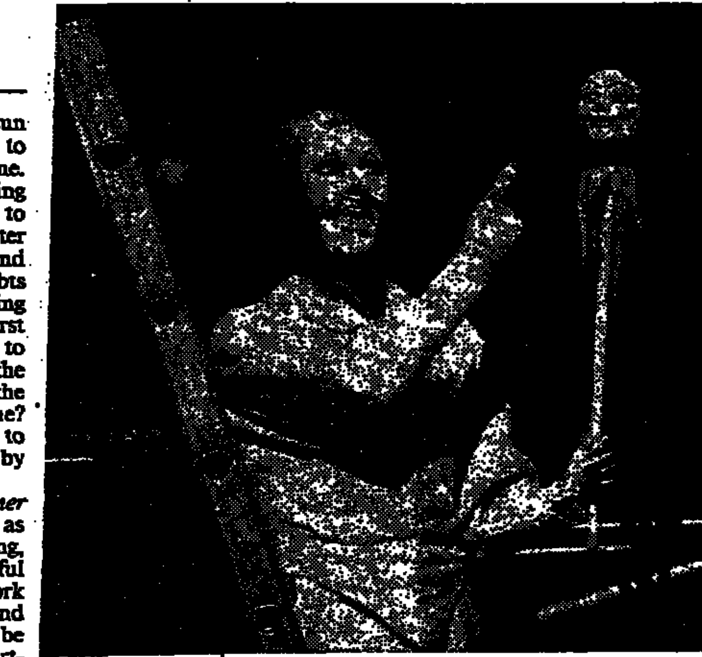
The qualities of that imagination are now much more evident than they were in 1972, particularly in the orchestral score. Edward Downes, who was in charge of the original performances, returns to conduct a wonderfully lucid and, when necessary, hectically energized execution.

The orchestra actually sound as if they are playing music, and music that is not only splendid on its own account but works as theatre: the decadent harmonies supporting the Priest-Confessor's paid accusation, the impatient percussion of the second trial scene, the giddying cataclysm of sound when the Wheel of Fortune spins, the intensely compassionate but aloof music for strings that bears a Mahlerian weight of expressiveness in the final scene. The whole orchestral performance has an enthusiasm that makes difficult music sound absolutely necessary and right and magnificent.

Much of the time the same trick is worked on stage. Alan Oke makes a notable house debut as the Jester, his voice with a lean handsomeness that makes this Death figure terribly attractive. Everything in his part sounds perfectly natural even when it is outrageously demanding, and he also acts with the right mixture of manic hilarity and vivid coldness.

Paul Hudson sings out firmly and clearly as his King, and John Dobson shows great enterprise, subtlety and skill in taking over the part of the Cardinal-Archbishop. Raimund Herincx returns to keep the White Abbot the centre of gravity and authority he has to be. Sarah Walker is the new Rose Parrowe, a women of ample feeling channelled through a fine mind.

Ragnar Ulfung's Taverner is a huge effort severely handicapped by his accent: can no native singer be found to take on the best part for a tenor in British opera since *Peter Grimes*? Otherwise the machinery is in good shape. Ralph Koltai's set swings the personages round in a gigantic scales made out of scaffolding, and Michael Geliot's production keeps the dramatic lines direct. It is most definitely not be missed.



Manic hilarity, vivid coldness: Alan Oke as the Jester

Paul Griffiths

Concert

John Williams

Festival Hall

The last day of the 1983 British tour of John Williams and Friends found them playing an insubstantial agglomeration of bits and pieces. First, played on two guitars, came a Vivaldi Concerto for two mandolins (No 133 in the Bincherle catalogue), and this, with its busy, highly repetitive, yet wholly uninteresting patterns, made reasonable background music.

With such instruments as the vibraphone involved, this was probably not a wholly authentic performance. At least, though I am not an expert on the period, I doubt if Vivaldi knew the vibraphone. The audience tightly packing the Festival Hall applauded loyally after each movement just the same, and were rewarded with the finale of a Vivaldi Concerto for sopranino recorder (No 79 in the Bincherle catalogue). It was perky enough, and the expert soloist was Richard Harvey.

The next piece was *Stream*, and there was no indication in the expensive programme as to who wrote it. Luckily, I had earlier acquired a copy of the leaflet advertising the concert, and this identified the composer as Brian Gascoigne, the ensemble's music director and the man who wrote the music for a film called *The Seaweed Children*.

From the programme I gathered that *Stream* alternates 10/8 and 5/8 with 9/8 and 3/4; and it uses the Lydian, Dorian and Phrygian modes. Despite this, it seemed to have caught the Vivaldi repetition habit and there were many vamps, ostinatos, etc, plus occasional melodies which set the strings sawing rather than soaring.

There also were some Barrios solos – the usual sort of guitar recital fodder, yet exquisitely played by Mr Williams. And the second half was given over to something called "The Guitar is the Song". This was a collection of folksongs from Ireland, Venezuela, Ethiopia and such places, arranged for the ensemble by Mr Gascoigne.

Max Harrison

Theatre

Theatre of the Film Noir

Tricycle

George F. Walker's play arrives in London as an award-winning sample of the work of Toronto's Factory Theatre Lab (an outfit that has been promoting new Canadian writing for the past 12 years) and as a well-timed transatlantic contribution to the pastiche boom. I wish I could feel enthusiastic about it.

Its target is the romantic image of occupied Europe as cooked up at long range by Hollywood: the world of smoky late-night bar-rooms, young lives torn asunder, densely confused and patriotic intrigue and the arrival of one lonely strong man to sort things out. The handout promises "every Bogart cliché ever to hit stage or screen"; and I wasted a lot of time trying to spot some connexion between the hero of *Casablanca* and the smugly confident Inspector (Dean Hawes) whose character is well hidden behind a tipped trilby and pencil moustache.

His job is to track down the killer of a young partisan who died during the liberation of Paris; and, once he has interrogated the victim's sister (who, needless to say, wants to get into films), the inquiry develops along lines that would have got Ingrid Bergman out of the theatre faster than you can say *Intermezzo*. Film noir buffs may pick up a wealth of knowing references, but the ordinary spectator is not going to detect much in the way of pastiche in the ensuing graveyard scenes showing the dead man's lover, a flabby ministry clerk called Bernard (David Bolt), holding a perpetual vigil over the unearthed coffin.

Jean the partisan, Bernard laments, had the best body in the Communist Party: a factor that does not prevent him from making a play for his scornful sister when, like the rest of the company, she arrives at the graveside at the dead of night. Other characters include a displaced American soldier called Hank, and Eric, his German opposite number, first seen heavily disguised and then stripping down to his virile Wehrmacht gear with no fear of being run in.

Eric (I think) was also one of the dead partisan's lovers, and Bernard puts the past firmly behind him after taking one look at his well-tailored breeches. "I hate clichés", the German declares, taking out a gun; only to be distracted from his lethal purpose when Bernard goes down between his legs for reasons other than a plea for mercy. And then seizes his chance to lay Eric dead on the ground.

In that scene, the play does deliver the promised goods, and also makes what seems to be Mr Walker's main comic point: namely that the cowardly Bernard is the one who survives while gallant upstanding studs are foolishly dropping dead all around him.

In a random way, the piece scores a number of passing hits. The age of liberation is symbolized by hailstorms of chocolate bars and cigarettes; German etiquette consists of offering a light with somebody else's lighter and then pocketing it; the Inspector concludes his case by giving Lilliane (Susan Purdy) her film break.

But the first task of a show of this kind is to devise a narrative framework to contain the incidental gags. Without that it is extremely hard to keep your attention fixed on the stage and the mediocre performances of the author's cast.

Irving Wardle

The Last Tram

Gate, Notting Hill

Your mother, although she is old enough to know better, is having an affair with a bookie's runner who steals the plastic submarine out of your cornflakes packet before you can get to it. You are alcoholic and unemployed (but this is 1961), your face is blotchy, and your paunch and Mike Harding moustache are getting droopier day by day. Your woman left you and you have never seen the bairn (it had better be a boy). This is Glasgow, but you have the resentments of a Hamlet and a Catiline combined, and you are ready for revolution as soon as the pubs are open.

Che McNamara is an inspired name for an inspired tragicomic character, cadging some of the cloudiest beer I have ever seen off a barman in a frilly shirt and sideburns who is supposed to be flinging the Molotov cocktails with him. Leo Maguire plays Che with total sympathy and truth: of all the unemployment victims the stage has understandably thrown up lately, I warmed most of all to this fat, feckless clown, pitifully claiming an A level in spelling and badgering the labour exchange with his claims as a pilot or an executive in ICI. Mr Maguire never forces the performance; he only has to say diffidently that he is "reaching a sort of crisis", or simply murmur "Oh God . . . I cannae help it", and you believe him.

Sadly, Bill Jesse's play lets its insights seep away in rambling, feeble facetiousness, presumably intensified when he expanded the script from one-act length.

Anthony Masters

Television

Emotional barriers

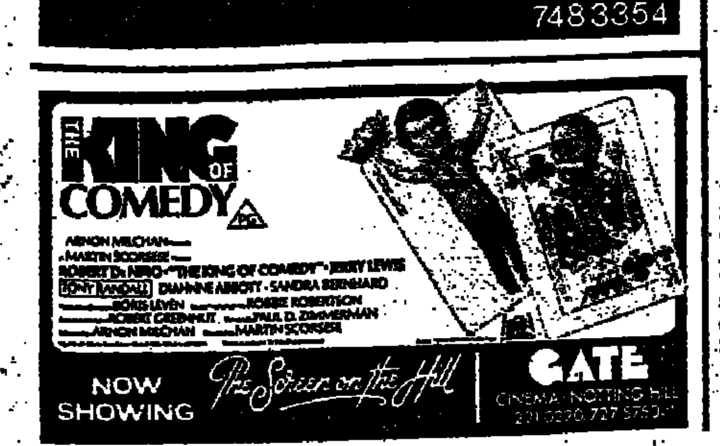
"Within my mouth you have engaol'd my tongue": banished Mowbray's fury in *Richard II* can seldom have been quoted to better effect than by the Cambridge scientist Max Perutz in *Britain in the Thirties* (BBC2). Perutz was underlining something which these days tends to get overlooked, namely that to be able to speak a language in a roughly serviceable way is no guarantee of being able to express one's feelings in it. Those exiles who, like his parents, were too old to acquire real subtlety in a new language were dammed up for ever, "and it is that which makes you feel so strange and forlorn".

Last night's edition of this excellent little series dwelt not on the poor and unlettered among the 55,000 Germans, Czechs and Austrians who had fled to Britain by September 1939 but on a small group of intellectuals. As Lord Rothschild was seen to proclaim in a clip of contemporary film, British Jewry were determined to see that the flood of immigrants were no financial burden on their hosts; the resourcefulness of these particular interviewees was a perfect illustration of the point.

They all had notably affectionate memories of their reception – of the politeness of shopkeepers and the kindness of people in the street, or the convivial German sub-culture which developed in Swiss Cottage (or "Schweizhof", as English bus conductors would sing out as they reached that region). A lady who had worked as a nanny, model and washer-up (in addition to typing for Sigmund Freud) recalled her first crash course in English, listening to the speakers at Hyde Park Corner.

The action to the east formed the obliquely chilling reference point for everything. A specialist lawyer who had had to make a new career as a salesman recalled telephoning home and the curious echo in his mother's voice as she said she was all right: it echoed, he later learnt, because the Nazis had thrown every stick of furniture out of the window. Greta Burkill, who had organized relief work at Cambridge, recalled failing to persuade one man to break his promise to go back to Germany. "I said the Nazis have broken promises all the time, but he did go back and the whole family was destroyed in Auschwitz." It was, she said with a look devoid of any emotion, "one of those things one can never forget".

Michael Church





RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Adam Leisure 10p Ord (85a)	95
CPU Computer 5p Ord (*a)	131+5
Castle (GB) 25p Ord (80a)	77
Cifer 10p Ord (*a)	136—4
Cobra Emerald NPV (63a)	113
Framlington Grp 25p Ord (400a)	712
Gee (Cecil) 10p Ord (100a)	116+2
Gilbert House Inv 10p Ord (17½a)	23+1
Godwin Warren 25p Ord (57a)	73+1
Gould Laurence 25p Ord (120a)	128
Juliana's Hldgs 2p Ord (*)	325
K L P Group 5p Ord (115a)	117
MMT Computing 5p Ord (60a)	75
Maunders J Const 20p Ord (98)	119+4
Murray Electronics 25p Ord	98
Octopus Publishing 20p Ord	383
Renishaw 5p Ord (*a)	155
Stainless Metal 25p Ord (120a)	115

Issue price in parentheses a Unlisted Securities, * by tender.

MARKET REPORT ● by Michael Clark

US problems knock BOC

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began, June 20. Dealings end, July 1. Contango Day, July 4. Settlement Day, July 11.

The hoped for recovery in North America for BOC, the industrial gases and health care group, appears to be no nearer. Yesterday the shares tumbled 8p to 222p after a visit to brokers James Capel by Mr Richard Giordano, the group's American chairman, who has raised almost £150m for BOC on the market in the past year.

But even he was unable to offer much hope to analysts that BOC's trading problems were over. At best the group's recovery in the US, its most important market, remains mixed. As a result Capel is sticking with its original forecast of around £90, before tax for the current year against £112m last year.

Meanwhile, BOC is undecided about what to do with its stake in Mountain Medical Equipment. Following the Glassrock acquisition in January it owns 52 per cent of Mountain Medical and has now apointed the investment bankers Burnham Lambert to advise it on Mountain's investment value.

The rest of the equity market rallied, inspired by the overnight performance on Wall Street and the general feeling that the selling had been overdone.

Among the leaders, Beecham recovered 6p to 356p after heavy selling earlier in the week. Rumours in the market suggest the drugs group is about to bid for the New Jersey men's toiletries group, MEM. Beecham says it never comments on market rumour.

Just two months ago Turkish businessmen Mr Mehmet Tecimer and Mr Yalcin Akcay of Wasskon Establishment paid 8p a share for Fenton Hill's 75 per cent stake in Bellair Cosmetics. The share price responded with a leap to 200p and words of caution from the Bellair board, which said the high price was unjustified. Yesterday the shares closed 20p up at a new high of 285p.

Elsewhere in blue chips, Boots rose 4p to 267p, Cadbury Schweppes 3p to 111p, Distillers 5p to 245p, Dunlop 2p to 66p, Glaxo 12p to 900p, Hawker Siddeley 10p to 338p, Imperial Group 6p to 126p and Tate & Lyle 6p to 330p.

The *FT* Index ended the day 6.8 up at 720.7. But gilts showed little inclination to follow the lead of equities. Small gains of between £⅛ and £¼ were reported in longs, reflecting the firmer pound which closed 0.7 cents up at $1.4345.

The Chancellor's hopes of cutting taxes produced a flurry of activity in the consumer sector. Retailers saw MFI rise 6p to 153p, British Home Stores 2p to 207p, Currys Group 4p to 365p and J. Hepworth 5p to 189p. In drinks, H. P. Bulmer rose 5p to 315p, Whitbread 'A' 3p to 137p and Amalgamated Distilled Products with full-year figures due out next week, added 7p at 162p.

Tunstall Telecom which makes communications equipment for the elderly, made a bright start on the Unlisted Securities Market. The 3 million shares offered by brokers Grieveson Grant at a minimum tender price of 100p were struck at 140p. The first price showed the shares trading at 151p, a premium of 11p. Wednesday's newcomer to the USM, CPU Computers, recovered from its nervous start to close at 133p, a 3p premium.

Brokers Cazenove had to work for their money yesterday trying to place a line of 4 million shares in Standard Telephone & Cables at around 312p. This was probably responsible for the electrical sector's poor showing compared with the rest of the equity market. Shares of STC ended the day 2p lower at 314p.

Also making their debut yesterday were shares of Pacific Gas & Electric, America's biggest gas and electric utility, which opened at £19¾. The group is already quoted in New York and Los Angeles and has been brought to the London market by brokers Hoare Govett. Shares of L. Texas Petroleum, which made its debut earlier in the week, rose 1p to 22p. Despite its name the shares are quoted only on the London market.

Shares of Abwood Machine Tools were suspended at 9p awaiting details of the proposed capital reconstruction. Mr H. K. Chai, a director of Abwood, plans to reverse his privately owned licensed deposit taker, Barrie Vanger, into Abwood in return for 44 million Abwood shares. The deal values Vanger at £2.2m. Mr Chai intends to retain 27 million shares, while brokers Henderson Crosthwaite will place the rest with Far Eastern clients.

Earlier this year Mr Chai and his associates bought 33.9 per cent of Abwood. Mr Chai now owns 40.5 per cent of the ordinary shares and 42.5 per cent of the new shares and intends to bid for the rest.

BRITISH FUNDS

1982/83 High	Low	Stock			Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
SHORTS								
104¾	96⅞	Exch	13½%	1983	101⅛	..	13.333	9.841
101⅞	91¾	Exch	10%	1983	100	..	10.000	9.910
98	87¼	Fund	5½%	1982-84	97¾ ●	..	5.627	9.857
103¾	91⅞	Exch	11¼%	1984	100⅞	..	11.187	10.270
107¼	96½	Exch	14%	1984	103⅛	..	13.584	10.207

(Remaining British Funds sections — Shorts, Mediums, Longs, Commonwealth and Foreign, Local Authorities — and the share price tables: Dollar Stocks, Banks and Discounts, Breweries and Distilleries, Commercial and Industrial A—B, C—E, F—H, I—N, O—S, T—Z, Financial Trusts, Insurance, Investment Trusts, Shipping, Mines, Oil, Property, Rubber, Tea, Miscellaneous, Unlisted Securities.)

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
153	76	Ass Leisure	153	+7	8.9	5.8	11.6
368	136	Ass News	363	..	14.9	4.1	17.1
93	43	Ass Paper	92	..	5.7	6.2	7.0
75	54	Atkins Bros	70 ●	..	7.1	10.2	27.7
160	77	Attwoods PLC	142 ●	..	2.9	2.0	25.6
35	25	Ault & Wiborg	32	..	1.8	3.4	17.4
59	20	Automotive Pd	38	..	2.1	5.6	..
125	67	Avon Rubber	119	+1	1.4	1.2	..
184¼	85¼	B.A.T. Ind	155	s +10	9.8	6.3	22.6
40	22	BBA Grp	36	..	2.5	6.9	16.7
268	138	BET Dfd	260	+7	14.3	5.5	10.8
260	210	BICC	233	..	15.1	6.5	10.2
298	105	Habitat	294	+6	7.6	2.6	19.5
293	173	Haden	265	..	12.3	4.6	8.6
168	116	Hall Eng	156	..	10.9	7.0	6.4
244	178	Hall M.	242	+2	8.8	3.6	11.8
142	83	Halma PLC	142	+6	2.5	1.8	22.6
12½	8¾	Hampson Ind	12¾	..	1.1b	8.7	12.5
61	21	Hanimex Corp	33	..	..e	..	4.6
163	37	Hanover Inv	131	..	2.6	2.0	48.7
214	91½	Hanson Trust	213 ●	+3	6.9b	3.2	16.9
97	44	Hargreaves Grp	92	..	5.7	6.2	10.4
344	143½	Harris Q'nsway	314	..	8.1	2.6	19.7
787	437	Harrison Cros	662	+12	44.3	6.7	15.0
30	17	Modern Eng	30	+4	..	..	..
183	119	Molins	137	-1	11.3	8.2	5.8
147	54	Monk A.	137	..	5.7	4.2	5.5
7	4	Montecatini	7	..	..	..	..
50	18	Montfort Knit	28	..	..	..	..
110¼	66	More O'Ferrall	78	..	4.2	5.4	12.5
129	76	Morgan Cruc	120	+2	10.2	8.5	33.9
248	175½	Mowlem J.	240	+6	15.0a	6.3	10.1
195	110	Muirhead	146	..	5.7	3.9	13.1
145½	97	NSS News	112	+2	4.1	3.6	10.1
25¾	17¾	Nabisco	£25½	+½	148	5.8	10.1
37	17	Neill J.	28	..	..	..	..
315	155	Newmark L.	200	..	17.1b	8.6	7.7
166	78	Marshalls Hfx	165	+2	8.6	5.2	9.6
286	125	Martin News	173	● +2	8.6	4.9	7.7
288	213	Martonair	275	..	11.4	4.2	16.4
172	90	Matthews B.	172	..	7.5	4.4	6.0
68	53	Medminster	55	..	5.9	10.7	8.9
368	215	Menzies J.	315	+5	7.1	2.3	11.0
250	140	Metal Box	250	● +4	16.5	6.6	9.9
58	33½	Metalrax	55	..	3.0	5.4	13.3
168	56	Meyer Int	155	-2	5.4	3.5	11.2
68	38	Midland Ind	40	..	3.7	9.3	15.2
148	82	Milletts Leis	121	..	9.9	8.2	21.8
137	41	Mining Supplies	48	+2	..e	..	..
55	33	Mitchell Cotts	33½	..	5.2	15.4	9.3
56	17	Moben Grp	43	..	0.3	0.6	12.3
98	44	Smurfit	93	..	5.3	5.6	8.3
49	24½	Snia Viscosa	42	..	..	..	..
35	14	Solicitors Law	31	..	..	..	..
635	260	Sotheby P.B.	633	-2	0.1	..	..
215	139½	Spirax-Sarco	208	+2	7.1b	3.4	16.5
49	14	Staffs Potts	45½	..	0.8	..	..
119	86	Stag Furniture	109	..	7.1	6.6	29.4
82	49	Stakis PLC	78½	..	2.6	3.3	13.5
324	143¾	Standard Tel	314	-2	8.6	2.7	24.3
74	37	Stanley A. G.	37	..	..	..	31.6
370	208	Steel Bros	370	..	16.4	4.4	8.6
222	127	Steetley Co	206	..	10.0	4.9	32.0
114	25	Steinberg	114	+5	0.0e	..	..
40	20	Streeters	29	-1	..	..	10.6
58	21	Strong & Fisher	38	..	2.4	6.3	..
176	91	Sunlight Serv	169	+2	6.3	3.7	9.6
45	17	Sutcliffe S'man	22	..	..e	..	..
71	23	Suter Elec	50	..	2.5	5.0	..
137½	62	Swire Pacific 'A'	125½	-6	..	..	..
T—Z							
17¼	13¾	TDK	15¾	-¼	9.2	0.6	36.2
182	90	TI Group	156	..	10.7	6.9	..
71	14	TACE	70	+1	..	..	23.5
108	48	TSL Therm Synd	56	..	..	..	10.3

UNLISTED SECURITIES

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
147	100	Metal Bulletin	135	..	8.6	6.3	12.8
163	142	Microlease	163	+18	2.9b	1.8	..
213	196	Miles 33	201 ●	..	2.9	1.4	21.4
43	26	New Court Nat	41	..	1.4	3.5	16.2
29	13	Owners Abroad	24½	..	0.7	2.9	11.0
149	130	Securiguard	141	..	2.5	1.8	30.5
15½	12	S.W. Resources	15½	..	0.8	5.1	..

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) June 30	Market rates (close) June 30	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.5220-1.5380	$1.5335-1.5345	0.02prem-0.03c disc	0.02-0.07c disc
Montreal	$1.8720-1.8845	$1.8825-1.8835	8prem-2c disc	0.15-0.05c prem
Amsterdam	4.32-4.38fl	4.32¾-4.33¾fl	1¼-1⅛c prem	4½-4¼c prem
Brussels	77.25-78.10f	77.50-77.35f	12-2c prem	17-7c prem
Copenhagen	13.86-14.00k	13.87-13.88k	275-270ore prem	500-480ore prem
Dublin	1.2320-1.2480p	1.2360-1.2370p	34-48p disc	106-127p disc
Frankfurt	3.85-3.91m	3.86-3.87m	1¾-1¼pf prem	4½-4pf prem
Lisbon	177.25-181.00e	178.00-179.00e	75-310c disc	310-930c disc
Madrid	220.00-224.00p	221.00-222.00p	230-350c disc	805-965c disc
Milan	2289-2312lr	289.50-291.50lr	11-14lr disc	41-44lr disc
Oslo	11.09-11.19k	11.10-11.11k	295-380ore disc	875-965ore disc
Paris	11.59-11.70f	11.60-11.61f	2-3c disc	13-14c disc
Stockholm	11.60-11.70k	11.61-11.28k	160-215ore disc	505-565ore disc
Tokyo	363-368y	363¾-364¾y	1.09-0.86y prem	3.00-2.71y prem
Vienna	27.21-27.46sch	27.23-27.28sch	11-0gro prem	33-28gro prem
Zurich	3.19-3.24f	3.20-3.21f	1½-1c prem	4-3½c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was up 0.4 at 84.3

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 9½%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 9½ Low 7

Week Fixed: 9½

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	9⁷⁄₁₆	2 months	9⁵⁄₁₆
3 months	9⅜	3 months	9⁵⁄₁₆

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	9²⁷⁄₃₂-9½	1 month	10⁵⁄₃₂
2 months	9¹⁵⁄₃₂-9⁷⁄₁₆	2 months	10⁵⁄₃₂
3 months	9¹³⁄₃₂-9¹¹⁄₃₂	3 months	10⁵⁄₃₂
6 months	9¹¹⁄₃₂-9⁵⁄₁₆	6 months	9³¹⁄₃₂

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	10¼-9⅞	7 months	10-9⅝
2 months	10¼-9⅞	8 months	10-9⅝
3 months	10¼-9⅞	9 months	10⅜-10
4 months	10¼-9⅞	10 months	10⅜-10
5 months	10¼-9⅞	11 months	10⅜-10
6 months	10-9⅝	12 months	10¼-10

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	9¹¹⁄₁₆-9½	6 months	9⅜-9¹¹⁄₃₂
3 months	9²⁵⁄₃₂-9⅜	12 months	9²⁷⁄₃₂-9²⁵⁄₃₂

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	9⅜	3 months	9⅝
7 days	9½-9⅜	6 months	9⅝
1 month	9⅜	1 year	9⅞

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 9¼-9 Close 9

1 week	9⅜-9½	6 months	9¹⁵⁄₁₆-9⅞
1 month	9¹¹⁄₁₆-9½	9 months	10¹⁄₁₆-9¹⁵⁄₁₆
3 months	9¾-9¹¹⁄₁₆	12 months	10¹⁄₁₆-10¹⁄₁₆

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 9⅝ 6 months 9¹⁵⁄₁₆

* Finance House Base Rate 10½%

Other Markets

Australia	1.7415-1.7565
Bahrein	0.5730-0.5760
Finland	8.4890-8.4990
Greece	127.75-128.75
Hongkong	10.8145-10.8645
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.4450-0.4480
Malaysia	3.54-3.57
Mexico	210.00-235.00
New Zealand	2.3175-2.3375
Saudi Arabia	5.2475-5.2775
Singapore	3.2325-3.2825
South Africa	1.6870-1.6920

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.2388-1.2483
† Canada	1.2274-1.2277
Netherlands	2.8440-2.8455
Belgium	50.83-50.88
Denmark	9.1190-9.1240
West Germany	2.5375-2.5385
Portugal	116.50-117.50
Spain	145.10-145.20
Italy	1503.00-1505.00
Norway	7.2825-7.2875
France	7.6300-7.6350
Sweden	7.6250-7.6300
Japan	238.15-238.30
Austria	17.87-17.88
Switzerland	2.1010-2.1025

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8145-0.8151

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 9⅛-9⅜; seven days, 9¼-9⅜; one month, 9⁷⁄₁₆-9⁵⁄₁₆; three months, 9⅝-9½; six months, 9⅞-10.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $416.75 (an ounce); pm, $416 close, $416.
Krugerrand* (per coin): $428-429.5 (£279-280).
Sovereigns* (new): $96-99 (£63.75-64.50).
* Excludes VAT

هكذا من الاصل

Investment and Finance

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THE TIMES

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 720.7 up 6.8
FT Gilts: 82.07 up 0.13
Bargains: 23,029
Datastream USM Leaders: 97.89 up 0.34
Tokyo: Nikkei: Dow Jones index 8870.95 up 26.76
Hongkong: Hang Seng index 964.35 up 23.25
New York: Dow Jones Average (latest) 1218.85 up 5.01

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling $1.5340 up 65pts
Index 84.3 up 0.4
DM 3.8650 down 0.0150
FrF 11.6050 down 0.0550
Yen 364.25 down 1.25
Dollar
Index 124.8 down 0.1
DM 2.5380 down 55pts
Gold
$416 up $1
NEW YORK LATEST
Gold $416
Sterling $1.5275

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Base rates 9½
3 month interbank 9¾ 9 11/16
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9⅝ 9¾
3 month DM5 5/16 5 3/16
3 month Fr F14 9/16 14 7/16
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period May 4 to June 7, 1983 inclusive: 10.334 per cent.

PRICE CHANGES

Hicking P'cost	78p + 33p
Atlantic Res	58p +15p
Modern Eng.	30p +4p
Lincroft Kilg.	69p +8p
Microlease	163p +18p
Cornell Hldgs.	165p +17p
Allied Plant	7.5p – 1.5p
Boustead	68p – 4p
Talbex	4.5p – 0.25p
Wankie Colliery	21p – 1p
Comben Group	48p – 2p
Burgess Prod.	48p –2p

TODAY

Interims: Henlys, Oakwood Grp.
Finals: Great Northern Telegraph Co's hldg co (div.); Kleen-e-ze
Economic statistics; Car and commercial vehicle production (May-final).

NOTEBOOK

Scottish & Newcastle Breweries reported a 28 per cent rise in pretax profits to £41.1m in the year to last May.
Guiness Peat, the financial group, made a profit of £1.34 after tax in the second half of the year, its first profitable period for 30 months.
Hampton Gold Mining Areas could be about to fulfil its promise despite pretax profits for the year falling to £2.45m from £3m. Page 20

Lotus secur £2m credit

British Car Auctions, which earlier this week agreed to provide £3.5m of equity finance for Group Lotus, has also arranged a £2m line of credit with Lloyds Bank for the troubled sports car maker.

The new credit facility has already enabled Lotus to repay £500,000 of the £1.6m it owes American Express, its previous banker.

FIELDHOUSE QUITS: Mr William Fieldhouse, who once looked set to pick up a record £1m golden handshake from Vantona Viyella, has stepped down from the company. Mr Fieldhouse, who has started legal proceedings over termination of his contract, was chief executive of Carrington Viyella before its merger with Vantona this year.

STEEL SCHEME: The Government's £34m private sector steel scheme is to be extended and expanded, although the amount of public money available to assist with closure costs will remain the same. Assistance will be offered above the 25 per cent standard level and the closing date for applications is now next June.

MORE FAILURES: Almost 6,400 companies in England and Wales went into liquidation in the first six months of the year, a 15.2 per cent increase on the same period last year. Bankruptcies among firms, partnerships and individuals reached 3,372 in the first half of the year, a 24 per cent rise on the first half of '82. Both figures were records. London and the Home Counties accounted for 50 per cent of the overall total.

WALL STREET

Stocks begin to firm

New York (AP-Dow Jones) – Stocks were firm after pulling back from their initial advance yesterday though trading was moderate.

The Dow Jones Industrial average was up about 5 points at 1,218. Its initial gain of more than 6 points had faded to less than 2 before the upturn.

Mr William Lefevre, vice-president for investment strategy at Purcell Graham & Co., said that despite the belief of many economists that interest rates were apt to go higher "Treasury Secretary Mr Donald Regan looks for rates to go down and Fed Chairman Mr Volcker, a couple of days ago, said he looks for lower rates. Mr Volcker can make it happen. So there is less fear of an interest rate rise."

Lefevre said that the market's recent drop brought "no follow-through decline on volume. That made it apparent to investors that stocks won't go down–that the bears looking for a correction again were unsuccessful".

He adds that stocks "should be strong this week as the mid-year pension fund contributions are made and seek investment".

International Business Machines was 120⅜, up ⅜; General Motors 73, up ¾; Ford 57¼, up¼; Advanced Micro Devices64¾, up1⅜; Chrysler 32½, up ¾; Proctor & Gamble 54⅛, up ¼; Merck 92, up ¾; Texas Instruments 120⅜, up 1/2; Walt Disney 67⅝, up ⅝; and General Electric 54½, up ¾.

American Express was up 1½, to 70⅞; **Teledyne up 2, at 162¼; Sanders Asssociates down 1⅝, to 111; Bandag down 1, at 54; R H Macy up 1¼, to56¾; Sears Roebuck up ¼, at 41; Federated Department Stores up 1, at 65⅝; Exxon up ⅜ at34⅛; Standard Oil of Indiana up ½, at 50¾; and Schlumberger up ¾ to 53½.**

Search for compromise at Unctad

From Dessa Trevisan, Belgrade

Last minute haggling has delayed the end of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Unctad) here; the final version, originally due for yesterday, is now set for today and the meeting is not likely to end until Saturday.

The disagreement is over a resolution on aid, trade finance and commodities to avoid almost total failure after four weeks of debate which have failed to close the gap on all major issues between industrialized and developing countries.

Ministers who arrived here for the closing are joining in efforts to bring the conference to a more or less successful compromise; they include Mr Paul Channon, the British Trade Minister, and Dr Otto Lambadorf, the West German Economics Minister.

There has however been some progress on commodities and the conference is expected to urge ratification of the agreement to create a common fund in support of commodity prices which dates from the conference in 1976. Ratification by the US is crucial but it is not yet forthcoming whereas EEC countries are almost certain to ratify.

Mr Gordon Streeb, head of the American delegation, said that a good sign was that the conference was more inclined to put emphasis on specific problems than on ideological discussion.

The developing countries have throughout been pressing for major changes and the conference exhausted itself in a confrontation which was never likely to beat fruit.

The West was criticized for dragging its feet on trade liberalization as the developing group rejects the Western view that a rollback on protectionism should be conditional on an economic recovery among the industrialized countries.

There was, however, more progress on development aid with a pledge by the West to renew efforts to reach the United Nations aid target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product by 1985.

Gloomy report forecasts no dent in jobless total

UK growth will lag behind rest of industrialized world, says Bank

By Frances Williams, Economic Correspondent

Britain's economic growth will continue to lag behind the rest of the industrialized world and will not be sufficient to make any dent in the jobless total over the next year or so, according to the Bank of England's latest *Quarterly Bulletin*.

This gloomy picture, published yesterday as Lord Richardson finally bowed as governor, is in marked contrast to Ministers' statements in recent weeks. Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, said during the election campaign that he expected unemployment to be faling by the end of next year.

The Bank says it sees no reason to change its forecasts of only gradual growth of output in the coming months. Its economists are thought to be expecting an increase in output of around 2 per cent between now and next summer, somewhat less than the Trasury's prediction of 2.5 per cent made at the time of the Budget, and substantially less than the 3 per cent rise in activity which the Bank foresees in the industrialized countries as a whole.

Economic growth of at least 2.5 per cent and probably more would be needed to make any significant impact on unemployment in Britain.

The Bank spreads its pessimism far and wide. It expects the recent rapid growth of consumer spending to taper off, since this has relied entirely on a sharp and unrepeatable drop in savings and near-record borrowing in the face of stagnant living standards.

It says it is difficult to see strong growth in industrial investment – on which the durability of recovery depends – when there is much spare capacity and the returns on investment are so low in relation to borrowing costs.

It expects little further contribution from stockbuilding, and trends in external trades "seem to be adverse", with little growth in exports and much of the extra home demand syphoned off into imports. The Bank points out that since 1976 exports of manufactured goods have remained unchanged but imports have soared by 80 per cent.

On inflation, however, the Bank is more hopeful than many outside economists. Pointing out the big contribution made by lower pay deals to falling inflation over the last three years, the Bank rejects the conventional wisdom that settlements are likely to rise in the next pay round.

"It is clearly important that the trend to lower pay settlements should continue in the coming pay round", the *Bulletin* says. Lower inflation and continuing competitive pressures on companies meant there was a good chance of achieving "a further significant reduction in the level of settlements".

The Bank estimates that despite the slowdown in earnings the real take-home pay for those still in work has risen by more than 3 per cent.

Although no figure for future settlements is given, the Bank clearly shares the views of the Confederation of British Industry and government ministers who would like to see pay rises down to Japanese and German levels of 2 or 3 per cent in the coming wage round.

"Given such restraint in wage settlements, the rate of price increases could progressively be brought down to a very low level, which would then be capable of being maintained through a phase of recovery lasting several years."

A report by Simon and Coates, the firm of stockbrokers, also expects the consumer boom to run out of steam this year.

Williams & Glyn's name to vanish

By Peter Wilson-Smith Banking Correspondent

The name of Williams & Glyn's will disappear from high streets in England and Wales in two years' time. Royal Bank of Scotland Group announced yesterday that it will merge its Scottish arm, Royal Bank of Scotland with the English subsidiary, Williams & Glyn's, and the bank will then be known by the parent company's name.

The merger, which will require an Act of Parliament and should take place in 1985, is an improtant step towards improving efficiency and saving costs. At present the two banks operate independently and many functions are duplicated.

The move has been expected for some time. In 1981 Standard Chartered and Hongkong and Shanghai Bank tried to buy the Scottish-based group for £500m. But the Monopolies and Mergers Commission blocked both bids and since then Royal Bank has been looking at ways of improving its performance.

Mr Sidney Procter, said that reducing the staff by 1,000 over the next two years would save £10m. However the group, which has 16,000 employees, loses and recruits about 1,200 a year so there would be no need for redundancies.

Harmonizing data-processing, crucial to the merger, would cost about £5m but this would be more than offset by savings on buying hardware. Over the next five years £50m will be spent on data-processing equipment," Mr Procter said.

Williams & Glyn's, with 320 of the group's 900 branches, makes about half of group profits, £90m in the year to last September.

Giving up the chair: Lord Richardson (left) with his successor (photograph by John Voos).

Richardson bows out

Lord Richardson of Duntisbourne, aged 67, left the Bank of England yesterday after 10 turbulent years as its Governor. He had to face, among other problems, the secondary bank crisis, the great run on sterling, Britain's application to the IMF and the ups and downs of the monetarist strategy.

As he passes on his chair to Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, aged 56, former chairman of the National Westminster Bank, he hands over an institution with a much-enhanced reputation for professionalism, and one which, under his reserved leadership, has largely swapped its stance of independence in public for influence in private.

Hongkong property loans hit Barclays

Hongkong (AP Dow Jones) – Barclays Bank has set aside much of last year's operating income at its Hongkong merchant banking subsidiary, Barclay Asia Ltd, to cover losses from underwriting a share issue by a local property company, the company's annual report reveals.

The annual report says Barclay's Asia's parent group in London has guaranteed loans made by the Hongkong subsidiary, according to the Asian Wall Street Journal which obtained an advance copy of the report. If these loans are not repaid, the parent will have to absorb the loss, the report says.

In London, a Barclays Bank spokesman said Barclays Bank would stand by any obligation incurred by Barclays Asia.

(He declined to comment further on the report that Barclays Asia had set aside much of last year's operating profit to cover the underwriting losses.)

The report said the 1982 annual report of Barclays Asia, showed the subsidiary had an operating profit of $HK16.7m (£1.5m), but had set aside $HK12.8m, or 77 per cent, as a reserve to cover an unrealized loss on investments."

Barclays Asia was one of the foreign banks most heavily involved in property lending, Hongkong bankers say. It courted new business from such Hongkong property companies as the Carrian and EDA groups, both of which have stopped repaying loans, according to Hongkong sources.

The Barclays group is also reorganizing its management in the colony. Mr Peter Dodd, managing director of Barclays Asia, will take over in September as director of the branch bank, the merchant bank and other parts of the group.

Barclays Asia's loans to the EDA group have been estimated at about $HK200m.

BTR delay on Tilling

By Philip Robinson

The future of the six remaining executive directors of Thomas Tilling will be decided in a fortnight by new owners BTR.

The six include Sir Patrick Meaney, the managing director and chief executive who led a spirited defence of his company against BTR's £660m offer. It was Britain's biggest takeover battle.

Yesterday, the non-executive directors of Tilling, still technically a separate company until BTR obtains 90 per cent acceptances, resigned from the board and six BTR directors moved on. Tilling is still without a chairman after the resignation of Sir Robert Taylor.

BTR is currently conducting a world-wide review of Tilling's operations which will determine the company's future and management structure.

Sir David Nicolson, BTR chairman, said: "At that stage we will decide whether any executives are redundant. And if it is right that as full time employees they should be compensated of course they will get compensation."

The cash sum is unlikely to be large. Most of the six Tilling executives have contracts requiring only 12-month notices.

City Comment

Tidying the merger muddle

The hazy pragmatism of competition policy in Britain has been fast degenerating towards a shambles as recommendations were ignored from Sir Gordon Borrie, director general of Fair Trading, and the Monopolies and Mergers Commission was equally spurned.

Although predecessors had done their share of overturning such recommendations the problem seemed to grow most while Lord Cockfield was Secretary of State for Trade.

That is why yesterday's announcement by Mr Alexander Fletcher, minister responsible for corporate and consumer affairs, on competition policy is more than welcome.

Mr Cecil Parkinson, the Trade and Industry Secretary, will accept the advice of both the OFT and the Commission whenever possible and, when he disagrees, will explain why, said Mr Fletcher.

This indication of a return to following such advice in all but the most exceptional circumstances – apparently the stance being adopted by Mr Parkinson – has come none too soon. There had been increasing signs of nervousness at both the OFT and the Commission on quite what might happen next when they made a recommendation.

In the new atmosphere both the OFT and the Commission should regain their former credibility although whether that will embolden them to get rid of the haziness about the application particularly of merger policy will remain to be seen.

Mr Fletcher has cleared up another point. No changes are proposed in competition legislation, he said. It means that the essential test of a merger will be that it is not against the public interest rather than introducing a more neutral stance. Such a stance would have implied the question whether a merger could be seen to have some positive benefits.

It may not be the time to change legislation to enshrine that idea but Mr Parkingson might do well to make his attitude on this clear if only to indicate to companies how mergers with positive virtues could expect a fairer wind.

Philips and Siemens talk on music link

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

New York-based Warner Communications, Netherland's Philips and West Germany's Seimens are holding talks to create the world's largest-selling recorded music business.

A part of the business is expected outside the United States to give Philips a much-needed boost to expand the range of its programmes on its video-tape and video-disc systems. It should open up the extensive film libraries of Warner, including the Warner Brothers classics library, to Philips.

With the competition between the non-compatible formats of both video-tape and video-disc systems, the access to a wide range of soft ware of this kind is crucial. This had been a comparative weakness of Philips.

Philips said yesterday that this was only one of the benefits expected from the link. It is also expected to speed the introduction of a compact disc system developed jointly by Philips and Japan's Sony which not only offers new standards of reproduction but also goes a long way to scotching the pirating activities.

The deal would also give Philips and Siemens labels greater penetration of the United States market with Warner expecting to gain abroad in the same way, particularly in Europe.

The proposal is to set up two joint ventures, one serving the United States in which Warner would have an 80 per cent stake and Philips/Siemens the remainder.

For other markets, a new Warner Polygram company would be set up. Philips and Siemens have a jointly owned company marketing their recorded music called Polygram. The new company would be 50 per cent owned equally by Warner and Polygram.

Siemens is reducing substantially its shareholding in the recorded music field, leaving Philips as Warner's principal partner.

Among the Polygram labels are Polydor, Mercury, Philips, Deutsche Grammophon and London. Warner's interests include Warner Brothers

Goodwin Squires prosecuted

By Our Banking Correspondent

Goodwin Squires Securities, the former licensed deposit taker, is the subject of the Bank of England's first prosecution against illegal deposit-taking under the 1979 Banking Act.

Mr Justice Vinelott, made a winding up order against Goodwin Squires Securities on the application of the Bank of England in March. The company lost its deposit-taking licence in October 1982.

Delivering judgment in March on the winding up, Mr Justice Vinelott said that the taking of deposits and lending out of money so taken was the only business of the company. If it could not carry on that business it must in one way or another be wound up.

The prosecution for illegally taking deposits being brought by the Bank of England is believed to have been adjourned to allow more time for evidence to be collected.

On indictment, the offence carries a maximum two years' imprisonment or an unlimited fine.

Deal on financial news service

New York (AP–DJ) – Dow Jones says it has reached an agreement in principle with the Associated Press and Telerate to form a company which will market Telerate's financial information services and the AP-Dow Jones newswires to subscribers outside the US and Canada.

Dow-Jones says the company will be called AP-Dow Jones-Telerate and will be owned 49.90 per cent by Telerate and 25.05 per cent each by Dow Jones and the Associated Press.

Telerate operates a computerized information system providing up-to-the-second quotes on foreign exchange, precious metals, money-market instruments, US Government securities, financial futures, eurobonds and mortgage rates to professional traders, brokers, banks and corporations.

AP-Dow Jones-Telerate will have an agreement with Telerate – extending for a minimum of 25 years – giving it exclusive right to market the Telerate service outside the US and Canada, Dow Jones says.

The agreement between Telerate and the new company will supersede an existing 10-year marketing agreement signed in 1977 by Telerate and Dow Jones which provides Dow Jones with exclusive distribution rights to market Telerate's service outside North America.

Under this agreement, which has been administered by AP-Dow Jones, Telerate has a total of more than 2,500 terminals in 21 countries

Mr Neil Hirsch, president and chief executive officer of Telerate, said: "Today's agreement is significant from several standpoints. First, Telerate's business strategy is to penetrate the overseas financial markets in much the same way that we have captured the leading position in the US. We believe that this new company is an important step in accomplishing that objective.

"Second, the new company would formalize what previously has been a marketing agreement into what will be a well-structured organization that has the financial resources and full-time professional management talent to more effectively compete on an international basis.

Ending of exchange controls gives UK a $3bn surplus

Investment income lifts invisibles

By John Lawless

Figures published yesterday show for the first time the full impact of the freeing of British exchange controls.

A report by the Committee on Invisible Exports shows that the surplus on investment income from abroad in 1981, the latest year for which figures are available, rose fourfold to $3,426m (£2,254m), from $805m in 1980. Controls were lifted in October 1979.

Britain's net balance on invisibles would have fallen severely had it not been for the surge in investment income. This was also inflated by a levelling-off of investment payments, particularly to foreign operators in the North Sea.

Not only has Britain joined an elite club, of those nations in profit from investment income placed abroad, but it is now the third most important member.

The United States is first with a $46bn surplus, up by more than $6bn over 1980. The second is Switzerland, with a $600m increase to $5.1bn.

After Britain, come Kuwait ($2.3bn), the only other billion naire in that category. Only four other countries – France, India, Venezuela and Panama, were in surplus among the world's top 35 invisible traders.

All Britain's other invisible sectors either lost ground or stood still. The total surplus rose by less than $1bn – as the balance on transport halved to $678m and as travel slipped from a $514m profit to £561m in the red.

The biggest sector of all – "other services" – would have been in desperate trouble had it not been for an increase of about 50 per cent in the profits generated by banks during 1981.

The balance in this category, which includes receipts from professions such as accountancy and consultancy and from film and television programme sales, fell by $3m during the year. The surplus of $8,019m was still the best in the world.

The United States increased its performance in the category to a surplus of $7,414m, and France stood still in third place at $3.7bn.

Japan's argument that it is hurt most by a global ignorance of invisibles with everyone concentrating on the trade figures in goods, is fully borne out by the report.

But even though Japan's overall deficit grew by more than $4bn during the year, it made spectacular inroads in terms of gross receipts. These rose by 23 per cent, to be worth $32,283m. As a result, Japan leapt to sixth place in the league table.

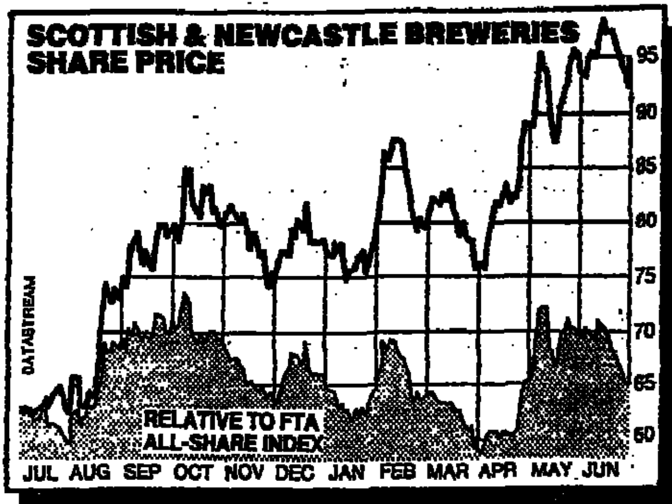
Total British receipts fell by almost $2bn, to $49.672m, causing the percentage of worldwide business in invisibles to sink from 9.4 to 8.5 in a year. The loss was only beaten in the top group by Italy's $2.5bn.

Total invisible trade worldwide in 1981 was worth $2.418.7bn up from $328.2nm in 1969.

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK ● edited by Michael Prest

Scottish & Newcastle faces tough time after 28pc rise

Scottish & Newcastle Breweries
Year to 5.1.83.
Pretax profit £41.1m (£32.2m).
Stated earnings 9.4p (7.8p).
Turnover £641.8m (620.5m).
Net final dividend 3.18p (4.375p).
Share price 95p up 3p. Yield 7%.



Pretax profits of Scottish & Newcastle Breweries rose nearly 28 per cent to £41.1m in the year to May vindicating the sharp upward re-rating the company's shares have enjoyed over the last year. But it is difficult to see how the company is going to move forward from here.

S & N admits that there is little sign of a reversal in the declining or flat trend of the beer market. Indeed, it has identified long-term structural reasons why this should not occur.

Last year it was willing to surrender market share to hold and improve on margins and, with the notable exception of the north-east, its beer volume fell by possibly as much as 2 per cent more than the industry as a whole.

Volume was hit particularly hard in canned lager where there was a reversal of the deep discounting policy applied until recently.

Throughout the free trade to which S & N has a much higher exposure than most big brewers – only 20 per cent of its production sold through its own 1,500 tied houses – less emphasis is being put on low interest loans and more on discounting. The cheap loans are used as a method of persuading club owners to take one brand of beer in preference to another.

S & N has taken the opportunity afforded by this change to rationalize its loan portfolio and strip out some of the higher risk elements. But this has been achieved at the expense of some further decline in market share.

However, cost efficiencies have more than compensated for the fall in volume. In addition capital expenditure is now being kept well within cash flow with a consequent reduction in borrowings. This is feeding through to the profit-and-loss account where last year there was a £4.3m reduction in bank borrowing costs to £13.7m.

Although both these factors will continue to benefit results in the current year, which the company claims has begun with a small improvement in its market share, a clearly defined strategy for S & N is still elusive.

The hotel side, which saw a big fall in profits last year, continues to look unexciting despite the efforts the group is making to refurbish in the provinces and claw back some of the commercial trade lost to newer and cheaper competitors.

Gough Brothers, the off-licence chain, has had its management revamped but there is not let-up in competition from supermarkets for its trade.

Adds to that the group's known desire to make the rather uninspiring acquisition of the Hartlepool-based J W Cameron brewing company if Ellerman Lines is prepared to sell, and the prospects for the shares, in the short term at least, would be unexciting if they were not subject to regular bouts of takeover speculation.

Hampton Gold Mining Areas

Hampton Gold Mining Areas
Year to 31.3.83.
Pretax profit £2.45m (£3m).
Stated earnings 16.57p (13.68p).
Turnover £10m (£8m).
Net dividend 3.75p (3p).
Share price 224

Valuing holes in the ground is always easier once the promised treasures begin to emerge. So it is with Hampton Gold Mining Areas.

Over quite a period, the London-based finance house, with a patchy profits record, has promised good times tomorrow. Yesterday's results and prospects this year, indicate that at last bumper fortunes may have arrived.

For the year to March 31, Hampton's pretax profits fell to £2.45m from £3m on a turnover up from £8m to £10.4m.

The fall came largely as a result of royalty income from Western Mining Corporation being depressed by low nickel prices. The figures fell from £1.1m to £500,000. However, Hampton has increased total dividends by a quarter to 3.75p a share.

Despite the profits fall, Hampton exceeded most expectations. Moreover, the current year looks promising. The company will have a full year's contribution from the Paringa Gold Mining joint venture at Kalgoorlie in Western Australia, where it has a 20 per cent stake.

Oklahoma oil and gas interests will begin contributing mainly during the second half of the year. The two should combine to justify easily Hampton's £17m rights issue last March at 162p. The shares yesterday were 224p and there is £7m in cash left over from the rights issue after buying the colliery interests.

Hampton suggests the real winner will be its 5 per cent of the North Sea Balmoral field, although those treasures are not due to emerge unil 1987.

Even so, Hampton looks like rewarding those shareholders who had the patience to hold on.

Guinness Peat

Guinness Peat
Year to 30.4.83.
Pretax loss £2.13m (£31.1m).
Stated earnings 2.12p loss (37.38p loss).
Net nil (nil).
Share price 58p.

After all the calamities and internal rows of recent years, there are now grounds for confidence that Guinness Peat is firmly on the mend.

Although the 12-month period to April 30 still showed a loss, the last six months produced a £1.34m profit after tax and minorities – the first profitable half for 30 months. It compared with losses of £3.3m and £23.6m in the two preceding halves and was better than the £1m profit Guinness Peat forecast at the time of its life-saving £20m rights issue in March.

Guinness Mahon, the merchant bank and the group's prime asset, disclosed a disappointing drop in profits from £2.5m to £1.45m. But this was more than explained by high development costs and a cautious funding policy lest the group's problems hindered the merchant bank raising deposits.

The caution proved unnecessary, but it is hard to fault Guinness Mahon's prudence given the odium its parent was attracting last year, and the merchant bank's second half was rather better than the first.

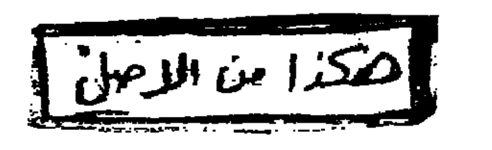
Fenchurch, the insurance broking subsidiary, had a good year with pretax profits up from £2.7m to £4m. Guinness Peat Aviation (GPA) also did well and the other parts of the group are all making progress.

Borrowings and interest charges are still a burden but the group has now agreed to sell the assets of Guinness Peat Aval, the business which refinances suppliers' credits, to Midland Bank which will leave year-end bank debt at £38.6m compared with about £35m of shareholders' funds. There is also about £3.5m to £4m to come from the sale of the old Doxford building in the West End.

However, the real excitement to come is the floatation of Guinness Peat Aviation this year. The group has a 29.3 per cent stake in GPA, which made $9.1m (£6m) profit last year, and an impending deal giving General Electric Credit Corporation a 20 per cent stake imputes a value of about $100m (£65m) on the aircraft leasing company.

Guinness Peat's existing businesses should be able to manage steady growth but a successful floatation of GPA would have a significant impact on the balance sheet.

Meanwhile, the shares at 58p have speculative recovery potential although dividend payments are still a year or so away.





faces
c rise

Tring set to recommend takeover

By Jeremy Warner

The directors of Tring Hall, troubled City issuing house, poised to recommend to shareholders a previously rejected takeover bid from Mayfair-based Haverford Securities.

Mr Robin Eve, the Tring chairman, said yesterday that independent solicitors had verified the claim by Haverford on the number of acceptances it has received for its bid.

Tring is scheduled today to pay £200,000 of interest on the convertible bonds which shareholders were given last year when Tring merged with Mr Zakirullah Durrani's Luxembourg-based Commercial Development Finance Corporation (CDFC).

Mr Eve concedes that there is little chance of meeting the payment within the two weeks allowed. Failure to do so automatically triggers a process which requires CDFC to repay the bonds at their par value, which totals around £2.4m.

Mr Eve said, "Since Haverford has already declared its offer unconditional, it is presumably liable for these payments.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

Bardon Hill Group
Year to 31.3.83.
Pretax profit, £3.06m (£2.41m).
Stated earnings, 49.0p (23.8p).
Turnover, £25.8m (£20.32m).
Net dividend, 10p (8p).

Widney
Half-year to 31.3.83.
Pretax profit, £4,000 (loss, £142,000).
Turnover, £2.38m (£2.12m).
Net interim dividend, nil (nil).

British Tar Products
Year to 31.3.83.
Pretax profit, £1.05m (£1.04m).
Stated earnings (diluted), 3.37p (3.72p).
Turnover, £26.51m (£25.91m).
Net dividend, 2.4p (2.2p).

Ashdown Investment Trust
Half-year to 31 5 83.
Pretax revenue, £479,000 (£560,000).
Stated earnings, 2.87p (3.27p).
Net interim dividend, 2.1 (2.1p)

Arlen Electrical
Half-year to 31.3.82.
Pretax loss, £179,000 (loss, £348,000).
Stated earnings (loss), 4.6p (loss, 8.95p).
Turnover, £3.72m (£4.04m).
Net interim dividend, nil (nil).

Brooke Tool Engineering (Holdings)
Half-year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit, £191,800 (£157,100).
Stated earnings, 1.8p (1.4p).
Turnover, £4.22m (£4.36m).
Net interim dividend, nil (nil).

Vectis Stone Group
Half-year to 31 3 83.
Pretax profit, £235,000 (£192,000).
Stated earnings, 0.70p (0.75p).
Net interim dividend, 0.6p (0.6p).

Warner Holidays
(subsidiary of Grand Metropolitan).
Half-year to 31 3 83.
Pretax loss, £1.96m (loss, £1.65m).

Burns-Anderson
Half-year to 31.3.83.
Pretax profit, £254,000 (£153,000).
Turnover, £15.1m (£12.01m).
Net interim dividend, 0.7p (0.6p).

Brickhouse Dudley
Year to 31.3.83.
Pretax profit, £1.44m (£1.28m).
Stated earnings, 6.52p (6.3p).
Turnover, £33.71m (£27.61m).
Net dividend, 3.2p (3.2p).

COMMODITIES

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
Unofficial prices:
Official turnover figures.
Prices in pounds per metric ton
Silver in pence per troy ounce
Rudolf Wolff & Co. Ltd. report

COPPER HIGH GRADE	
Cash	1114.00–15.00
Three months	1124.00–24.50
T/O:	37,000
Easier.	
STANDARD CATHODES	
Cash	1080.00–82.00
Three months	1096.00–97.00
T/O:	300
Quiet.	
TIN STANDARD	
Cash	8785–95
Three months	8765–70
T/O:	815
Barely Steady.	
TIN HIGH-GRADE	
Cash	8785–95
Three months	8765–70
T/O:	NIL
LEAD	
Cash	265.50–66.00
Three months	275.00–75.50
T/O:	1,300
Barely Steady.	
ZINC	
Cash	470.00–71.00
Three months	484.50–85.00
T/O:	6,700
Steady but Quiet.	
SILVER	
Cash	756.5–58.5
Three months	775.00–77.00
T/O:	42
Quiet.	
ALUMINIUM	
Cash	967.00–68.00
Three months	994.50–95.00
T/O:	8,650
Barley Steady.	
NICKEL	
Cash	3100–10
Three months	3160–65
T/O:	678
Steady.	

LONDON GOLD FUTURES MARKET
In US $ per oz.

July	415.00–417.00
Aug	418.70–419.00
Sep	422.00–425.00
Oct	425.80–426.30
Nov	429.00–430.00
Dec	433.00–433.80
Jan	436.00–437.50
Vol:	667
Slightly Easier.	

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES
Rubber in £'s per tonne;
Coffee, cocoa, sugar in pounds per metric tone;
Gas-oil US $ per metric ton.

RUBBER	
Aug	790–89
Sept	776–75
OctDec	782–80
JanMar	800–99
AprJun	818–17
JanSept	837–36
OctDec	852–51
JanMar	873–69
AprJan	893–82
Vol:	93
Quiet.	
SUGAR	
Aug	182.25–81.75
Oct	190.20–90.15
Dec	194.25–93.50
Mar	202.10–02.00
May	205.25–04.50
Vol:	3,629
Steady.	
COFFEE	
July	1639–1636
Sept	1620–1619
Nov	1604–1603
Jan	1590–1588
Mar	1572–1570
May	1565–1555
July	1554–1540
Vol:	2523
Easier.	
COCOA	
July	1530-27
Sept	1556-53
Dec	1582–81
Mar	1580–79
May	1581–80
July	1582–78
Sept	1580
Vol:	6,721
Steady.	
GASOIL	
July	248.50–249.00
Aug	251.00–251.50
Sept	254.00–254.50
Oct	257.00–257.50
Nov	259.75–260.25
Dec	262.25–262.50
Jan	261.00–263.00
Feb	259.00–263.00
Vol:	1,782
Steady.	

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES
Rudolf Wolff Financial Services Ltd.

Month	Volume	Settlement
YEN		
Sept	25	4209
Dec	–	–
Mar'84	–	–
Comment: Weaker.		
STERLING		
Sept	298	15340
Dec	200	15340
Mar'84	100	15353
Comment: Steady.		
D-MARK		
Sept	168	3973
Dec	–	4014
Mar'84	–	–
Comment: Firm.		
SWISS FRANC		
Sept	58	4806
Dec	–	–
Mar'84	–	–
Comment: Comment: Uncertain.		
EURODOLLARS		
Sept	2035	9022
Dec	89	9000
Mar'84	84	8987
June'84	14	8974
Sept'84	–	8956
Comment: Very strong.		
SHORT STERLING		
Sept	269	9034
Dec	96	9023
Mar'84	40	9008
June'84	–	8980
Sept'84	–	8950
Comment: Quiet.		
GILTS:		
June	–	–
Sept	1198	10600
Dec	19	10702
Mar'84	–	–
Comment: Steady.		

WALL STREET

	June 29	June 28
AMP Inc	18¼	18½
AMR	36¾	36
Allied Chem	56⅝	56¾
Allied Stores	54	54¼
Allis Chalmers	17⅛	17½
Alcoa	37⅝	37⅞
Amax Inc	27	27
Amerada Hess	28¾	28¼
Am Brands	48	47¾
Am Broadcast	62⅞	63⅞
Am Can	43⅞	44⅞
Am Cyanamid	46⅞	47
Am Elec Power	18⅞	18¾
Am Home	46¼	46
Am Motors	9⅛	9
Am Nat Res	38¾	37½
Am Standard	39⅜	39¼
Am Telephone	63¾	63¾
Armco Steel	18⅞	18¾
Asarco	38¾	38¼
Ashland Oil	33½	33½
Atlntic Richfield	47¾	47¾
Avco	33⅝	32¾
Avon Products	34	34¼
Bankers Tst NY	42⅞	42½
Bank of America	22⅜	22⅞
Bank of Boston	48⅞	48¾
Bank of NY	58	58¾
Beatrice Foods	28⅝	28⅝
Bethlehem Steel	23⅜	23¾
Boeing	46⅞	44¾
Boise Cascade	40	38¾
Borden	60¼	59½
Borg Warner	51	58¾
Bristol Myers	41	39⅞
BP	29½	28¾
Burlington Ind	38½	38½
Burlington Nthn	55¾	55¾
Burroughs	55¾	54¼
Campbell Soup	51	51
Canadian Pacific	38½	38¾
Caterpillar	48⅞	48¼
Celanese	64	65
Central Soya	14⅞	14¾
Chase Manhat	52½	51¾
Chem Bank NY	41⅞	40⅞
Chrysler	31¾	31¼
Citicorp	38½	38⅞
Clark Equip	33¾	33¾
Coca Cola	50⅞	49¾
Colgate	23	22⅞
CBS	67	66⅞
Columbia Gas	31¼	31¼
Combustion Eng	39⅞	39¼
Comwlth Edison	25¾	25
Cons Edison	22	22
Cons Foods	42⅞	43¼
Cons Power	20	20¼
Continental Grp	43½	43½
Control Data	56¼	56½
Corning Glass	84½	84¼
CPC Intnl	37¾	37
Crane	31	30¾
Crocker Int	33¾	33½
Crown Zeller	38¾	38¼
Dart & Kraft	68⅝	68
Deere	34¾	34½
Delta Air	42⅞	42¾
Detroit Edison	13¾	13⅞
Disney	67	68⅞
Dow Chemical	34	34½
Dresser Ind	21⅜	21¾
Duke Power	23¾	23⅞
Du Pont	48⅝	48⅞
Eastern Air	11⅛	10⅞
Eastman Kodak	72⅝	73⅞
Eaton Corp	41⅞	40⅞
El Paso Nat Gas	19⅝	19⅞
Esmark	70	70¼
Evans P. D.	15⅞	15⅞
Exxon Corp	33⅝	33¾
Fed Dept Stores	64⅞	66⅞
Firestone	20	20¼
Fst Chicago	22⅞	22¼

	June 29	June 28
Fst Intrst Bncp	41⅞	41⅞
Fst Penn Corp	8⅞	8⅞
Ford	57	55
GAF Corp	18⅞	18⅞
GTE Corp	40⅞	40
Gen Dynamics	53	53⅜
Gen Electric	53⅜	52½
Gen Foods	44¼	44¾
Gen Mills	54¾	52¾
Gen Motors	73⅜	73
Gen Pub Util NY	8⅝	8¼
Gen Tire	32⅝	33⅜
Genesco	5⅝	5⅝
Georgia Pacific	26⅝	26¾
Getty Oil	69⅝	70
Gillette	44¾	44¾
Goodrich	40¾	40⅞
Goodyear	32⅞	32⅞
Gould Inc	40⅞	40⅞
Grace	48⅝	47⅞
Gt Atlic & Pacific	11⅞	11⅞
Greyhound	26⅝	26⅝
Grumman Corp	64	62⅞
Gulf Oil	38⅝	38⅝
Gulf & West	27⅝	27⅞
Heinz H. J.	43⅝	43
Hercules	40⅞	40⅝
Honeywell	114⅞	113⅞
IC Inds	44⅝	44
Ingersoll	49⅝	49
Inland Steel	32⅝	32⅝
IBM	120	118¾
Int Harvester	8⅝	8⅝
INCO	14½	14¾
Int Paper	51⅝	51¾
Int Tel Tel	45⅞	45⅞
Irving Bank	49	48⅞
Jewel Co	51¾	51½
Jim Walter	39	39⅞
Johnson & John	48⅝	47⅞
Kaiser Alumin	19¾	19⅞
Kerr McGee	36	35⅞
Kimberly Clark	84¼	84¼
K Mart	35	34⅞
Kroger	41⅞	41
L.T.V. Corp	13⅞	13⅞
Litton	68⅞	68
Lockheed	121¼	121½
Lucky Stores	22	21⅞
Manuf Hanover	44	44¾
Manville Cp	15⅞	15
Mapco	27⅜	27⅞
Marine Midland	28⅞	28⅝
Martin Marietta	60¾	62⅞
McDonnell	59⅞	60
Mead	30⅝	31½
Merck	90⅞	91
Minnesota Mng	84⅝	84¼
Mobil Oil	31½	30⅞
Monsanto	90½	90
Morgan J. P.	72⅞	72¼
Motorola	134⅞	133⅞
NCR Corp	118½	117⅞
NL Industries	17⅞	17
Nabisco	38⅞	38
Nat Distillers	29⅞	29
Nat Med Ent	20⅞	20½
Nat Steel	26⅞	26½
Norfolk South	57	57¼
NW Bancorp	33⅞	33⅜
Norton Simon	34¼	34⅞
Occidental Pet	23⅝	23⅞
Ogden	30½	30¾
Olin Corp	38⅞	31
Owens-Illinois	33⅞	33⅞
Pacific Gas Elec	28⅞	28⅞
Pan Am	8⅞	8
Penney J. C.	59	58½
Pennzoil	41	40⅞
Pepsico	35⅞	35⅞
Pfizer	88	85⅞
Phelps Dodge	28½	28⅞
Philip Morris	57⅝	58⅞
Phillips Petrol	34⅞	34¼

	June 29	June 28
Polaroid	30⅞	29½
PPG Ind	63	64⅝
Procter Gamble	53⅞	53⅞
Pub Ser El & Gas	22	22
Raytheon	51	50¾
RCA Corp	29	29¼
Republic Steel	21⅜	22
Reynolds Ind	50⅞	49⅞
Reynolds Metal	32¼	32⅞
Rockwell Int	31⅞	31¾
Royal Dutch	46⅞	45⅝
Safeways	26¾	27
St Regis Paper	38¼	38¼
Santa Fe Ind	28⅝	28
SCM	37⅞	37
Schlumberger	52⅞	52⅞
Scott Paper	24	23⅞
Seagram	31⅞	31⅞
Sears Roebuck	40⅞	39⅞
Shell Oil	48	47⅞
Shell Trans	36¼	36½
Signal Co	35⅝	34⅞
Singer	27⅞	26⅞
Sony	14	13⅞
Sth Cal Edison	35	34⅝
Southern Pacific	72½	73
Sperry Corp	39⅞	38⅞
Std Oil Califnia	38⅞	38⅞
Std Oil Indiana	50¼	49⅞
Std Oil Ohio	50⅞	49⅞
Sterling Drug	26⅞	26⅞
Stevens J. P.	22⅞	22⅞
Sun Comp	41⅞	41⅞
Teledyne	160¼	163
Tenneco	39½	38⅞
Texaco	34⅞	34⅞
Texas East Corp	36⅞	35⅞
Texas Inst	119⅞	116
Texas Utilities	24⅞	24⅞
Textron	32⅞	32⅞
TWA	33⅞	33⅞
Travelers Corp	30	29⅞
TRW Inc	73⅞	75
UAL Inc	40⅞	39⅞
Union Carbide	69½	70⅞
Union Oil Calif	35⅞	35⅞
Un Pacific Corp	58½	59
Uniroyal	13⅞	14⅞
United Brands	21	20⅞
US Industries	17⅞	17⅞
US Steel	24⅞	24⅞
Utd Technol	73¾	73⅞
Wachovia	39⅞	40⅞
Warner Comms	22⅞	23½
Warner Lambert	30⅞	30⅞
Wells Fargo	37⅞	37
Westinghse Elec	49⅞	48⅞
Weyerhauser	37⅞	38⅞
Whirlpool	50⅞	50⅞
Woolworth	34⅞	34½
Xerox Corp	46⅞	47¼
Zenith	25⅞	27
Canadian Prices		
Abitibi	25¼	25½
Alcan Alumin	40	39⅞
Algoma Steel	33	32¼
Bell Telephone	28⅝	28½
Cominco	52	51⅞
Cons Bathurst	23⅞	25
Gulf Oil	17⅞	17½
Hawker/Sid Can	16½	16½
Hudson Bay Mn	15⅞	15
Imasco	34⅞	34¼
Imperial Oil	35⅞	33½
Int Pipe	28⅞	28⅞
Mass-Fergsn	5⅞	5⅞
Royal Trustco	26¼	26¼
Seagram	39⅞	39⅞
Steel Co	29⅞	29½
Thomson N 'A'	35⅞	35⅞
Walker Hiram	25½	24⅞
WCT	13⅞	13⅞

e Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

APPOINTMENTS

Mr S. M. Yassukovich, group chief executive of European Banking Group, has been named deputy chairman. Mr W. R. Slee has been appointed managing director and will be chief operating officer. Mr Harry Allington has joined the board as an executive director and becomes a member of the executive committee of EBC S.A. Brussels. Mr Pieter Bulters has been elected to the boards as an executive director.

Mr Brian Brown has been appointed managing director of TSB Trust Company. Mr Roger Heydon becomes sales director, Mr Paul Brooks has been named operations director and Mr Mike Ramsay chief actuary.

Mr Stewart Siddall has been appointed vice-president and managing director of Smith Kline & French Laboratories and chairman of Smith Kline & French (Ireland). Mr Martyn Greenacre, who formerly held those positions, is to replace Mr Siddall as vice-president for Southern Europe

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9½	%
Barclays	9½	%
BCCI	9½	%
Consolidated Crds	9½	%
C. Hoare & Co	*9½	%
Lloyds Bank	9½	%
Midland Bank	9½	%
Nat Westminster	9½	%
TSB	9½	%
Williams & Glyn's	9½	%

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 7%; £50,000 and over, 8%.

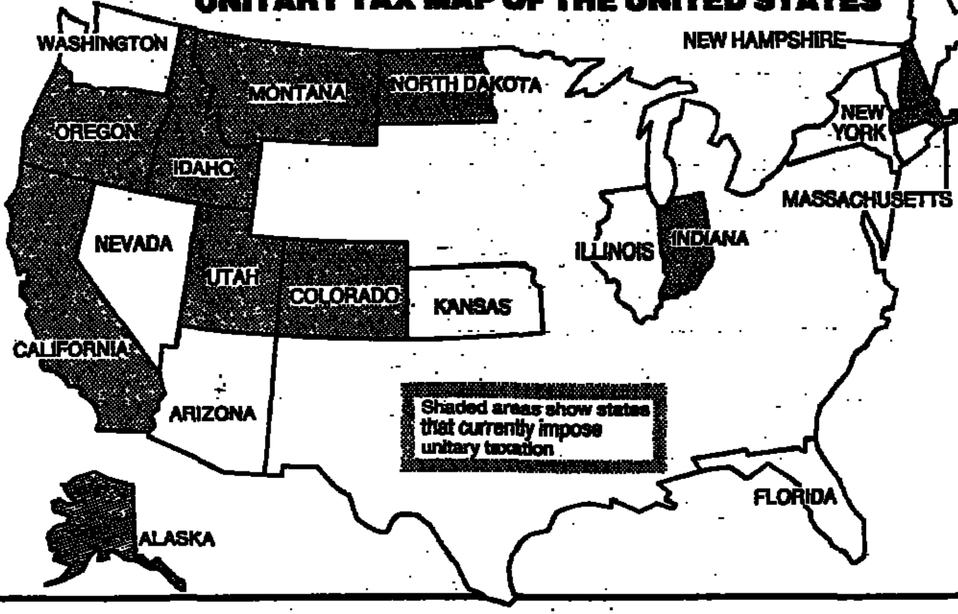
Michael Prest and John Lawless on the implications of unitary taxation

Headaches for multinationals as Americans maximize income

BAT Industries had thought that its tax liability to the State of California for the last decade was agreed. But on Tuesday, less than 24 hours after the United States Supreme Court upheld the right of states to impose unitary taxation, California was requesting a review.

That "review" is but one of the many ramifications of California vs Container Corporation (a subsidiary of Mobil) which are causing headaches in boardrooms. If American states – and countries such as Nigeria or Brazil – also try to levy unitary taxes, the effect on corporate profits, financial structure and stock market ratings could be marked.

Unitary tax is a system whereby a government taxes a business within its jurisdiction on the percentage its operations represent of the worldwide turnover, profits or payroll of the group of which the business is part, rather than simply charge it on the profits declared in the state or country.



But the anguish is not confined to business. Governments of America's main trading partners, not least Britain as well as Japan and the Europen Community, are furious at what they regard as a dangerous threat to the international tax system. In Whitehall, officials mutter that the United States federal government has not kept faith by failing to legislate against unitary taxation.

The issue could become another of those causes célèbres between Europe, Japan and the EEC an extension of rows about extraterritoriality, the Soviet gas pipeline, and technology trasfer. Yet it does have a basis in fact and theory.

And, ironically, it is possible that the attempt by states to augment their income through unitary taxation will backfire as companies move to locations with lower tax rates. Multinationals may now switch between American states as they do between Third World countries.

The proponents of unitary tax argue that it minimizes the opportunities for big companies to shift their profits for tax purposes beyond the government's reach and so gives the people of state or country a fair share of the profits. The tax policies of multinationals have long been a sore point and have raised accusations of transfer pricings, exploitation of currency movements, and the like.

The counter argument is that it should be an axiom of tax law that nobody pays tax twice on the same unit of income. This is fundamental to the British tax system, and goes a long way to explain why the Inland Revenue placed so much emphasis in the mid-1970s on concluding a double-taxation treaty with the United States. That treaty was finally ratified in 1980. Similar treaties are in force with many countries and, it is maintained, enshrine official opposition to unitary taxation.

If, therefore, unitary taxation was allowed to take hold, the financial position of international companies could be transformed. Higher taxes mean lower profits; that in turn means lower values for the heavily taxed assets; that could reduce the asset side of balance sheets and so affect gearing; and all these developments should be reflected in share prices. Investors might sell equity in affected companies.

UK industrialists say federal legislation is the solution

Far from setting a precedent, it now appears that the unitary tax system is going to rebound on states who take their tax profits today at the expense of tomorrow's industrial investment.

"It is perfectly logical that companies will simply decide to locate elsewhere," Mr Gerry Ball, tax consultant with the American accountancy firm of Arthur Anderson, said.

He spoke at a seminar at the US embassy on Tuesday – a seminar designed to look at the whole question of US investment – and found himself pinned to the wall by questions over unitary tax from an audience of 100 British firms which had just heard of the Supreme Court decision.

Mr John Liddiard, deputy group tax manager with BAT Industries, agreed. "Where there is a choice between investing in the 10 or 11 states which have unitary taxation, and others that do not, clearly companies will shy away from states which have it," he said.

BAT has 36 per cent of its assets in the US, and that market provided 45 per cent of its trading profit and 27 per cent of turnover. The unitary tax "affects us mainly on tobacco," said Mr Liddiard. "The Barclay cigarette we sell in California is the same as we make elsewhere.

"We thought we had agreed our tax liability with California, but the Revenue has now reopened the calculation. This judgment strengthens its hand because it establishes that unitary taxation is not unconstitutional."

Mr Ball added: "All decisions regarding the location of a factory are a complex mix." The two most important are personal and family considerations, and marketing.

"But if you are going to locate on the United States West Coast, there is no real reason why you shouldn't put your factory into Oregon, next to California, and truck your goods into the big market."

Most significant of all is a Bill at present going before the Oregon legislature which proposes to remove unirary tax from companies during the first five years of their operations.

"What is most infuriating to companies is to be making losses during their start-up period and still find themselves paying taxes," explained Mr Ball. "The first five years is also when it's at its most punitive."

His firm has been advising Oregon on its moves. "Oregon is obviously concerned about foreign investment, from Japan and Asia generally," he said. "That's where it draws most from.

"Illinois is another state that has removed itself, in its case completely, from the list of states imposing unitary tax."

And Mr Mario Cuomo, New York state's new governor dropped unitary taxes against the headquarters of eight oil companies – a move adopted by his predecessor as a temporary budget-balancing exercise.

That list now reads as follows: Alaska, California, Colorado, Idaho, Indiana, Massachusetts, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oregon and Utah.

Financial position of companies could be transformed

California's complacency about its ability to go on sucking in investment, both American and foreign, stems from a decade-old claim that, if it were a country on its own, it would economically rank alongside Britain and China in terms of gross national product.

But that assuredness – a belief that the sheer size of its market is the ultimate magnet – has been knocked in several ways of late.

It proclaims new arrivals but did not shout loudly when Woolworth closed its distribution and management centres in California and Chicago and centralized them in the little town of Junction City, Kansas.

What should have chilled Californian hearts was the fact that Woolworth's $30m (£19.35m) investment in a new warehouse facility in the heartland of the Mid-West was to serve 23 western states.

"We are an overnight trucking time from Houston and New Orleans," said Mr Wade Anderson, Kansas state industrial development executive, "and two truck days from either coast. Why do you have to locate in California?"

Mr James Schwartz, the secretary of the Kansas Economic Development Authority, added: "Kansas does not impose unitary tax and we view it as a major disincentive to foreign investment."

Kansas has already attracted subsidiaries from British companies like British Oxygen, Chloride, Motherwell Bridge and Simon Engineering.

Those states which want to attract industry will go out of their way not to jump onto the unitary tax bandwagon, "Mr George Borey director of international client service at accountants Alexander Grant, said.

The unitary system is of greater concern to British industrialists than any other foreigners. Last year, United Kingdom firms supplied 63 new manufacturing plants in the US (36 of them on the East Coast) against 44 from Japan, 41 from West Germany, 37 from Canada and 19 from France. That was out of an annual total, for the US as a whole, of 271.

The competition to get job-creating factories from abroad has been intensifying. In 1981 there were 348 new plants from abroad; and in 1980 there had been 388.

These circumstances have led the British lobbying group, which represents some 60 companies, to argue that federal legislation is the only solution. Intense diplomatic pressure is likely to be directed at the US administration which, in the shape of the US Treasury, is sympathetic to the opponents of unitaty tax. An "amicus curiae" brief was filed by the government in the California vs Container Corporation case.

The object of this pressure will be to push through indentical bills which at present stand before the House of Representatives and the Senate. But gloomy Whitehall sources claim that only the threat of retaliation will stir Uncle Sam and Capitol Hill into action.

The hope, nevertheless, is that the question can be resolved before cases brought by Shell and Thorn-EMI come before the Supreme Court. Nobody wants another wide-ranging international dispute, and no company finance director wants to dig out the files of a decade ago.

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RUGBY UNION

Lions face test of character in trench warfare

From Don Cameron, Dunedin

Just as the British Lions were poised to place all their trust in speed and inventive back play in a desperate attempt to upset the All Blacks, now dormie two in the series, in the third international match at Carisbrook tomorrow the Dunedin climate has dealt the Lions a cruel blow. Rain and snow poured down on this Siberian southern city yesterday and the ground, hitherto firm and of reasonable pace, was turned into a squelchy collection of rain and puddles.

Even if there is some improvement in the weather before the match, and the temperature eases up from freezing point, it seems certain that the Lions will play on a slippery and slow ground. So, the lions who were prepared to give Evans his attacking head from full-back, and had placed Rutherford in Midfield to sharpen the attack, are likely to find themselves in a muddy forward slog, with little chance for artful dodging in the backline.

Instead the Lions' forwards will now be drawn into an unremitting struggle against the All Black pack, and the odds are rather that Loveridge and his forwards will adapt to a trench warefare along the touchlines rather better than the Lions.

The All Black pack played this style with marvelous power and control on a firmer field at Wellington in the second international match, and should carry this superiority into a slip-and-slither struggle on Carisbrook. However, it will not help the All Black case that one of their most effective forwards, Shaw, the blindside flank forward, has been heavily stricken by influenza and is unlikely to give Roy Laidlaw more nightmares at the lineout.

Still, Shaw's replacement, Old, also from Manawatu, can easily make the change from back to side row and he has something of Shaw's hard-nosed approach to forward play, and to half-backs who are not protected properly by their lineout forwards.

The Lions must gain some control at forward, give Laidlaw more comforting protection, and allow Campbell to dictate the trend of the game. Given this sound base, Campbell could torment the All Blacks, not only through his goal-kicking, but also through his ability to place his tactical punts accurately for the greater discomfort of Allan Hewson, the All Black full-back. The last time Hewson played in blizzard conditions at Carisbrook two years ago he had to be led away suffering from exposure and he could suffer in this match, either from the icy blast, or Campbell's relentless boot.

Rutherford will play in the inside centre position, rather then interchange with Kiernan, and his ability to kick long and high will give the Lions another attacking option. All these wet-weather tactics demand a solid base from the Lions forwards. They seem very determined, notably Colclough, who is preparing to get back into his personal battle with Haden and has even shaved off his beard as if that might change his luck.

Should the Lions' forward engine-room generate a steady supply of power the Lions will also be able to put the All Blacks under pressure from the pincer movement of their two quick loose forwards, Calder and Winterbottom. Loveridge ran so often on the short side in the second match that O'Driscoll, who was short of match play at the time, was shown up in a poor defensive light. Calder, who has played so well throughout the tour, is not likely to give Loveridge the same freedom.

So the Lions must adapt to the demands of wet-weather rugby and to a remorseless struggle with the All Black pack.



Laidlaw: Ready for a hard, muddy slog.

They designed their side for a much freer faster game. However, if their forwards hold the All Blacks and Campbell is given room to dictate the tactics the Lions can win. The odd bounce of the ball on a slippery field can mean the difference between success and failure

The odds are still with the All Blacks, so the Lions face a supreme test of character. If they win they still hae a chance of a heroic comeback in the series. If they lose they will become nonentities.

NEW ZEALAND: A Hewson; S Wilson, S Pokere, W Taylor, B Fraser; W Smith, D Loveridge; G Knight, A Dalton (Captain), J. Ashworth, A Haden, G Whetton, M Shaw, M Mexted, J Hobbs.

BRITISH LIONS: G Evans (Maesteg and Wales); J Carleton (Orrell and England), M J Kiernan (Dolphin and Ireland), J Y Rutherford (Selkirk and Scotland), G R T Baird (Kelso and Scotland); S O Campbell (Old Belvedere and Ireland), R J Laidlaw (Jed-Forest and Scotland); S T Jones (Pontypool and Wales), C F Fitzgerald (St Mary's College and Ireland) (Captain), G Price (Pontypool and Wales), J H Calder (Stewart's/Melville and Scotland), M J Colclough (Angouleme and England), S J Bainbridge (Gosforth and England), I A M Paxton (Selkirk and Scotland), P J Winterbottom (Headingley and England).

Referee: R Byres (Aust).

Britons unlikely to celebrate

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

The prospect of All Blacks and Lions joining forces in South Africa later this month to help Western Province celebrate their centenary seems remote after a joint decision by the four British unions not to allow players currently touring New Zealand to accept invitations to play in South Africa.

Jan Pickard, president of Western Province, said last month that he hoped 21 players, seven from New Zealand and 14 from Britain and Ireland, under the management of Syd Millar (Ireland) and Ivan Vodanovich (New Zealand), would play two games, one against Western Province at Cape Town and the second against a South African XV in Johannesburg.

Even if the South Africans do not net their Lions, they still hope for a strong British presence. All four British unions have received requests for players to go to the centenary celebrations: three from England, three from Ireland, two from Scotland and an unspecified number from Wales. The union secretaries are checking players availability and none has any objection if the visit fits in with individual commitments.

In the absence of names one may guess potential candidates, bearing in mind those British and Irish players who were invited to South Africa last year to play in an international team to celebrate the opening of the rebuilt Ellis Park stadium. There has been no suggestion that invitations have gone to France, who had been due to tour South Africa this summer before the French Government banned national teams from competing in the Republic.

Tilley takes over

Dick Tilley, selector and assistant coach to the England Schools 18 rugby group, will coach Northampton next season. The former Wakefield and Yorkshire prop forward will take over from Bob Taylor, the former British Lion

ATHLETICS

Ovett can win back the dignity he lost

By Pat Butcher

Steve Ovett has spent 18 months after illness and injury getting back to the form that won him the 1,500 metres in a fast time in Oslo last Tuesday. But he has a quick opportunity at Birmingham tonight to rehabilitate himself after the questionable manner of that victory in Oslo.

There is no question that Ovett's barging tactics would have got him disqualified in a championship race. He admitted as much himself. Middle-distance races are often very physical, but more from accident than intent, and by such tactics Ovett demeaned his sport.

But the pressure of proving himself is off now after doing the second fastest time in the world for 1,500 metres this year and, as he told one interviewer in Oslo: "You should just enjoy Seb [Coe] and me." That is what the crowd at Birmingham will want to do.

Ovett's opposition in the 1,500 metres in the four-sided match is nothing like as good as in Oslo, so he should be able to use the race to reappraise not just how to avoid trouble but how to avoid creating it.

Ovett has placed himself firmly in the forefront for selection at 1,500 metres for the world championships in Helsinki at the beginning of August, and this England match against Poland, Austria and Belgium gives several other British athletes the opportunity either to underline, state or even resurrect their cases for selection.

Peter Elliott improved yet again over 800 metres in Oslo; his 1min 44.98sec puts him in the world's top six this year. But with another 800 metres tonight, and another in Stockolm next Monday, Elliott is in danger of over-racing and spoiling his chances of international selection for the second year running. If he is beaten tonight by his partner, Garry Cook, who has planned his season more judiciously, Elliott may find himself in the wilderness.

Cameron Sharp makes his international comeback in an invitation 200 metres against Don Quarrie and another invitee, Mel Lattany, of the United States, has been added to the match 100 metres. Lattany was blown by an over limit wind in Edinburgh last Sunday to the first sub-10 sec 100 metres in Britain and his presence, along with Marian Woronin, the Polish Olympic sprint finalist, will give Mike McFarlane and Luke Watson plenty of incentive.

His home crowd may prove to be the only incentive that Phil Brown needs to do well in the 400 metres after his disappointments in Edinburgh and Oslo. He seemed exhausted after a week's training abroad just before Edinburgh and his blocks slipped as he pushed off in Oslo, causing him to stumble and lose too much ground.

The Birmingham crowd might do as muych for their Alexander Stadium as for the athletes. It seems that the crowd in Edinburgh last weekend was only around 7,000 for the first British permit meeting. If Birmingham produces many more than that, when the permits are allocated next season, the Scots may lose out to the Midlands.

WORLD STUDENT GAMES

Favourite pupils marked absent from class of '83

Edmonton, Canada (Agencies). – North America's largest sports event of all time begins today when the World Student Games are opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales. Among the illustrious names taking part are Vladimir Salnikov, swimming's multi world record holder, Victor Markin, the Olympic 400 metres champion, and Anisoara Cusmir, who last month improved her own long jump world record to 7.43 metres.

Britain have a weakened athletics team of 15 taking part. The most notable absentees are Keith Connor, the European and Commonwealth triple jump champion, and Steve Cram, who is holder of the European and Commonwealth 1,500 metres titles. In volleyball Britain will be competing for the first time, sending teams for the men's and women's events.

Almost 100 countries will be represented by 3,040 competitors over a period of 11 days, making the Games larger than the Montreal Olympics of 1976 when 24 countries staged a boycott.

However, quantity rather than quality seems to be the theme since the United States and Soviet Union athletics teams are without many of their leading competitors who are preparing for the world championships in Helsinki in August.

There is no Carl Lewis, Evelyn Ashford or Mary Tabb in the United States line-up while the East German squad is missing altogether. China have sent a team of 200 but do not have in their ranks Zhu Jianhua who recently raised the men's world high jump record

In the pool, Alex Baumann, the world and Commonwealth record holder for 200 metres individual medley, leads the Canadian challenge.

The Americans will probably dominate the diving with their world beating trio of Greg Louganis, Megan Meyer and Wendy Wyland. The main talking point among the gymnastics competitors is whether Nadia Comaneci will make a late decision to defend the five titles she lifted in Bucharest two years ago. "I will make up my mind the last day," said the Romanian, now 22, who is back in the country where she achieved a string of perfect tens and three Olympic gold medals.

FOOTBALL

Manchester City appoint McNeill

Billy McNeill, the manager of Celtic, has left the club to take over as the new manager of Manchester City with a three year contract. His appointment was confirmed at Maine Road yesterday. McNeill will receive in the region of £40,000 a year, double his pay at Parkhead.

McNeill said: "I leave Celtic with a lot of regrets because I have great memories of the club where I have spent most of my football life. "I am conscious I will have to achieve something at City. They are a big club in every way, but I have left a big club.

It is not new for me to be in a city divided by football. I will enjoy that type of atmosphere. I have always thought I might be missing something not having a stab at English football. I have never spent fortunes, and I appreciate I will not have fortunes to spend."

McNeill, aged 42, captained the Celtic team who won the European Cup in 1967, the first British club to do so. After retiring as a player, he managed Clyde and Aberdeen before returning to Celtic as manager in 1978.

He guided Celtic to three league championships and one success each in the Scottish Cup and the League Cup, but requests for a pay increase and a contract were turned down by the board of Celtic. McNeill succeeds John Benson, sacked after the club were relegated to the second division last season.

● Brentford have signed the midfield player, Terry Bullivant who received a free transfer from Charlton. Bullivant was signed by Charlton for £100,000 when he joined them from Aston Villa a year ago. He had spent three seasons at Villa Park

● The Football League have asked Leeds United to withdraw from legal actions against Bradford City and Charlton Athletic. Leeds allege that the two clubs have still not completed transfer payments in respect of the signings of the former England defender, Trevor Cherry, by Bradford and Carl Harris the Welsh international forward, by Charlton.

Graham Kelly, the secretary of the Football League, said yesterday: "There are already provisions in the league regulations giving the management committee power to act in all disputes between clubs. We are invoking those provisions because we think that unnecessary legal actions are not in the best interests of either the league or its member clubs."



McNeill: regrets

AC Milan complete Blissett deal

Milan (AP) – Luther Blissett the England and Watford forward has signed for AC Milan for £98[illegible]000 after undergoing medical tests in a local hospital. Blissett, aged 25, exchanged a few words with Italian reporters during his hurried visit here, promising to score many goals for Milan" next season. A failure in some equipment made medical tests longer than expected, forcing Milan's president, Giseppe Farina, to meet Blissett in the hospital premises. "Blissett is definitely ours," Mr Farina said smiling while leaving the hospital. The English player left shortly after Mr Farina in a taxi bound for the airport.

Milan, who were promoted to the Italian first division at the end of last season, needed a replacement after the decided to sell their Scottish centre forward Joe Jordan. Jordan, who played for Milan for two seasons, said he was negotiating a transfer to Chelsea. Blissett will team up with players like Franco Baresi and the Belgian Eric Gerets, and he is expected to join his new colleagues by the end of this month.

No reprieve on King's Lynn move

The Football Association have turned down King's Lynn's appeal against being moved from the Northern Premier League to the Southern League, Paul Newman writes. The joint liaison committee representing the Alliance Premier, Northern Premier, Southern and Isthmian leagues had moved King's Lynn because the Southern League were left one club short after the promotion and relegation issues were resolved at the end of last season.

However, the rules under which King's Lynn were told to rejoin the Southern League are to be reviewed in order that clubs on the borders between leagues are not continually moved.

● Barry Watling, the former manager of Maidstone United, has been appointed manager of Bromley, the Isthmian League premier division club, in succession to Phil Emblen, who was dismissed before the end of last season. Johnny Biddle, a former manager of Bromley, is the new manager of another Isthmian club, Tooting and Mitcham.

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts

1982/83 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]					

Insurance Bonds and Funds

1982/83 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]					

CRICKET

ICC refuse even to hear from South Africans

By John Woodcock, Cricke Correspondent

When asked at last night's Press conference after the annual meeting of the International Cricket Conference whether anything had changed with regard to South Africa and their readmission into the international cricketing fold, Mr Jack Bailey, the secretary of ICC, said: "In a nutshell, except for a certain hardening of feeling, the answer to that is 'no' ". He implied that only the end of apartheid would satisfy a majority of member countries.

It was put to the meeting whether representatives of either the South African Cricket Union or the South African Cricket Board, or both, should be given a hearing, but the vote went against it on the grounds that nothing would be gained from it. Because they feel they have a responsibility to cricketers of all races in South Africa to do so, the SACU will no doubt continue to attract as many famous cricketers to their shores as they can.

As for the West Indians, it seems to have been spelt out to them that if they wish to come to England next summer, when they are due, it is not for them to choose who they will play against. My impression is that the West Indians were on the defensive when the conference ended, rather than adopting their politically aggressive stance of recent months.

On other matters, last year's suggestion than an international panel of umpires should be set up was not accepted. Better it was said that umpires should be internationally educated by seminars, exchanges, meetings and so on. Tenders from countries wishing to stage the next World Cup must be submitted by the end of this year. it will not be held before 1987, or the winter of 1986 – 87. Australia have come strongly into the picture as possible hosts. The total gate for this year's competition was 227,000

No changes are to be made to the laws'. . . the idea of banning under arm bowling was turned down. Runners must wear exactly the same clothing and equipment down to the box and the helmet as the batsmen they act for. England's suggestion that in international cricket, bouncers should be limited to one an over was rejected.

It was also considered that, to limit appealing would be impracticable: and, by the end of next year, bowlers may find themselves debited with their wides and no-balls. At the moment, paradoxically, a bowler could bowl a maiden over consising of 18 balls – six fair ones, six wides and six no-balls. It will have taken a long time for that to be put right.



Bailey: dropped a hint

Tourists eat well and stay on diet

By Peter Marson

PORTSMOUTH: New Zealand, with eight first innings wickets in hand, are 50 runs behind Combined Services.

The New Zealanders made a hesitant start to their tour programme, after their one-day matches. at the United Services ground yesterday. After the Combined Services declaration at 100 for five, the touring team lost Edgar and Howarth for 36 runs in 55 minutes at the crease before bad light stopped play shortly before the close.

Steady rain meant the loss of the morning's play which was irritating, especially from a New Zealand point of view. Barring two Test matches against Sri Lanka, the New Zealanders' cricket has been limited to a strict diet in overs. So, being a little unprepared in three-day cricket, they looked foreward to a full two days here as they prepare for nine meetings around the counties, and four Test matches against England.

All-round disappointment on one of those infuriating uncricketing-like days was to some extent offset by the excellence of the hospitality and for that we could doff our hats to Watney, Mann and Truman, the brewers, who sponsor inter-service sport.

Certainly, Combined Services, who had won the toss and chosen to bat found fortitude and inspiration in an excellent luncheon. De Caries and Clark showed their appreciation as they settled in comfortably against the bowling of Snedden and Chatfield.

A pale green strip was only a shade different from the table either side and not far removed from an apple green outfield. Indeed, it has been some years now since the colour and texture of pitches here has blended with the buff brick building – formerly the Nuffield Club – to one side of the ground.

There was nothing here to excite the New Zealanders' faster bowlers, but by the time Combined Services had got to 22, the pitch's slowness possibly contributed to the downfall of de Caries, who hit Chatfield high and wide to mid-on where Edgar did well to make his catch.

Edgar: first out in last hour

That brought in Moylan-Jones, a veteran – his first cap was 24 years ago – who has had ten years service in the hot seat as "Commander-in-Chief" of Combined Services cricket.

This match like that against Sri Lanka has come as a bonus to the Services whose list is usually confined to a visiting young cricketers XI – in this case the Australians – Club Cricket Conference, Young England, Duchess of Norfolk's XI and the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

Moylan-Jones has had his ups and downs with two hundreds to his name against thtwo universities to go with a duck against Sri Lanka. He failed to get going yesterday when he spent 11 overs scoring 11 runs

COMBINED SERVICES: First Innings

R de Caires c Edgar b Chatfield	[illegible]
C R Clark c Howarth b Bracewell	[illegible]
*R C Moylan-Jones c Smith b M D Crowe	[illegible]
M J Robinson lbw b Bracewell	[illegible]
R E C Hollington st Lees b Bracewell	[illegible]
A Izzard not out	11
†R G Evans not out	[illegible]
Extras (b 4, lb 4, nb 4)	12
Total (5 wkts dec)	100

A Collier, N Willis, K Brooks and J Neale did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–22, 2–44, 3–58, 4–74, 5–91.

BOWLING: Snedden 12-8-26-0; Chatfield 11-5-16-1; M D Crowe 5-1-8-1; Bracewell 3-1-25-3; Gray 3.3-1-12-0.

NEW ZEALAND: First Innings

T Franklin not out	[illegible]
B A Edgar l-b-w b Neale	[illegible]
*G P Howarth b Brooks	[illegible]
J J Crowe not out	[illegible]
Extras (l-b 2, n-b 5)	[illegible]
Total ()	50

M D Crowe, E Gray, J G Bracewell, I D S Smith, †W K Lees, M C Snedden and J Chatfield to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–21, 2–36.

GOLF

Rafferty takes an early lead

Stockholm, Reuter – Ronan Rafferty, of Ireland, went to the turn in heavy rain in a two-under-par 34 in yesterday's first round of the Scandinavian Open on the Ullna course near here.

He was sharing the lead with Sweden's Sonnevi. Both men picked up two birdies in the first four holes, in alpine weather which reduced visibility. O'Leary, also of Ireland, went out in 35, one under par, while level par for nine holes were Murray and Cullen of Britain, Sweden's Lanner and Langer of West Germany.

Severiano Ballesteros, of Spain, the US Masters champion, seeking a third victory in the Scandinavian event, slipped to an outward

Sweden's refusal to allow South African golfers entry to play in the Scandinavian Open may lead to the Professional Golfers' Association (PGA) seeking compensation from the tournament organizers. Five South Africans – the 1976 winner Hugh Baiocchi, Ian Palmer, Wayne Westner, Tersius Claassens and David Frost – were all denied visas as part of the Swedish government's continuing protest against apartheid in South Africa.

Sweden's refusal to supply visas follows their stand in November when South African tennis players were barred from the Stockholm Open. This led to the tournament organizers having to pay $25,000 to the Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP). George O'Grady, the PGA representative at the Scandinavian Open, did not rule out the possibility of the PGA seeking a similar type of settlement. He added that the PGA was apolitical, deploring that some of their members were being prevented from pursuing their activities for political motives.

It is the first time that South Africans have been excluded from a European tour event in Europe although they have been banned from the Tunisian Open, the regular starting point for the circuit, for the last two events. Mr O'Grady also said he now feared the Dutch may follow the Swedish example.

Competitors complain of rough time

Dallas (Reuter) – In one respect, the United States Open golf championship at the Oakmont Country Club course near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, was similar to almost every other Open, for it attracted a barrage of criticism. Players invariably grumble about how the course has been set up by the US Golf Association, and Oakmont followed this pattern.

In 1974 at Winged Foot near New York City, the villain was the rough with a penchant for not releasing golf balls. In 1976, the grass on the Atlanta Athletic Club fairways was too long and uneven. The following year, it was the turn of Southern Hills in Tulsa, Oklahoma, where the sand in the bunkers was too fluffy. The rough again was the culprit in 1978, this time at Cherry Hills in Denver. Now, 11 days after Larry Nelson of the United States took the honours at Oakmont, the rough has once again come in for criticism by the competitors. However the players have few measures they can implement to reinforce complaints. David Graham, of Australia, who won the US Open in 1981, admitted: "The only recourse we could possibly have is if we said as members of the tour that we won't play."

Graham, now a resident of Dallas, was one of the most outspoken critics of Oakmont, even though he produced two good final rounds to share eighth place, 11 strokes behind Nelson.

"I don't particularly like the course and what they've done to it," he declared during the tournament. "It's asinine. They've made a mockery of the course."

Graham, and others, complained in particular that the rough bordering the fairways and around the greens was too dense and matted, leaving golfers with little alternative but to try to force the ball out with a sand wedge. With the fairways so narrow, many golfers used irons from the tees to increase their chances of staying on course and avoiding the rough. "The art of driving the ball is taken out of the golf course," said Greg Norman, also from Australia.

The Open winner in 1982, Tom Watson, felt that the rough around the greens made chip shots more a matter of luck than skill.

ROWING

Temple catch eye in training, Irish catch eye on the day

By Jim Railton

Irish eyes were smiling yesterday at Henley Royal Regatta with the victory of University College Dublin over Temple University (US) in the Ladies' Challenge Plate. Temple caught the eye in training – a neat and compact crew. The press release stated six wins and no losses until over a month ago.

The Irish students faced a problem. On Wednesday I spoke to their coach Tom Sullivan, who said: "We are first off the start. But what happens if they push after that?" "Strike again I opined". "But dammit if we burn again and they answer what happens then?" Yesterday the Irish did twice

Tim Crooks, one of Britain's most experienced and successful internationals, marked his return to Henley as a single sculler with an impressive first round victory.

Crooks, aged 34, from Kingston Rowing Club, sculled home three and a quarter lengths clear of Scott Poppe, of Marlow. Crooks, making his 13th title attempt in a Henley campaign which goes back to 1966, has lost none of his youthful zest. In

16 years he has won the Thames Cup, Silver Goblets, the Double Sculls, Grand Challenge Cup and the Diamond Sculls twice, 1977 and 1978.

Crooks admits he is now just a row-for-fun competitor. "I'm training only three times a week nowadays and that is not enough to keep me among the top class". Crooks, a member of the British eights that won silver medals in the 1974 world championships and 1976 Olympic Games, said: "I love the Henley atmosphere, but I prefer to be on the water as I am a bad spectator. I intend going on competing for as long as I can".

Crooks's finishing time yesterday was 8min 15sec, the same as Stephen Redgrave, the other seeded diamonds contender, and another Marlow sculler. Redgrave, aged 21, a world junior champion silver medalist, has already won three Henley titles in two years, and is an exciting international prospect. At 6ft 5in and 15st 6lb he certainly has the build of which champion scullers are made.

He beat Bewdley's Chris McManus by more than five lengths and now meets Simon Berrisford, of Upper Thames, who was another "easy" first round winner.

The University College, Dublin face anothe difficult encounter today in the Ladies' against their compatriots Trinity College Dublin. The last blood match apart, the Irish

were already celebrating by yesterday lunchtime. They all glanced back with suspicion at the fast intermediate times recorded by Hannover University, of West Germany, in the same half of the draw. The Irish, however did themselves proud.

The favourites for the Silver Goblet, the Evans twins from Canada, have withdrawn from the Royal Regatta. They have been advised to show their paces not in the Thames Valley but at the Lucerne Rotsee in which the East Germans and Soviet Union will take part.

London Rowing Club in the Thames Cup yesterday reflected the spirit of the sport. Their coxswain was a former captain of Thames: they had on board an Australian Rhodes scholar, the Oxford chief coach Dan Topolski, and a Vietnam US marine veteran among others. They, I think will be rowing on Sunday in the semi-finals.

YESTERDAY'S HENLEY RESULTS

Thames Cup

London RC A bt Agecroft RC, 2l, 6min 51sec.
Twickenham RC bt Thames RC B, ¾l, 6min 59sec.
Staines BC A bt Brentwood College School, Canada, ¾l, 6min 54sec.
Thames Tradesmen D bt Quintin BC B, ¾l, 6min 56sec.
Thames RC A bt London RC B, 2½l, 6min 57sec.
Vesta RC A bt Eton Excelsior RC, ¾l, 6min 55sec.
KR Sport Ghent, Belgium bt NatWest Bank RC, 2½l, 7min 1sec.
Eyre bt Thames Tradesmen C, 1¼l, 6min 50sec.
Molesey BC bt City of Newcastle RC, 3½l, 7min 13sec.
Thames Tradesmen B bt Belfast BC, 2l, 7min 3sec.
Cambridge University Lightweight RC bt Clare BC, Cambridge, ¾l, 6min 57sec.
University of London bt Cygnet, easily, 6min 51sec.
Star bt Barclays Bank, 2½l, 6min 53sec.
City of Oxford bt Worcester College, Oxford, easily, 7min 11sec.
Thames Tradesmen A bt Kingston, ¾l, 6min 43sec.

Diamond Sculls

S. Berrisford (Upper Thames RC) beat D. G. Marshall (California RC), easily, 8min 47sec.
P Saborowsky (Der Hamburger and Germania RC), bt S. P. Cook (Melbourne University), 3½l, 8min 35sec.
S. G. Redgrave (Marlow) bt C. M. McManus (Bewdley), easily, 8min 15sec.
T. J. Crooks (Kingston) bt S. J. Poppe (Marlow), 3¼l, 8min 15sec.
S. J. McCarthy (Lea) bt D. J. McCaig (Union BC, US), 2½l, 8min 16sec.

Wyfold Cup

Quintin BC A bt Kingston RC, 1¾l, 7min 22sec.
Lady Elizabeth BC, Ireland, bt Marlow RC, 2¼l, 7min 25sec.
London RC A bt Walton RC, easily, 7min 18sec.
Nautilus Lightweight RC A bt Derby RC, 1¾l, 7min 23sec.
Lea RC B bt Walbrook RC, 3½l, 7min 43sec.
Nautilus Lightweight RC bt Radley Mariners, easily, 7min 4sec.
Leander bt Thames RC, 1¾l, 7min 26sec.
City of Cambridge RC bt Polytechniker RC, Zurich, not rowed out, no time taken.
Nottingham and Union RC bt Vesta, easily, 7min 40sec.
Upper Thames RC bt Vesta, easily, 7min 40sec.
Upper Thames RC bt Bedford RC, ¾l, 7min 19sec.
Auriol Kensington RC bt Barn Elms, 2l, 7min 25sec.
California RC bt Molesey BC, 2½l, 7min 19sec.
Thames Tradesmen bt Broxbourne, easily, 7min 20sec.

Silver Goblets

W Brown and A. McKellar (Glasgow University and Stirling ABC), bt R. C. Howe and P. M. D. Evans (University College, London), easily, 8mins 16sec.
C. J. Mahoney and D. McDougall (London RC), bt R. J. Stuart and M. de Gramont (London RC), 1¾l, 8min 5sec.
M. D. Field and G. Hill (Tyrian), bt S. Vold and B. Spagnol (Shawnigan Lake School, Canada), easily, 8min 30sec.
A. Whitwell and M. Knight (Nottinghamshire RA), bt D Roimbold and N. Smith (Thames Tradesmen), easily, 8min 7sec.
L. D. Robertson and E. R. Sims (London RC and Maidenhead RC), bt A. C. Christie and C. M. H. Walkinshaw (Eton College), 1¼l, 7min 53sec.
K. Titterton and L. Hancock (Derby), rowed over J. M. Evans and W. M. Evans (Oxford University, scr.
I. M. Shergold and C. J. Purchase (Henley RC and Wallingford RC), bt I. McDonald and G. Cartledge (Molesey), 2½l, 8min 9sec.

Double Sculls

M R Hayes and G J Pratt (Kingston RC) beat G Wheeler and J R K Ringer (Tyne), easily, 7min 57sec.
J R Ward and C A Williams (White Rose) bt G P H Johncox and C J Perry (Loughborough Students), 2l, 7min 57sec.
R Hart and C Hart (Bewdley) bt J Green and D Curry (Quintin), 2½l, 7min 46sec.



Tired but triumphant: an Eyre member after victory in the Thames Challenge

Consolation for Shropshire

By Richard Streeton

WELLINGTON: Somerset beat Shropshire by 87 runs

There was no eleventh-hour glory for Shropshire yesterday, when their NatWest Trophy game was completed. It took Somerset a further 50 minutes to capture Shropshire's last four wickets and qualify to meet Lancashire in the second round at Old Trafford on July 20.

Shropshire, though, had the satisfaction of winning the man of the match award through Brian Perry, their captain. He became one of six players outside the county championship teams to win match awards in the 16 first-round games.

The adjudicator, Roy Tattersall had no other candidate who contributed so much with bat and ball. Perry, aged 41 and squarely built, has been playing for Shropshire since 1970. He took four for 39 on Wednesday, with right-arm, medium-paced in-slingers, bowled with an unusual whirligig action. He then made the side's top score of 43 with determined left-hand batting.

Somerset's biggest concern yesterday, when Shropshire resumed, needing 122 was probably the threatening weather. Brian Perry's defiance ended when he lofted a catch to deep mid-on. Ogrizovic, built like and A Black lock forward but actually the Shrewsbury Town goalkeeper was bowled by Dredge. Duncan Perry ran himself out and Barnard was caught at cover.

SOMERSET: 246 (I V A Richards 74;

SHROPSHIRE

J Foster c Roebuck b Garner	2
J Hulme c Garner b Marks	10
B Jones c Marks b Garner	8
C Boyns b Garner	12
D S de Silva st Gard b Marks	24
P Dawson b Dredge	16
*B Perry c Denning b Wilson	43
S Ogrizovic b Dredge	14
†D Ashley not out	6
D Perry run out	5
A Barnard c Slocombe b Popplewell	0
Extras (b1, l-b 11, w 3, n-b 4)	19
Total (55.2 overs)	159

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–5, 2–13, 3–38, 4–44, 5–75, 6–98, 7–141, 8–149, 9–159, 10–159.

BOWLING: Garner 9-2-19-3; Wilson 12-5-18-1; Popplewell 8.2-3-11-1; Marks 12-1-47-2; Dredge 12-2-34-2; Richards 2-0-13-0.

Umpires: D R Shepherd and G.G Wilson.

Oxford in struggle for runs

By Alan Ross

LORD'S: Cambridge University, with eight second innings wickets in hand, lead Oxford by 178 runs.

On Wednesday Cambridge, put in, scored 322 for four at the rate of four runs an over. Yesterday Oxford declared at 283 for six, scored at 2.6 an over. That just about reflects the respective merits of the two sides.

Cambridge, in fact, were not only the more authoritative in batting but also a good deal tidier and more various in bowling. Ellis, the only Oxford batsman who might have reversed this position, unfortunately got out on Wednesday evening and only Miller, a fellow Haileyburian, looked much above the average. Miller got 62, Moulding, who seems to have been playing in this match since the Beatles, 66, Hayes 45, and Varey 40 not out.

Early on, Oxford lost three wickets for 40, all of them to spin, and Boyd-Moss and Cotterill, slow left-arm. They were accurate enough, in an innocuous sort of way, but the reluctance for the most part of the Oxford batsmen to use their feet resulted in some fairly flattering figures. Whereas on the first day the Cambridge batting was always a considerable cut above the Oxford bowling, yesterday Oxford had to struggle for runs. Curtis had an over of putative leg-breaks before lunch and Hayes struck him for a four and a six to midwicket.

Oxford had two useful partnerships, Hayes and Moulding adding 65, and Moulding and Varey 66. For long periods, though, the batting was needlessly stagnant against Doggart's flighted off-spin, and only at the end did Varey and Carr take the bowling on.

It looked a different game when Cambridge batted a second time. Curtis was soon out but Boyd-Moss followed his first innings hundred with an equally dismissive innings packed with handsome straight and off drives. Indeed, one of his fiercely struck hits off Carr so damaged his captain at the other end that he had to retire.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: First Innings 322 for 4 dec (R J Boyd-Moss 139, T S Curtis 75, S P Henderson 51 not out).

Second Innings

T S Curtis b Hayes	0
D W Varey b Carr	32
R J Boyd-Moss not out	87
S P Henderson retired hurt	8
G Pathmanathan not out	8
Extras (l-b 1, w 2, n-b 1)	4
Total ()	139

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–10, 2–83.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY: First Innings

R G P Ellis l-b-w Hodgson	[illegible]
A J T Miller c Ellison b Boyd-Moss	18
P G Heseltine l-b-w b Doggart	62
*G D R Toogood c Doggart b Boyd-Moss	13
D A Hayes c Varey b Cotterell	14
R P Moulding l-b-w b Cotterell	45
J G Varey not out	66
J D Carr not out	40
Extras (b 1, l-b 7, w 1)	16
	9
Total (6 wkts dec)	283

†M R Cullinan, H T Rawlinson and M D Petchey did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–34, 2–78, 3–100, 4–117, 5–182, 6–248.

BOWLING: Hodgson 15-2-51; Pollock 7.2-1-24-0; Ellison 3-2-8-0; Doggart 35-11-74; Cotterell 23-7-57-2; Boyd-Moss 20-9-41-2; Curtis 11-0-11-0.

Umpires: D G L Evans and B J Meyer.

Kent hand Spelman £25,000

Guy Spelman, whose career with Kent was cut short by injury at the end of last season, has received £25,000 from the club. The Kent secretary David Dalby, said: "We have a personal accident policy which covers all our staff for any accident wherever they are, on or off the field. We would have been entitled to keep the money, but the club decided that the player should receive the whole amount".

Spelman said: "I am very grateful to the county for their action. They did everything in connection with the claim and need not have paid me anything. I first developed back trouble about a year ago when I just bent down to pick up a handkerchief. Then it was aggravated by a fall at home.

Warwicks v Oxfords

The following full scoreboard from Edgbaston was received too late for inclustion in Wednesday's early editions of *The Times*.

WARWICKSHIRE: 274 for 7 (A I Kallicharran 70, K D Smith 60, D L Amiss 54).

OXFORDSHIRE

M D Murton c Humpage b Hogg	58
F P Fowler c and b Willis	119
*P J Garner l-b-w b Gifford	6
J G Manager c Kallicharran b Gifford	17
†A Crossley b Willis	10
S R Porter l-b-w b Ferreira	0
G R Hobbins b Willis	11
R A Evans b Willis	0
R N Busby b Gifford	1
P J Densham not out	5
K A Arnold b Gifford	0
Extras (b4, l-b 14, w 5, n-b 5)	28
Total (58 overs)	256

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–152, 2–193, 3–213, 4–223, 5–224, 6–238, 7–238, 8–243, 9–245, 10–256.

BOWLING: Willis 11-0-25-4; Hogg 10-2-58-1; [illegible]d 2-0-16-0; Kallicharran 12-0-42-0; Ferreira 12-1-40-1; Gifford 11-0-47-4.

Umpires: R A White and A G T Whitehead.
Warwickshire beat Oxfordshire by 18 runs.

NATWEST DRAW

SECOND ROUND: Yorkshire v Northamptonshire; Essex v Kent; Lancashire; v Somerset; Sussex v Nottinghamshire; Leicestershire v Gloucestershire; Surrey v Warwickshire; Glamorgan v Hampshire; Derbyshire; v Middlesex.

SECOND XI COMPETITION

LUTTERWORTH: Leicestershire 300 for 7 dec (T G Boon 66, R A Cobb 64, K Foyle 55 not out) and 219 for 4 dec (T J Boon 101 not out); Nottinghamshire 207 (C W Scott 50; J P Agnew 5 for 77) and 128 (J P Addison 6 for 61. Leicestershire won by 184 runs.
CARDIFF: Glamorgan 345 for 7 dec (A Cotty 77, G C Holmes 65, M Price 65 not out) and 247 for 9 dec (A Cotty 73; S P Sutcliffe 5 for 79.); Warwickshire 344 for 8 (P A Smith 161 not out, D Thorne 56; J Derrick 5 for 75) and 31 for 0 Match drawn.
LEYTON (LEYTON MANOR): Kent 251 (L Potter 55, G S Cowdrey 54; M Hughes 5 for 80) and 225 for 3 (S G Hinks 81, G S Cowdrey 79 not out); Essex 275 (N King 53; K Masters 7 for 103).

OLD TRAFFORD: Derbyshire 300 for 4 dec (B Wood 165 not out, P G Newman 61 not out) Amnd 17 for 1; Lancashire 268 for seven dec.
KIDDERMINSTER: Somerset 226 (N A Felton 55; J D Inchmore 4 for 69) and 13 for 1; Worcestershire 373 (G Matthews 103, M S A McEvoy 72; J W Lloyds 4 for 79).
GUILDFORD: Surrey 274 for 5 dec (D B Pauline 158 not out, C K Bullen 52 not out) and 2 for 0, Hampshire 191 (N J W Stewart 5 for 63).

Today's fixtures

CRICKET

Tour Match 11.30 to 6.30
PORTSMOUTH: Combined Services v New Zealanders
University Match
LORD'S: Oxford University v Cambridge University.
Second Eleven Championship
Leyton (Elton Manor): Essex v Kent; Old Trafford: Lancashire v Derbyshire; Northampton: Northamptonshire v Yorkshire; Guildford: Surrey v Hampshire; Kidderminster Worcestershire v Somerset.

ATHLETICS:

England v Poland v Belgium v Austria (Alexander Stadium, Birmingham, 7)

Barnett's boldness sees Derbyshire home

By Gerald Richmond

BURY ST EDMUNDS: Derbyshire beat Suffolk by six wickets.

The marquees were already being taken down when Derbyshire completed their victory over Suffolk. This is the most hospitable of clubs, nothing being too much trouble for the Bury officials, but it seemed as if the two teams had outstayed their welcome. Not the least of Bury's feats was to find emergency accommodation on Wednesday evening for the Derbyshire players who, sustained by a favourable weather forecast, had booked out of their hotel and could not book in again.

Overnight rain had washed covered pitch which had no side ... resumption was still wet when play ... requiring yesterday with Derbyshire ... Suffolk's other 88 from 31 overs. ... rately assumed to bowl accu... seen ... Russell Green had to be ... Derbyshire ... the attack before ... venture ... were prepared to ... overs was ... One for 14 in 12 ... company. ... bowling in any ...

Anderson, ... son for four, having hooked Robinson of the bat ... caught off the meat ... Edrich at backward short leg, but Hill continued his determined occupation of the crease. In this mood of excessive caution, he an be a trial to spectators and his laboured half century contained only one baoundary.

Hill's innings nevertheless had enough value to persuade the former England captain Freddie Brown to make him man of the match and Derbyshire went into the last 10 overs 29 short of victory before he was caught on the leg side by Westley off Caley. Barnett who took over as Derbyshire's captain, in trying circumstances during May, brought the right kind of aggression to the situation.

SUFFOLK: 164 for 8 (S M Clements 59).

DERBYSHIRE

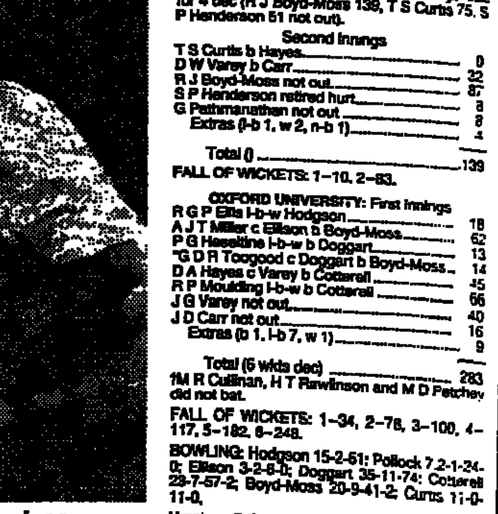
J E Morris b Green	7
I S Anderson c Edrich b Robinson	42
A Hill c Westley b Caley	52
*K J Barnett c and b Caley	35
R J Finney not out	14
G Miller not out	1
Extras (b 4, l-b 7)	11
Total (4 wkts, 56 overs)	157

W P Fowler, C J Tunnicliffe, †R W Taylor, S Oldham and O Mortensen did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–20, 2–88, 3–138, 4–152.

BOWLING: Green 12-4-14-1; Graham 11-2-41-0; Rutterford 12-0-36-0; Robinson 12-2-29-1; Clements 3-0-12-0; Caley 6-0-24-2.

Umpires: D J Dennis and G T Spencer.



Hill: played an important if uninspired innings

Village cricket

Troon bowl out their neighbours

By Michael Berry

Troon, winners of the Whitbread village championship on three occasions, moved into the last 32 of this year's competition with a victory over their Cornish neighbours, Beacon, last Sunday. Carter, the man of the match, made 65 of Troon's 186 for eight and then held three catches as Beacon were bowled out for 95.

Collingham, beaten finalists in 1974 and 1982, also kept their hopes of another Lords' appearance alive. They squeezed a thrilling one-wicket triumph over Fulbeck in the Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire group play-off. Fulbeck made 175 for eight off their 40 overs but crucial contributions from Weekes (68) and Kirkham (54) helped scrape Collingham home off the final ball of the match.

Frocester, from Gloucestershire, ran up one of the biggest wins of the fifth round when they put the Frampton-on-Severn attack to the sword. The opener, Hudd, clouted 132 off the same number of balls in a mammoth 230 for four, Frampton managed only 110. Linton Park, another of the former winners in 1978, ended their involvement against their Kent rivals Crockham Hill. Hall hit a late-order 45 to lift Linton to 111 for seven but Crockham coasted it by six wickets and with six overs in hand.

Marchwiel, the 1980 winners, are still in the running after dismissing Christleton by 10 runs in the Cheshire and Clwyd group final. But Tondu, who knocked out last year's champions, St Fagans, lost out to Carew in south Wales.

Two of the dark horses, Langleybury, from Hertfordshire, and Fillongley, the Warwickshire giants, are in the sixth round. Langlebury came through by 53 runs against Cople. Riddick compiled a match-winning 71 as Langlebury's 207 for nine dwarfed Cople's 154 for seven.

Fillongley, chasing Grace Diew's 144, recovered from losing two wickets with only six runs on the board; but Grace Diew had cause to regret dreadful fielding. Harris, who finished on 60 not out in a six-wicket win, enjoyed the good fortune to survive five dropped catches.

SIXTH ROUND DRAW (To be played on or before July 10): Bradfield v Collingham; Winchmore Hill v Langlebury; Rowledge v Crockham Hill, Frocester v Tiddington; Chaddesley Corbett v Fillongley; Warrington v Troon; Woore v Marchwiel, Frauchie v Lindal Moor; Quarndon v Addingham, Tudhoe v Kirkley, Heslerton v Gerrzoy, Oulton v Cumdy; Barcombe v Longparish, Elingham v Goat...; Carew v Lydford, Great Bentley v Langley...

POLO

Striking power of Thomas inspires Boehm

By John Watson

The British Open championship league matches continued yesterday with last Sunday's Warwickshire Cup final teams, Boehm and Southfield, meeting on Cowdray Park's Ambersham grounds, at Midhurst, Sussex, Boehm winning 11-7. The only difference was that Anthony Embiricos took the place of David Yeoman in the Southfield's line up and will do so throughout this tournament. Yeoman is playing at No 1 for Les Diables Bleus.

The eight-goal player, Howard Hipwood, opened Boehm's account with a 60-yarder which sailed straight over the chukka clock, and that was answered with a close penalty shot from the stick of Southfield's New Zealander, the No 3, John Walker. The match was then as level-pegging as last Sunday's encounter until the last chukka, when Boehm, deploying some of their most useful horses, had decisively the better of the game. By the time the last bell rang, they had drawn away from 6-6 to win.

In this much more fluent and open battle, which was characterized by many sensational goal shots, Boehm's New Zealander, Graham Thomas, who scored four goals, was on his best form and proved very difficult to mark.

In the evening match Centaurs defeated Cowdray Park by 10 goals to four.

... Lord P. Beresford (3), 2, G. Thomas ... Hipwood (6) (pen), P. Elliott (4). ... A. Embiricos ...

IN BRIEF

Lauda sets Silverstone deadline

The former world motor racing champion, Niki Lauda, of Austria, and Northern Ireland's John Watson tried out new turbo-engined McLaren cars at the Porsche private circuit in Suttgart yesterday. John Barnard, the team spokesman, said the day was taken up with familiarization and there were no problems.

Lauda, the Formula One champion in 1975 and 1977, wants the cars to be ready for the British Grand Prix at Silverstone on July 16 to make the McLaren team more competitive. But Barnard said it was too early to say whether the cars and their new Porsche engines would be ready in time.

RIFLE SHOOTING: A close finish in the class C aggregate event at St Andrews yesterday made two tie-break checks necessary before Chris Tigh-Ford, of Wimbledon Park, won by one point. Mrs Tigh-Ford scored 1523 out of a possible 1600 in four events at 50 metres and 100 yards to tie with James McIntosh of St Andrews.

To break the tie officials compared their scores in the four sections at 100 yards range but on this test they remained equal with 756 points each out of a possible 800. As a second tie-break the grouping of their shots was regauged and on this test Mrs Tigh-Ford won by a single point.

In third place Alasdair Horne, a 16-year old from Livingstone, Edinburgh, put up an unusually good performance for a young marksman, totalling 1515.

BOXING – Hidekazu Akai floored his sparring partner during an otherwise light workout yesterday as he prepares for his challenge contest against the World Boxing Council junior welterweight champion Bruce Curry, of the United States. With one week to go before the bout the 23-year-old Japanese challenger said: "I have done a lot of running and I have no fear about my stamina in the late rounds." Akai, ranked nine by the WBC, sparred two rounds with the Japanese lightweight Tomio Nakamura. But he held back much of his speed and punching power since Curry and his handlers were watching at the ringside.

Bill Ba... Curry's manager said "We don't think Akai is an easy one." The 27-year-old Curry is making his first defence of the title he took from his countryman Leroy Haley with a unanimous decision in Las Vegas on May 19. Curry is credited with 32 wins, 16 of them inside the distance, against seven losses to Akai's unbeaten record of 14 wins.

FOR THE RECORD

BADMINTON

AUCKLAND: International tournament: Women: G Clark (Eng) bt K Blair (NZ), 11-1, 11-3; G Gower (Eng), bt L Persson (NZ), 11-1, 11-5; Men: D Hall (Eng), bt G Stewart (NZ), 15-11, 18-15; J Van Selm (NZ), bt N Tier (Eng), 15-3, 15-4.

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE: New York Yankees 7, Baltimore Orioles 0; Toronto Blue Jays 4, Minnesota Twins 2; Milwaukee Brewers 4, Detroit Tigers 3; California Angels 2, Texas Rangers 1; Chicago White Sox 5, Seattle Mariners 3; Oakland Athletics 11, Kansas City Royals 6; Cleveland Indians 5, Boston Red Sox 3 and 10-11.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Atlanta Braves 11, Houston Astros 1; San Diego Padres 13, Los Angeles Dodgers 2; St Louis Cardinals 4, New York Mets 3; Cincinnati Reds 7, San Francisco Giants 6; Chicago Cubs 5, Pittsburgh Pirates 0; Montreal Expos 5, Philadelphia Phillies 2 and 2-3.

FOOTBALL

SPANISH LEAGUE CUP: second leg: Barcelona 2, Real Madrid 1 (Barcelona won 4-3 on agg).
ROMANIAN CUP: semi-finals: Universitatea Craiova 5, Dynamo Bucharest 3 (penalties); Politehnica Timisoara 10, Corvinul Hunedoara ...

GOLF

GLENEAGLES: State Express Pro-am championship: Area final: 1. Collins and B McClean (Drumpellier).

WATER POLO

PUERTO DE LA CRUZ (Canary Islands): Eight nations tournament: first round: Wales 6, Finland 5; Israel 11, Norway 6; Scotland 12, Belgium 11; Spain 27, Switzerland 3. Second round: Wales 10, Norway 8; Israel 8, Scotland 5; Spain 20, Finland 7; Belgium 13, Switzerland 6.

BOXING

BROLO (Sicily): European lightweight title (12 rounds): L Cusma (It) (holder) drew with R Weller (WG).

SHOOTING

ST ANDREWS: Scottish smallbore meeting: (20 shots at 50 metres and 20 at 100 yards): Gilmour Challenge Shield: 1, D A Downie, 385 (after tie); 2, K Telford, 385. Lockhart Ross Challenge Trophy: 1, J C McIntosh, 390; equal 2, Mrs C Tigh-Ford and A J Horne, 388. Braintree Challenge Cup: 1, T J Connor 385; equal 2, Mrs L Stacey and Miss D Norman 380. Oakham Challenge Cup: 1, Connor, 389; 2, A M Gray, 387; 3, P S Wallace, 386. Newcastle Chronicle Cup (Class C aggt: 1, Mrs Tigh-Ford, 1,523 (after tie); 2, McIntosh, 1,523; 3, Horne, 1,515. Bryant and May Challenge Cup (Class D aggt: 1, Connor, 1,508; 2, Gray, 1,506; 3, Miss ... City of Birmingham ... 2, ...

CYCLING

Zoetemelk seeks Tour record

Paris (Reuter) – Joop Zoetemelk (Netherlands) is favoured to win the Tour de France and become the oldest winner of the world's greatest cycle race which starts with a time trial at Fontenay-sous-Bois today.

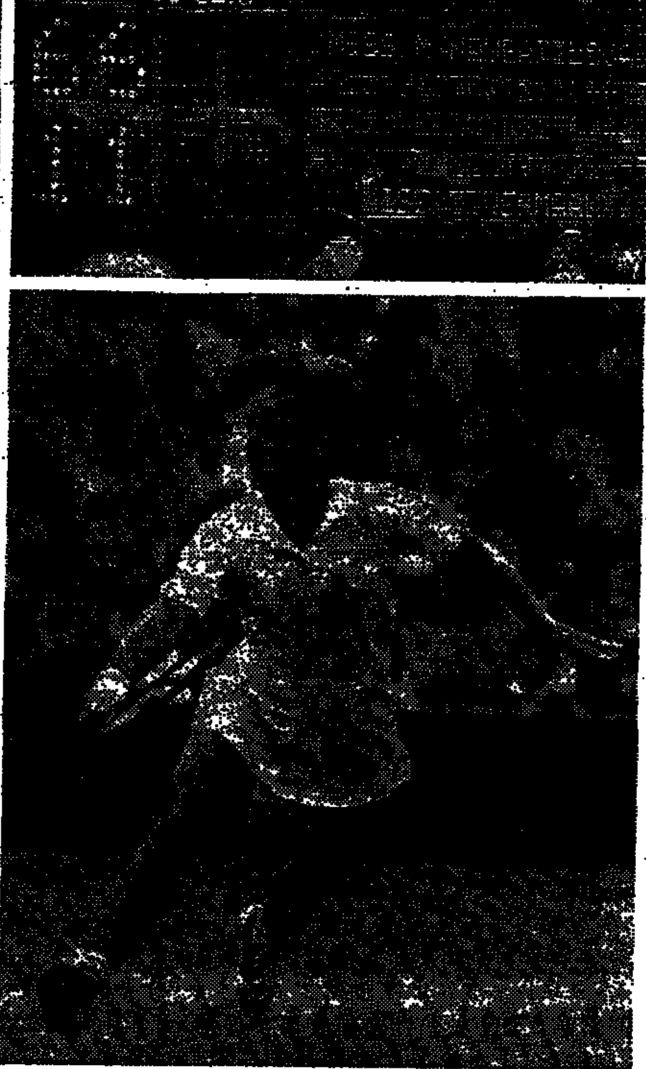
Zoetemelk, who is 36, won in 1980 and has never been out of the first 10 in 13 starts. If he wins, he will beat Gino Bartali (Italy), who was 34 when he won in 1948. His main concern is that younger rivals Sean Kelly (Ireland), Phil Anderson (Australia) and Johan van de Velde (Netherlands) have strong teams.

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RUGBY UNION

REDRUTH (Cornwall): Midlands Province XV ...

Wimbledon: Miss Navratilova and Miss Jaeger take the short and one-sided route to the final



Neither Miss Navratilova nor Miss Jaeger (left and right) let the Wimbledon grass grow under their feet yesterday. They scythed down Miss Vermaak (left, centre) and Mrs King with unceremonious speed.

Veteran with 20 titles cannot concede 21 years

By David Miller

Anyone at Wimbledon yester-ay could have been forgiven for ıpposing they were watching y mistake first round croquet ıatches at Budleigh Salterton ıther than the semi-finals of a rand slam tournament. It was ıssible to go and make a local lephone call and inadvertently iss a whole set.

Poor Billie Jean King. The ıly consolation for the assidu-ıs women's campaigner for izemoney equality with men ıs the swiftness of her exit ade the £14,585 she received losing semi-finalist just about e best rate for piece work you ıld find in these difficult nes.

There is a story that Fred erry, walking onto court for ıe 1934 men's final with Jack rawford, warned him that one ıould never forget that one was laying in front of 15,000 eople. Crawford promptly ıuble-faulted in the first game ıd was beaten in straight sets.

Perhaps Mrs King should ıve tried that yesterday though do not think it would have ırked. Goldilocks at the other d just kept drilling the ball ck past her on all sides with ı devastating accuracy that a ıen began to take shape of ıtina Navratilova actually ıg discomfited in tomorrow's ıl.

Andrea Jaeger, in fact, made ı afterwards of her careful ı not to be overawed ıorehand by her illustrious ıonent, Mrs King, equally, ısted that she never indulged psychological warfare – "I ı brought up to believe that, ıying better tennis is the best ımidation." She admitted, ı the generous smile of a 20-ıe champion, that she had not ı able to do one thing she ı planned to do, and as a courtesy we in the business of record refrained from agreeing too vigorously.

Mrs King reflected, in the way one might refer to steam locomotion, that her oppenent was only two when she was No 1, and it is to the credit of the 18-yeaer-old at the other end who was winning pro tournaments before the age of 15, that she did indeed play as if she had never heard of the legend who was now receiving all the sympathy from the crowd.

Yet although she relentlessly denied Mrs King many fingerholds for recovery, she allowed herself to smile a few times.

One-sided though the match may have been, Mrs King was nevertheless a lesson in concentration right to the last point. Though her racket constantly betrayed her, she was the thorough professional. When, at the end of the long second game on the second set, she served on advantage point at the only stage of the match at which she looked to be on level terms, she gazed down the court at Miss Jaeger and in that moment her concentration seemed as unshakeable as granite.

The touch was not there; she could not concede the 21 years, and as she left the arena she turned, for the first time ever, in a career of unparallelled success, for a last look back at the scene of former triumphs, just in case she should nevr be there again.

Miss Navratilova, who has discarded her striped butcher's apron which apparently signified some cigarette or other and caused offence not merely to the aesthetic aye, must be wishing she could have had a more demanding match than Miss Vermaak was able to give her with the prospect offered her by Miss Jaeger in the final.

Mrs King's head falls after she is let down by the court

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

Martina Navratilova, three times champion, will play Andrea Jaeger, aged 18, in the women's singles final at Wimbledon. Neither has lost a set in six matches. Miss Jaeger will be the youngest player to contest the final since Maureen Connolly won the championship in 1952 at the age of 17. We may be sure that the final will be less embarrassing than the semi-finals, which were the most one-sided (as a pair) since 1958.

Miss Jaeger beat Billie Jean King 6-1, 6-1 in 56 minutes, a time accurately suggesting that the match was closer than the score suggests. Six games, five of them won by Miss Jaeger, went to deuce. Miss Navratilova took only 36 minutes to win 6-1, 6-1 against Yvonne Vermaak, who scored only 27 points. These were the shortest semi-finals since Mrs King beat Rosemary Casals 6-1, 6-0 in 1969.

Nobody was to blame. In the preceding rounds we had a lot of fun as one seed after another was knocked out of the running. Yesterday the bills came in. Mrs King was crushed by the weight of 39 birthdays, by a worn court that took some of the sting from her shots and by a flawless performance from a youngster who was clearly going to do something like this to someone like Mrs King somewhere sometime. Miss Vermaak, who had beaten no player seeded higher than twelfth, was simply out of her class.

A worn court takes enough pace off the ball to give groundstroke specialists more of a chance than is usual on fast grass. The manner of Miss Jaeger's success was a reminder of 1966 when the big hitters had to concede much of the limelight to those more accustomed to manoeuvring for openings. This was Manuel Santana's year. Unless memory lies, the courts were even more abraded then than they are now.

This was the heaviest of Mrs King's 15 defeats in the 110 singles she has played in 21 appearances at Wimbledon. The champagne had been good while it lasted but suddenly the bottle was empty. Nothing worked for her. She did not serve well. Her approach shots were not good enough. Her volleying could not make up for the deficiencies. This was a day when she desperately needed help from the court and it had none to offer.

Miss Jaeger's driving was so consistently deep and accurate that Mrs King seldom had a chance to attack: and attack was her only hope. When Mrs King did get to the forecourt she was repeatedly left stranded by passing shots or teased by lobs. The combination of King and court was lenient to Miss Jaeger, who was granted just enough time to play to tactical patterns of her own choosing.

None of this must be taken as underrating Miss Jaeger. In four consecutive grand slam singles championships she has reached the semi-finals in New York, Melbourne and Paris in turn and now the final at Wimbledon. Moreover, she is still improving. At 18 most people are.

Miss Jaeger is not the most fleet-footed of players but compensates for that by quick-witted anticipation. Yesterday her service and overhead were both impressive, indicating that she is learning her trade on grass. She used the court well and in the second set there came a time when, whereas Mrs King was making mistakes that were not even forced on her, Miss Jaeger seemed to have lost the normal human capacity for error. She was not using a racket any more: it was more of a conductor's baton, dictating the tempo and mood of the match.

There is not much to be said about the second singles. Miss Vermaak, who was playing her ninth Wimbledon, knows what to do on grass but – at this level –o lacks the qualities to do it. She was neither quick enough to contain Miss Navratilova not strong enough to attack her.

Miss Navratilova is the greatest player of her type since Margaret Court. The power of her game was so slickly disciplined that it seemed effortless. She was a machine of a player and the machine was purring away just as efficiently, no more, as the occasion demanded.

The men's semi-finals, to be played today, have acquired additional uncertainly because Kevin Curren banged a shin on a net-post while playing doubles last evening. It remains to be seen whether, consequently, he will be inhibited when playing Chris Lewis. But for that reservation, Curren must be favourite to win.

He is better equipped for grass-court tennis, is more highly-ranked than Lewis and beat him in their only previous match. But Lewis is playing the best grass-court tennis of his life and is formidably fit. Curren would be the South African to reach the final since 1921, or Lewis the first New Zealander to do so since 1914.

Ivan Lendl leads John McEnroe 7-4 in their private championship and – if his first service and forehand are working – has the ability to overpower him. Lendl will also be motivated by the fact that he has never won a grand slam championship, although he was runner-up in Paris in 1981 and at Flushing Meadow last year.

McEnroe, though, has won their last two matches (both indoors) because, after seven consecutive defeats, he learnt the importance of taking the initiative against a man who can hit the ball harder. This should be a close and thrilling match, given an additional edge by the fact that the players dislike each other.

Both sometimes give the impression that they think themselves more important than the game. Lendl can be coldly supercilious, McEnroe surly and irascible. They share a quality that a friend, coining a word, once described as "uncharm". But they are exceptional tennis players. We may safely assume that their match will be more interesting than either of the women's semi-finals.

McEnroe the best bet

John Newcombe, the Australian player who won Wimbledon three times, belives that John McEnroe will beat Ivan Lendl in their semi-final match at Wimbledon today.

Newcombe, who won the men's title in 1967, 1970 and 1971, says: "There is one big difference between the two. McEnroe is a natural grass court player and Lendal is not. And, at Wimbledon, tha fact could decide the match.

"McEnroe's instincts is to serve fast and come into the net to volley. Lendl has been brought up to serve fast but not necessarily come in. He's like Borge in that respect. Mind you, it should be a great match and Lendl seems confident enough. But I feel McEnroe must be favourite

Why Swedes with the Borg look will quickly be forgotten

By Geoffrey Green

When Fleming and McEnroe, of the United States, outplayed Jarryd and Simonnson, 6-2, 6-2, 6-4, to reach their fifth Wimbledon doubles final in six years (they won in 1979 and 1981) it was merely one of many disappointing matches yesterday.

The Americans started as favourites but one hardly expected the Swedish partnership to be treated in so cavalier a fashion. After all, only last month they won the doubles title in France and the previous evening had put out Brian Gottfried and Paul McNamee, one of the most dynamic pairs around.

It is said that the only thing worse than being talked about is being forgotten. Here was a contest of which there was little to talk about and a lot to be forgotten. The whole tiresome affair was like trying to light damp coal. After the opening two sets the Swedish pair moderately redeemed themselves but in the end we were left with little but debris.

Jarryd, the livelier of the losers, and Simonnson were caught in a recession and finally went out of business. They thought and played in clichés

The winners were too flexible and understood the geometrical angles and covering required of doubles play, though they were scarcely of the American vintage of Lott and Van Ryn who won a great five set victory over Brugnon and Cochet in 1931.

All the Swedes these days have imitated their god, Bjorn Borg, with the two fisted backhand. There, sadly, the similarity ends. Both Jarryd and Simonnson were of this genre who found the American volleying speed too hot to handle.

Yesterday's results

WOMEN'S SINGLES
Holder: M Navratilova (US)
Semi-finals
A JAEGER (US) bt L W KING (US) 6-1, 6-1.
M NAVRATILOVA (US) bt Y Vermaak (SA) 6-1, 6-1.

MEN'S DOUBLES
Holders P McNamara and P McNamee (Aus)
Fourth round
K CURREN (SA) and S DENTON (US) bt M Bauer (US) and G M Moretton (Fr) 6-4, 6-7, 6-7, 7-6, 9-7.
Semi-finals
T E GULLIKSON and T R GULLIKSON (US) bt K CURREN (SA) and S DENTON (US) 7-6, 6-7, 7-6, 6-3.
P FLEMING and J P McENROE (US) bt A JARRYD and H SIMONSSON (Swe) 6-2, 6-2, 6-4.

MIXED DOUBLES
Holders: K Curren (SA) and Miss A E Smith (US)
Second round
B M Mitton (SA) and P A Teeguarden (USA) bt J B Fitzgerald (Aus) and B Nagelsen (US) 7-5, 6-1.
Third round
R Harmon and Z L Garrison (US) bt E H Fromm (US) and E S Pfaff (WG) 2-6, 6-3, 7-5.

The following results were received too late for inclusion in yesterday's early editions:
Men's doubles
Fourth round
P FLEMING and J P McENROE (US) bt J G ALEXANDER and J B FITZGERALD (Aus) 4-6, 6-1, 6-4, 6-3.
A JARRYD and H SIMONSSON (Swe) bt B E GOTTFRIED (US) and P McNAMEE (Aus) 0-6, 2-6, 7-6, 7-5, 6-2.
Mixed doubles
Second round
S E STEWART and J C RUSSELL (US) bt R A J Hewitt (SA) and S V Wade (GB) 6-4, 6-1.
E H Fromm (US) and E S Pfaff (WG) bt J Turpin and K A Steinmetz (US) 6-3, 6-4.
Third round
J M LLOYD (GB) and W M TURNBULL (Aus) bt G Barbosaand P S Medrado (Br) 7-5, 6-2.
F S STOLLE (Aus) and P H SHRIVER (US) bt C S Dowdeswell (GB) and C Jolissaint (Switz) 7-5, 7-6.
C M Johnstone and P J Whytcross (Aus) bt F D McMILLAN (SA) and J M DURIE (GB) 4-6, 6-2, 6-3.

Why Britain must eat its heart out on Sandown's annual Hongkong day

Where betting is money in the bank

No word of a lie – people ly have made way for me on tram and the Lamma Island ı. I have even been given priority in the most ıded Chinese bars. I have ally been treated with ıing deference in a city re, outside a very few select es, a European has to fight every yard of room just like y one else in the bizzare, ıtiful city of Hongkong.

What had I done to deserve treatment? Well, it was accorded to me on ıdays, Thursdays and Fri-, these being the days I was ıstomed to ride my horse was therfore carrying filthy g boots and a whip. Not the hugest of chaps, the ıeous conclusion, in a town ıssed, was obvious: the 's a *jockey*. As I paid my bill the deferential waiter ıd approach: "Any tip-si?" r being one to spoil a good I would reply Delphi-: "It depends on the ıd," and be on my way.

The reverence i received was ıory-wide, no where in the ı is horse-racing so intense, ıll-pervosive a fascination. Saturday afternoons the ı population has a transis-pressed to its ear, the ıres that punctuate the ıg Cantonese announce-ıs are as much a part of ıkong background noise as ıang of the trams and the of the ferries.

And the high-ups in the Hongkong Jockey Club, gathered at Sandown to celebrate Hongkong an annual knees-up of ıgia, can look back on yet ıer season of mind-cund-uccess. Eat your heart out, ı racing industry: in a season in which there were 62 completed meetings plus one abandoned halfway through, the betting turnover as in Hongkong was HK$12.177 billion, or about £1,200m. And it all goes through the Jockey Club: there is no other bookmaker.

The Jockey Club has a complete monopoly on legal gambling in a town where every one loves a bet. The club is fabulously wealthy, and built the gorgeous facilities of the Shatin race track (which include airconditioned stable blocks with piped music for equine easy listening) on a patch of open sea, a typical Hongkong miracle.

And the Jockey Club has an extraordinary place in Hongkong society; indeed, the old joke, the hoariest chiché in the territory's history, is that Honkong is ruled by the Jockey Club, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Jardine Matheson trading company and the governor of Hongkong: in that order.

Rivetted attention

Indeed, by a not totally staggering coincidence, the Jockey Club chairman, Michael Sandberg, is also chairman of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. The 12 men on the board of stewards are among the richest and most powerful men in Hongkong. To own a racehorse is the ultimate Hongkong status symbol.

A day at the races in Hongkong, whether you are jostling in the ten-buck enclosure or undergoing the ministrations of soft-footed waiters in the chairman's box, is like no other race day in the world. The utter rivetted attention on horse and money makes the investors of the rest of the world look like dilettantes.

General Bernard Penfold, the former chief executive of the club, puts several reasons for the club's success. "There is the natural interest in beting in the Chinese; these people are sportsmen who like a hefty bet and don't beef when they lose. There is the fact that the Jockey Club provides the only legal medium for a bet, but that's not the whole story.

The club is highly efficient at providing the punter with what he wants, and is known for its integrity. In the last four minutes before a race, more than £1m will be wagered: the club makes is possiblefor everyone to place their bet. These are 123 off-course betting centres, all on line so that money wagered throughout Hongkong goes directly to the Paris-Mutuel pool. The club has the largest installation of telephone betting terminals in the world, and handles an average of 338,000 calls a meeting.

"People know racing to be honest: if the public seriously believed racing was rigged our turnover would fall at once." (Precautions include pre-race dope testing for evey runner.)

The club, in short, makes a fortun, re-invests fortunes in improving the quality of racing and its facilities, and by cautious degrees, the qualities of the horses: the old joke about million dollar facilities for selling platers is becoming progressively less true. Betting duty makes a fortune for the government, and yet mor fortunes are given away by the club for an incredible list of charitable and community projects.

These include an extraordinary oceanarium, sports facilities, hospitals and an academy for the performing arts. For the season ending 1982, the after tax surplus was HK$541.2 million, around £50m. Of this HK$256m, £25m, was given away. It surpasses belief.

As racing did nt go professional until the 1970s, the club was jerked from a sometimes murky amateurism to become a racing set-up the world must envy under the chairmanship of Peter Williams, a man who with a Hongkong business brain who was heart and soul a racing man.

Bursting with health

Under Mr Williams's leadership, Shatin was established, and the chain of off-course betting centres flourished. And everything went on the tote, and Hongkong racing bursts with health, though naturally, General Penfold, being a decent chap, will not be drawn into telling British racing its business. Even if the conclusions to be drawn are obvious.

In conversation, the general did express an admiration for the Australian system, which permits Honest Sid, the punter's friend, to call the odds on the course, but forbids him to set up a chain of betting shops. Off course betting is all done on the tote.

Hongkong Day, however, is principally a great day of nostalgia for old Hongkong hands, and I am looking forward to it immensely. Any tip-si? Ah well. That depends on the ground.

Simon Barnes

Gorytus hit by new problem

Another setback in the unhappy career of Gorytus was revealed by his trainer, Dick Hern, last night. The horse may now be forced to miss his intended comeback race, the £65,000 Coral-Eclipse Stakes at Sandown on Saturday.

A spokesman for the East Ilsley stable said: "Gorytus has had a slight training setback today and a decision will not be made until tomorrow morning as to whether he runs in the eclipse."

Gorytus was hailed as the horse of the decade when winning his first two races last year, but then everything started to go wrong. His spectacular flop in the Dewhurst Stakes, where he was tailed off last, is still unexplained, and he has only raced once this year, when fifth to Lomond in the 2,000 Guineas. He was taken out of the Derby on the ever of the race because of the heavy ground.

Reid is banned for third time in a year

John Reid, the jockey, has been banned for the next 12 days after the Jockey Club disciplinary stewards found him guilty yesterday of careless riding. Reid was found to have committed the offence at Pontefract on June 21, when he finished second in the Second division of the Mexborough Maiden Stakes on Trusty Troubador. The local stewards referred the case to the Jockey Club, and yesterday Reid lost his appeal against that decision.

This was Reid's third riding offence in the last 12 months. Earlier this month he had a 12-day ban halved on appeal to the Jockey Club, enabling him to ride at Royal Ascot. This time, Reid will miss several fancied rides, including Funny Reef in the Lancashire Oaks at Haydock tomorrow.

RACING

Yesterday's results

Brighton

Going: Good to Firm.

2.15 ( ) BEAU BRUMMELL MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: maidens: £1,325: 6f)
STRAW b c by Thatch – Cooliney Dancer (Mrs J Yarnold) 9-0 .... J Mercer (13-2) 1
Welsh Willie .... W R Swinburn (7-2) 2
Purim .... B Raymond (33-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £5.60. Places: £2.20, £1.70, £3.10. DF: £11.70. CSF: £27.89. C Nelsonat Lambourn 2l, 3l Quaffing (7-4 fav) Caliph (12-1) 4th 8 ran.

2.45 ( ) RAGGETTS STAKES (3-y-o: selling: £1,297: 7f)
EIGHTH WONDER b c by Octavo-Carrig Rose– (Esal (Commodities Ltd) 9-0 J Matthias (8-1) 1
English Muffin .... W Newnes (4-1) 2
Paddys Belle .... T Quinn (16-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £7.90. Places: £2.30, £1.60, £2.50. DF: £169.08. CSF: £40.00. M Haynes at Epsom 2l, 2½l English Masters (evens fav) 4th 12 ran.

3.15 ( ) COURAGE HANDICAP (£2,934: 1m)
CABALLO ch g by Track Spare Cotinette– (Tweedie French Group) 4 8 3 M HILLS (11-2) 1
Socks Up .... Sharry Cooper (8-1) 2
The Ripleyite .... W Newnes (8-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £17.00. Places: £3.50, £3.30, £3.20. DF: £107.80. CSF: £45.34. K Brassey at Lambourne Uplands Park (9-2 fav) Swinging Rebel (8-1) 4th 10 ran.

3.45 BRIGHTON BI-CENTENARY HANDICAP (£1,949: 1m 4f)
INCHGOWER b g by Ribero – Lutine Bell (Miss D Downes) 8-8-13 .... B Rouse (11-4) 1
Bunce Boy .... J Matthias (9-4fav) 2
Decorated .... J Mercer (11-2) 3
TOTE: Win: £3.60. Places: £2.00, £1.10. DF: £3.20. CSF: £8.49. W Wightman at Upham. ½l, sh. hd. Skyram (5-1) 4th. 5 ran.

4.15 BLACKMANTLE HANDICAP (£1,561: 6f)
TARIFA gr f by Pitskelly – Slap Up (A Smith) 3-8-3 .... M Hills (100-30fav) 1
Lord Scrap .... G Dickie (9-1) 2
Susan's Sunset .... B Rouse (12-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £4.10. Places: £1.60, £2.20, £4.00. DF: £19.60. CSF: £31.71. Tricast: £290.37. J Sutcliffe at Epsom. 1½l, sh. hd. Free Range (33-1) 4th. 12 ran. NR: Steers.

4.45 CHIPPENHAM STAKES (3-y-o: maidens fillies: £1,762: 1m 2f)
LADY OF IRELAND ch f by Be My Guest – Lantern Light (Sir G White) 8-11 W R Swinburn (8-1) 1
Willowbed .... B Raymond (3-1) 2
Thessalonid .... P Robinson (3-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £7.60. Places: £2.20, £3.60, £1.70. DF: £39.90. CSF: £89.44. M Stoute at Newmarket. 2½l, 2l, Sibley (8-4fav) Chandra (33-1) 4th. 17 ran. JACKPOT: not. PLACEPOT: £66.35.

STATE OF GOING
Sandown: good to firm. Beverley: firm. Haydock: firm. Tomorrow. Bath: firm. Nottingham: firm.

Carlisle

Going: Firm.

2.30 WALTON STAKES (2-y-o: £1,102: 6f)
LAWNSWOOD AVENGER, b c, by Gulf Pearl – Passage Falcon (A Hill) 8-4 W Ryan (16-1) 1
Derrygold .... J Bleasdale (7-4 fav) 2
Knights Secret .... M Birch (8-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £13.70. Places: £2.30, £1.10, £2.10. DF: £18.10. CSF: £42.75. R Hollinshead at Upper Longdon. ½l, hd. Meeson Grange (6-1) 4th. 11 ran. NR: Joeysan.

3.0 CUMRUW STAKES (2-y-o: selling: £705: 6f)
BROON'S LADY, b f, by Rapid River – Devil's Moon (W Brown) 8-8 M Birch (5-4 fav) 1
Cross Farm Boy .... W Ryan (12-1) 2
Dawn Dancer .... C Dwyer (7-2) 3
TOTE: Win: £2.80. Places: £1.10, £2.70. DF: £12.00. CSF: £13.35. G Lockerbie at Malton. 1l, 1½l. Socher (5-2) 4th. 8 ran. No bid.

3.30 BRITISH SIDAC CUMBERLAND HANDICAP £4,057: 1m 4f)
SCOTTISH DREAM, ch h, by Palm Track – Captain Frances (D Redhead) 5-8-3 A Mackay (7-1) 1
Prince Concorde .... N Carlisle (3-1 jt fav) 2
Mister Valentino .... J Bleasdale (7-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £4.30. Places: £1.80, £2.20. DF: £20.40. CSF: £25.54. G Richards at Greystoke. 4l, 1l. Emma Royale (11-1) 4th. 7 ran.

4.00 (off) BURGH STAKES (Penalty value: £848. 1m 1f 80yds)
CLANRALLIER b c by Captain James – Mary Campbell (R Sangster) 3-7-13 N Connorton (5-1) 1
Tropical Mist .... T Ives (3-1 JtFav) 2
Najma .... A Wiess (5-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £5.70. Places: £1.50, £1.60, £1.80. DF: £7.20. CSF. £22.61. J Wattsat Richmond1S1/2 l. 8l Double Stitch (3-1jt fav) Elasim (14-1) 4th13 ran. NR: Becaccio, Full Circle

4.30 (off) BLACKHALL HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,685: 1m 1f)
RED MINSTREL B c by Averof – Red Jade (M Hassen) 8-11 .... P Bloomfield (7-4 Fav) 1
Bullom .... M Fry (11-4) 2
Kitty Frisk .... N Connorton (11-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £2.80. Places: £1.10, £1.50, £2.30. DF: £2.90. CSF: £6.98. M McCormack at Wantage. S3/4 l, 4l. Rustic Track (8-1) 4th. 8 ran.

5.00 (off) CITY HANDICAP (3-y-o £1,318: 5f)
PAY THE FARE ch g by Dublin Taxi – Lizzylyn (T Ramsden) 8-0 N Connorton (4-6fav) fav) 1
Lady Stan .... M Fry (8-1) 2
Rapid Lady .... S P Griffiths (11-2) 3
TOTE: Win: £1.80. Places: £1.30, £1.80. DF: £7.90. CSF: £6.74. M Camacho at Malton 5l, S1/2 l Kynaston (9-2) 4th. 6 ran. PLACEPOT £15.95

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS: King George Stakes Goodwood:- Mink Goddess Gimcrack Stakes York:- Sovrano, Gimme Pleasure, Mecca Bookmakers Scottish Derby Ayr:- Branch Line All Engagements (dead):- Ruby Red Dress, Indired.

Warwick

Going: Good

2.30 BUDBROKE AUCTION STAKES (3-y-o: maidens: £780: 7f)
BUZZLER b c by Comedy Star-Malins – 9-4 0-0 .... W Carson (8-1) 1
Kansas Bob .... G Baxter (20-1) 2
Gone Bananas .... A Proud (12-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £6.00. Places: £2.70, £3.30, £3.30. DF: £41.00. CSF: £113.68. J Bethell at Didcot 1l, ½l. Babby Dazzles (6-4 fav) Checonia (20-1) 4th. 17 ran. NR: Chalkfarm.

3.0 JIM SLATER STAKES (apprentices: 3-y-o: £690: 1m)
SECRET ASSIGNMENT gr f by Vitiges-Abettor – 8-8 .... D Tilley (6-4fav) 1
Mouslat .... S Keightley (11-2) 2
Love Express .... S Hayes (4-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £1.80. Places: £1.00, £2.20, £1.60. DF: £7.40. CSF: £9.43. H Cecil at Newmarket. nk, 2½l. Hello Campers (33-1) 4th. 13 ran.

3.30 MOTORCRAFT HANDICAP (£925: 1m)
DRAGON FIRE b f Dragonara Palace-Firella 4 8 7 0-0 .... W Carson (5-1) 1
Minshaanshu Amad .... A Barclay (4-1 fav) 2
Yorkshire Moores .... M Thomas (25-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £3.20. Places: £1.50, £1.80, £4.20. DF: £17.50. CSF: £24.27. Tricast: £418.22 M Eckley at Ludlow. 1½l, 4l Skateboard (4-1 jt-fav) Fair Sara (8-1) 4th. 10 ran.

4.00 SUMMER SELLING HANDICAP (Selling: £490: 1m)
KLAIRGROVE b f by Averof – Klaire 4-8-12 G Baxter (4-1) 1
Sandaan .... S Cauthen (6-4 Fav) 2
Maida Vale .... P Cook (12-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £5.10. Places: £1.30, £1.50, £1.10. DF: £4.30. CSF: £9.98. Tricast: £57.25. B McMahon at Tamworth. 2½l, 5l, Worlingworth Waltz (15-1) 4th 13 ran. No bid.

4.30 FORD DAVENTRY HANDICAP (3-y-o: £958: 5f)
TRY TROFFEL b c by Golden Dipper – Floral 9-7 .... W Carson (11-2) 1
It's A Pleasure .... R Curant (14-1) 2
Little Madam .... S Dawson (8-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £5.90. Places: £1.80, £4.40, £1.60. DF: £27.80. CSF: £71.12. Tricast: £436.06. P Haynes at Chichester. Nk, ½l. Brievan (3-1 fav) 4th. 12 ran.

5.00 CHANDOS STAKES (2-y-o: maidens: £890: 5f)
HOLT ROW ch c by Vitiges – Lady Rowley 9-0 .... S Cauthen (8-1) 1
Throne of Glory .... P Madden (9-1) 2
Zarkos .... G Baxter (7-2) 3
TOTE: Win: £7.90. Places: £1.70, £3.50, £1.50. DF: £160.20 CSF: £82.18. PLACEPOT: £281.75. M McCormack at Wantage. S3/4 l, 4l. Captain Crumpet 11-4 fav. Broadwater Music (20-1) 4th. 15 ran.

Blinkers first time: Sandown Park: 5.15 Hay Fielding, Taucer. Haydock Park: 4.15 Ice Galaxie.

RACING

Time to go overboard for Ferryman at Sandown

By Michael Seely

This afternoon sees the seventh anniversary of Hongkong day at Sandown Park. Four companies with busuness connexions with the Crown Colony have contributed to the prize money and the Royal Hongkong Jockey Club have generously given the £10,500 added to the day's principal race which is named in their honour.

The enormous wealth of this pillar of the Far East turf is generated by the revenues from gambling. All those who like to take a chance will be tantalised by the open nature of this interesting programme.

David Elsworth may well hold the key which can unlock the secret of the Jardine Handicap. The Hampshire trainer sent many Ascot punters home happy by landing the coveted Royal Hunt Cup and Wokingham Stakes double with Mighty Fly and Melindra.

The former policewoman Angela Winfield's Melindra was heavily backed for the Stewards' Cup yesterday and is now clear favourite at 8-1. Elsworth may also be represented in the big sprint by the seven-year-old, Ferryman, who can also capture today's five furlong sprint en route to Goodwood.

Ferryman is a sharp old horse. His two victories last season included a half-length defeat of Vaigly Star at level weights at Newmarket. Then on this course in October when ridden by Paul Cook, Ferryman helped to win the UK v US jockeys' match for the home side when proving too strong for Cash Asmussen and Bold Hawk. At Bath in May Ferryman was attempting an impossible task at the weights when trying to concede 10lbs to the subsequent Epsom winner, Little Starchy.

The handicapper has not only lifted his guard a trifle with Ferrman. He has also given chances to Steel Charger and Mummy's Treasure; both this pair will be hard to beat after their fine efforts against Jonacris in the Gosforth Park Cup last Friday night.

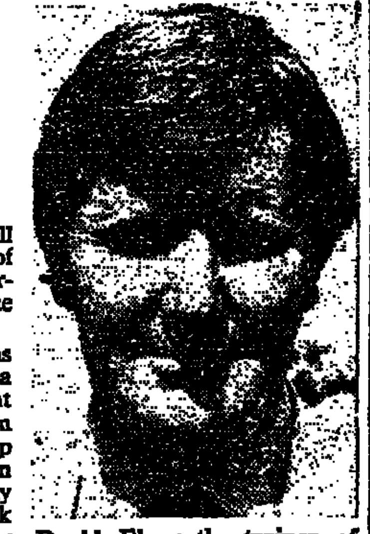
Steel Charger finished fourth despite being badly drawn. And Mummy's Treasure might well have prevailed instead of finishing second if the five-year-old had not veered from a true line in the closing stages.

The chance of Manilow has also to be respected despite a 7lb penalty for his recent victory at Lingfield. Bri-Eden will make a bold bid to defy top weight. However, Ferryman appears to be so favourably treated not only with Jack Berry's remarkable old sprinter but also with other horses in the race, that he is a firm selection.

The bloodstock firm of J H Minet are giving a reward for the most successful trainer of the day. The prize consists of a return air fare for two to Honkong/£500 in spending money. These are not bad pickings judged by any standards, and Geofrey Wragg has grounds for thinking that he may be the lucky man.

Remarkably, the Newmarket trainer has not had reason to stand in the winner's enclosure since Teenoso's victory in the Derby. However Mill Plantation and Deutschmark appear to be reasonably treated in the Royal Hongkong Jockey Club trophy and in the Inchcape Stakes respectively.

Mill Plantation ran well in competitive handicaps on several occasions last season. Notably when beating Iowa in the Andy Capp Handicap at Redcar, and when finishing a close third to Balanchine in the ATS Trophy at Newbury. Mill Plantation may have the most to fear from Basil Boy, Miramar Reef and Grand Unit.


David Elsworth, trainer of Ferryman (4.10 Sandown)

Sandown Park

Tote: Double 3.05, 4.10. Treble 2.35, 3.40, 4.40
Draw advantage: low numbers best
[Television (ITV) 2.35, 3.05, and 3.40 races]

2.0 WAYFOONG STAKES (2-y-o maiden fillies: £3,568: 7f) (16 runners)

102		AUBRETIA (Beckhampton Ltd) J Tree 8-11	P Eddery	5
103	02	BLUE BROCADE (A Gibson) J Hindley 8-11	L Piggott	1
104	0	DASHING LIGHT (G Moore) G Lewis 8-11	G Sexton	2
105	0	DEPOSIT (S Oon) R Smyth 8-11	R Fox	13
106	0	DIAMOND GIG (Esal Commodities) P Mitchell 8-11	G Starkey	10
107		GALIGNANI (Esal Commodities) P Kelleway 8-11	P D'Arcy	9
108		JULIETTE MARINER (W Gredley) C Brittain 8-11	P Robinson	7
109	40	LLINOS (J Lloyd) C Morgan 8-11	B Rouse	3
110	0	MIAMI STAR (Miss I Macgregor) J Winter 8-11	W R Swinburn	16
113	0	NASHVILLE SANDY (D Wickins) R Akehurst 8-11	W Newnes	11
117		OUT OF SHOT (Lady Macondald-Buchanan) J Dunlop 8-11	W Carson	12
118		PARAMOUNT (T Waterman) D Sasse 8-11	D Mckay	12
119	0	SHAKA LASS (E Holding) A Ingham 8-11	G Ramshaw	14
121	04	TRIAGONAL (P Goulandris) P Walwyn 8-11	J Mercer	4
122	00	VICEROY LASS (F Broom) R Hannon 8-11	A McGlone	8
123		WISH YOU WERE HERE (P Mellon) I Balding 8-11	J Matthias	15

3 Blue Brocade, 7-2 Aubretia, 6 Triagonal, Llinos, 8 Wish You Were Here, Out of Shot, 10 Galignani, 12 Miami Star, 16 others.

2.35 GRE STAKES (£3,397 2-y-o: 5f) (11)

201	1	HIMSELF (D) (Mrs A Ferguson) W Wharton 9-2	Pat Eddery	1
203	231	SON OF KANDY (D) (A J Bingley) D Elsworth 9-2	B Rouse	7
206		BEAU FILS (Esal Commodities) G Lewis 8-11	G Sexton	9
207	0000	DUNANT (W Gredley) C Brittain 8-11	P Robinson	5
208	44	EXPRESS DELIVERY (B Schimdt-Bodner) E Eldin 8-11	J Mercer	3
209	00	GHAZIBAY (Hillfields Farming) E Witts 8-11	–	6
211	2244	KUNG FU MASTER (Mrs R Tang) C Williams 8-11	C Williams	11
212	0	MAFOO'S IMAGE (Mafoo Racing) D Laing 8-11	W Newnes	8
214		NATIVE HERO (F Garvin) P Mitchell 8-11	G Starkey	10
219	0	SIMON (D Lasseter) B Hanbury 8-11	L Piggott	2
220	00	WHIRLABOUT (A Richards) D Hanley 8-11	D Dineley	4

9-4 Express Delivery, 11-4 Son of Kandy, 3 Himself, 6 Simon, 12 Mafoo's Image, 14 Beau Fils, Kung Fu Master, 20 Others.

3.05 ROYAL HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB (£8,301: 1m 2f) (18)

301	100-200	BALI DANCER (J Pearce) M Stoute 4-9-10	W R Swinburn	5
302	0/100-0	FALVOLOSO (D McIntyre) J Winter 4-9-5	G Starkey	7
304	10-2	SAILOR'S DANCE (R Hollingworth) W Hern 3-8-9	W Carson	15
305	000-201	MIRAMAR REEF (CD) (Mrs A Richards) C Brittain 4-8-7	L Piggott	9
306	0-31100	TULSA FLYER (CD) (Tulsa (Holdings) J Bethel 4-8-4	Pat Eddery	3
307	0-00211	GRAND UNIT (D) (E Eldin) E Eldin 5-8-3	A Mackay 3	6
308	201320	ELMAR (R Smith) J Dunlop 4-8-1	B Rouse	4
312	2311-3	AFRICAN PEARL (D) (J McCarghey) R Simpson 5-7-9	DOUBTFUL	
314	1300-00	MILL PLANTATION (B) (E Moller) G Wragg 4-7-8	R Fox	18
315	000401	BASIL BOY (C) (B Haywood) R Hannon 4-7-8 (5 ex)	A McGlone 5	16
316	020031	ZAHEER (CD) (Esal (Commodities) G Lewis 3-7-7	M Thomas	2
319	100-024	APERITIVO (CD) (Miss J Drury) R Atkins 5-7-7	W Newnes	10
320	310-140	JADE RING (B McEiney) J Toller 4-7-7	R Lines 5	17
321	330-021	TAI FU KWAI (D) (N Howley) C Williams 4-7-7 (5 ex)	–	11
323	1210-00	MASSIMO (D) (P Winfield) P Cundell 4-7-7	R Street	14
325	300-020	STEELWORKS (K Hsu) B Hills 5-7-7	M Hills 5	13
326	001040	MORALITY STONE (Mrs I Beckley) P Mitchell 6-7-7	G Dickie 7	8
327	12-0040	HANABI (R Bridge) W Wiihtman 4-7-7	D Mckay	12

4 Grand Unit, 6 Miramar Reef, 8 Sailor's Dance, 9 Elmar, Tulsa Flyer, 10 Zaheer, Bali Dancer, 12 African Pearl, Basil Boy, 14 Steelworks, Tai Fu Kwai, 16 others.

3.40 INCHCAPE HANDICAP (3-y-o: £5,979: 1m) (16)

403	1221-40	HASTY FLIRT (D) (J Rafsky) B Hanbury 9-7	L Piggott	13
404	41440-0	DIANA'S PET (Mrs S Pattemore) S Pattemore 9-7	C Cox 7	2
405	221140-	BOLD MAJOR (R Marshall) E Eldin 9-4	J Mercer	12
406	10-0000	BACK'HUS BOY (Mrs D Abbott) G Harwood 8-13	G Starkey	4
407	31-0030	RANA PRATAP (Esal Commodities) G Lewis 8-13	G Sexton	5
408	23-311	SPEED OF MUSIC (Newgate Ltd) P Cole 8-10	T Quinn 5	10
410	300-000	MONETARIST (G Howe) J Dunlop 8-10	W Carson	16
411	40-4343	RIVERSIDE ARTIST (S Mason) N Vigors 8-8	W Newnes	1
413	3212-	FULL RAINBOW (D) (Sheikh Mohammed) M Stoute 8-3	–	11
414	00-0310	DEUTSCHMARK (D) (R Bell) G Wragg 8-3	R Fox	6
415	00100-0	SUPER SUNSHINE (J Maxwell) G Hunter 8-2	A Mackay 3	14
416	4-32	WATERHEAD (H Keswick) J Tree 8-2	M Hills 5	7
417	022-021	TETRON BAY (D) (R Shannon) R Hannon 8-0	A McGlone 5	15
419	302-012	FOLLOW THE STARS (C Harper) D Elsworth 7-11	R Street	9
421	440040	DUAL INVESTMENT (Mrs I Beckley) P Mitchell 7-7	G Dickie 7	8
422	030-000	PRINCE AMADEO (Mrs W Sulke) R Houghton 7-7	D Mckay	3

5 Speed Of Music, 6 Rana Pratap, Full Rainbow, 7 Tetron Bay, 8 Riverside Artist, 10 Hasty Flirt, Back'hus Boy, 12 Monetarist, Follow The Stars, 14 Deutschmark, Waterhead, 16 others.

4.10 JARDINE HANDICAP (£5,543: 5f) (13)

502	1-01410	BRI-EDEN (D) (G Robinson) J Berry 9-8-7	J Mercer	2
503	000-000	COUNTY BROKER (D) (E Rawlinson) P Mitchell 3-8-12	G Starkey	13
504	11400-4	NEW EXPRESS (D) (I Benis) G Huffer 4-8-11	L Piggott	12
506	0-10000	SINGING SAILOR (D) (Introgroup Holdings) T Thomson 4-8-8	–	8
507	110-004	STEEL CHARGER (D) (D McIntyre) A Hide 6-8-7	W Carson	6
511	0-00200	FERRYMAN (CD) (W Plummer) D Elsworth 7-8-2	A McGlone 5	3
513	00-0001	MANILOW (CD) (C Hughesdon) B Swift 6-8-0 (7 ex)	R Fox	5
514	20-0010	ONE DEGREE (G Greenwood) A Turnell 4-7-9	M Thomas	4
516	0-04302	MUMMY'S TREASURE (DB) (A Piller) C Spares 5-7-8	A Mackay 3	7
517	0-21421	LOCHTILLUM (D) (J D-Home) J D-Home 4-7-7	D Mckay	9
518	0-00000	DURANDAL (CD) (R Harris) D Wilson 6-7-7	W Newnes	11
519	00-000	CHEUNG SING (E Wat) Pat Mitchell 4-7-7	W Woods 7	10
520	130-000	TEMPLE BAR MAID (D) (P Felton) D Wilson 3-7-7	J Martin 7	2

3 New Express, 4 Bri-Eden, 5 Steel Charger, 6 Lochtillum, Mummy's Treasure, 7 Manilow, 10 County Broker, 14 Ferryman, 16 others.

4.40 YEAR OF THE PIG STAKES (Div I: maidens: £3,094: 1m 6f) (12)

603		BORDER SIGNAL (Miss O Lee) A Pitt 4-9-9	J Mercer	8
609	0	ALJAZAAR (Maktoum Al-Maktoum) C Benstead 3-8-8	T Rogers	11
612	0-0232	ATAMAN (Baroness H H Thyssen) R Houghton 3-8-8	R Fox	10
613	0	BHARAT (Esal Commodities) J Sutcliffe 3-8-8	W Newnes	1
614	00	BRITISH (Lady Beaverbrook) W Hern 3-8-8	W Carson	6
615	0-02	CHIC BOUTIQUE (Mrs M Whitney) B Hanbury 3-8-8	L Piggott	5
619	00-000	LOOKALIKE (Mrs P Isaacs) P Haynes 3-8-8	B Rouse	3
623	032-030	TIVIAN (Lady Matthews) C Brittain 3-8-8	A Barclay	12
624	04-2	TO-ONERO-MOU (Mrs A Muinos) G Harwood 3-8-8	G Starkey	9
625	03-0000	TOUGH COMMANDER (K Hsu) R Armstrong 3-8-8	–	4
627	3-00	WILTSHIRE YEOMAN (P Hayward) D Elsworth 3-8-8	A McGlone 5	7
630	0-00	NOBLE PATIA (Gulting Stud) J Hindley 3-8-5	Pat Eddery	2

5-2 Tivian, 3 To-Onero-Mou, 4 Ataman, 9-2 British, 6 Noble Patia, Chic Boutique, 14 others.

5.15 YEAR OF THE PIG MAIDEN STAKES (Div II: maidens: £3,094: 1m 6f) (12)

601	0000/	BEACON HEIGHTS (Mrs J Robshaw) J Cann 6-9-9	I Johnson	5
602		BOLD DECEPTION (Mrs S Pattemore) S Pattemore 7-9-9	C Cox 7	10
604	0-000	COLONEL MONCK (Hillfields Farming) E Witts 5-9-9	A Mackay 3	4
605		GITAINE (Nimrod Company) D Ancil 6-9-9	M Banner	2
606		HAY FIELDING (B) (Hay Fielding) J O'Donoghue 4-9-9	P O'Leary	12
607	0	MR SEAGULL (H Handel) M Pipe 5-9-9	–	7
611	20000	APPEAL TO ME (G Kaye) P Kelleway 3-8-8	W Newnes	6
618	000-0	ITALIAN SUNRISE (N Capon) C Horgan 3-8-8	B Rouse	8
620	42-020	SWIFT SERVICE (Swift Transport) R J Williams 3-8-8	R Cochrane	9
621	000-3	TEUCER (B) (Esal Commodities) A Ingham 3-8-8	–	3
622	000000	THAT'S INCREDIBLE (F Chau) Pat Mitchell 3-8-8	W Woods 7	1
626	30420	WHISKEY TIME (Mrs J Nicolaides) C Brittain 3-8-8	P Robinson	11

5-4 Appeal To Me, 7-2 Swift Service, 4 Whiskey Time, 6 Teucr, 10 Italian Sunrise, 16 others.

Sandown selections

By Michael Seely
2.0 Out Of Shot. 2.35 Express Delivery. 3.5 Mill Plantation. 3.40 Deutschmark. 4.10 Ferryman (especially recommended). 4.40 Tivian. 5.15 Appeal To Me.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 Blue Brocade. 2.35 Express Delivery. 3.5 Miramar Reef. 3.40 Deutschmark. 4.10 New Express. 4.40 Chic Boutique. 5.10 Swift Service.

Haydock Park

Tote: double 3.15, 4.15. Treble 2.45, 3.45, 4.45
Draw advantage: low numbers best

2.15 SUMMER STAKES (2-y-o selling: £1,408: 6f) (9 runners)

1	041	BREEZE LINE (D) D T Garraton 9-1	G Duffield	3
2	41	STOCK HILL LAD M Blanshard 9-1	J Lowe	9
3	3221	WHO KNOWS THE GAME B A McMahon 8-12	S Perks	6
7	000	GODS LAW A Smith 8-11	L Charnock	4
9		NORTHERN PROSPECT D Garraton 8-11	R Elliott	7
13	0000	FLEETING SHADOW M J Hinchcliffe 8-8	S Cauthen	5
16	00	LONGVIEW LADY D H Jones 8-8	R Hills 3	8
18	4	MUSICAL ROSE D Garraton 8-8	M Wigham	2
20	00	VAL'S PRIDE P Felden 8-8	D McKeown 3	1

7-4 Who Knows The Game, 11-4 Breeze Line, 7-2 Stock Hill Lad, 9-2 Musical Rose, 12 Northern Prospect, 20 others.

2.45 GREAT CENTRAL HANDICAP (£2,548: 1m 2f 131yd) (6)

1	4-040	FRENCH GENT S G Norton 4-10-0	C Ollivier 5	6
4	000-0	ORATION C W Thornton 4-9-2	J Bleasdale	4
5	-0400	AIRSHIP R Hollinshead 5-9-2	S Perks	1
6	0313	SPIGOT SHAFT J Hanson 3-9-1	E Johnson	3
9	0001	STEEL KID R W Armstrong 4-8-9 (4 ex)	B Clements	5
12	1-140	RECORD WING D H Jones 5-8-1	R Hills 3	2

11-8 Steel Kid, 5-2 Spigot Shaft, 9-2 French Gent, 8 Record Wing, 10 Airship, 12 Oration.

3.15 JULY STAKES (2-y-o maiden fillies: £2,259: 6f) (13)

3	30	BAKERS DOUBLE R Hollinshead 8-11	S Perks	12
4	03	BASTIONS LADY D W Arbuthnot 8-11	S Dawson 5	10
6	0323	BROOKLANDS BELLE J Berry 8-11	K Darley	6
8	0	CHEEKY ROSES G Pritchard-Gordon 8-11	G Duffield	2
9	40	CHRONICLE LADY J M Jefferson 8-11	M Wood	1
14	00	GARDEZ MOI P A Kelleway 8-11	B Raymond	9
17		MERRYWREN R W Whitaker 8-11	P Young	11
18	04	MISS MAUD E Weymes 8-11	K Hodgson	3
19	0	NILE EXPRESS B W Hills 8-11	S Cauthen	7
21	00	PENDORI N A Callaghan 8-11	J Lowe	4
25		TENTRACO LADY D H Jones 8-11	B Jago	13
28		TURKISH DELIGHT P F Cole 8-11	J Reid	8
29		ZINABAR K Stone 8-11	J Skilling	9

9-4 Cheeky Roses, 11-4 Nile Express, 9-2 Bastions Lady, 6 Bakers Double, 8 Brooklands Belle, 10 Miss Maud, 16 others.

3.45 PADDOCK HANDICAP (£1,883: 2m 28yd) (7)

5	3-010	QUADRILLION R Hollinshead 4-9-7	S Perks	5
7	-0420	LIBERTY WALK H Wharton 4-9-1	M Fozzard 7	2
8	-0000	BELFE R Hollinshead 4-9-1	W Ryan 5	6
9	4-301	KAYUDEE J G FitzGerald 3-9-1	M Wood	4
11	00-00	TRICKSHOT K Stone 4-9-0	M Birch	7
13	320/3	SARSFIELD Mrs M Rimell 5-8-12	S Dawson 5	3
14	0-400	HAGEN QUEEN C Crossley 4-8-11	E Johnson	1

5-2 Kayudee, 3 Liberty Walk, 4 Quadrillion, 6 Sarsfield, 8 Trickshot, 10 Hagen Queen, 12 Belfe.

4.15 WINWICK STAKES (Div I: 3-y-o maiden fillies: £2,127: 7f 40yd) (11)

4	0	BEV'S GIRL M B James 8-11	J Purchase 7	11
5	0-	BIBI BELLE G A Huffer 8-11	M Miller	6
6	000-	BOLTRANS J Berry 8-11	K Darley	5
8	0-0	DINNER TOAST R W Armstrong 8-11	–	9
10	0	GOOD GOING GIRL R M Whitaker 8-11	N Carlisle 3	8
13	00-00	ICE GALAXIE (B) D R Laing 8-11	B Proctor	4
15	00	KHLOUD J L Dunlop 8-11	B Raymond	7
20	00-0	MEHRAGAN R Hollinshead 8-11	S Perks	1
22	0-	MISS TANTAN Mrs S Cousins 8-11	–	3
26	0-0	NAUTICAL WAY R M Smyly 8-11	R Curant	2
27	00-	PENARKSEA A L Fisher 8-11	–	10

4-5 Khloud, 7-2 Dinner Toast, 6 Bibi Belle, 7 Ice Galaxie, 10 Nautical Way, 16 others.

4.45 DARESBURY HANDICAP (£1,866: 1m 4f) (8)

2	00-01	WONDERFUL SURPRISE (CD) E Eldin 6-9-12 (5 ex)	E Guest 5	5
4	0-312	FASCADALE (D) J W Watts 9-9-5	N Connorton 3	6
6	3-000	TIRAWA M A Jarvis 4-9-1	B Raymond	4
9	31-42	TWO MINUTES (D) G Pritchard-Gordon 4-8-13	G Duffield	7
11	0-020	PRINCE CONCORDE E Carter 3-8-8	DOUBTFUL	
12	0040	PIT YOUR WITS (CD) D H Jones 7-8-3	R Hills 3	3
13	01	JOY RIDE B Hobbs 3-8-3	–	8
14	0022	ARDOONY R Hollinshead 5-8-2	W Ryan 5	2

15-8 Wonderful Surprise, 3 Fascadale, 7-2 Joy Ride, 6 Ardoony, 8 Two Minutes, 12 Tirawa, 16 others.

5.15 WINWICK STAKES (Div II: 3-y-o maiden fillies: £2,127: 7f 40yd) (10)

11	000	GUNNER'S BELLE M Blanshard 8-11	–	10
12	00-	HELAPLANE Thomson Jones 8-11	R Hills 3	2
16	0-	LAGSKONA D Morrill 8-11	–	6
17	0	LIVE WITH ME R J Baker 8-11	Paul Eddery 3	8
21		MELLITE K Stone 8-11	C Dwyer	7
24	0-	MOLOVE J Edmunds 8-11	–	9
28	0-4	RARE HONOUR P F Cole 8-11	J Reid	3
32	4000	ROSE OF THE NORTH J Wilson 8-11	–	1
33	00	SKEWHIFF R M Whitaker 8-11	P Young	4
34	0-	SPRING FREE D Arbuthnot 8-11	S Cauthen	5

6-4 Rare Honour, 3 Helaplane, 6 Spring Free, 8 Gunner's Belle, 10 Live With Me, 12 Mellite, 14 Lagskona, 20 others.

Haydock selections

By Michael Seely
2.15 Who Knows The Game. 2.45 Steel Kid. 3.15 Cheeky Roses. 3.45 Sarsfield. 415 Khloud. 4.45 Joy Ride. 5.15 Rare *Honour.*

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.15 Fleeting Shadow. 2.45 Steel Kid. 3.15 Tendori. 4.15 Dinner Toast. 4.45 Wonderful Surprise. 5.15 Halaplane.

Beverley

Draw advantage: high numbers best

6.45 EAST GATE HANDICAP (3-y-o selling: £869: 1m 2f) (11 runners)

1	00-30	AVENITA LADY R Sheather 9-7	–	11
2	2040	KELLY THORPE C Gray 9-7	M Hindley 7	4
3	00-00	SAINT JULIE C Spares 9-6	N Day	10
4	0-414	SOLARES J Berry 9-6	M Berry 7	1
5	4243	LORD CHANTICLEER (B) D Morley 9-6	T Ives	5
6	00-0	ARUN'S DELIGHT Miss S Hall 9-6	–	8
7	024-	ROMANY BOY J Hardy 9-4	P Cook	9
8	00-00	JUST GUNNER (B) S Norton 9-3	J Lowe	3
10	0000	HIGHLAND ROSSIE R Hollinshead 8-13	S Perks	6
13	000-0	DELIGHTFUL TERN P Wigham 8-9	M Wigham	7
14	00-02	BOYD'S PRIDE W Wharton 8-6	M Birch	2

9-4 Lord Chanicleer, 3 Boyd's Pride, 5 Solares, 13-2 Avenita Lady, 8 Romany Boy, 12 Just Gunner, 14 others.

7.10 HOLSTERN DIAT PILS STAKES (2-y-o fillies: £1,299: 5f) (9)

3	01	JEEMA (D) Thomson Jones 9-1	P Cook	9
6	221	PARK SPRINGS (D) J Berry 9-1	S Morris 3	2
8	2311	ROCKET ALERT (CD) W O'Gorman 9-1	T Ives	1
9	1	TINA'S EXPRESS (D) J Winter 9-1	G Duffield	7
10		ALL SECRET J Hardy 8-8	D Nicholls	4
11	00	ARATI A Smith 8-8	L Charnock	3
21	0	LA PEPPER J Etherington 8-8	J Seagrave	8
27	0	RIVER MADAM M Lambert 8-8	P Martin 7	6
29	0	TACHYLINE M W Easterby 8-8	M Birch	5

Evens Rocket Alert, 7-2 Jeema, 11-2 Tina's Express, 10 Park Springs, 16 Tachyline, 20 River Madam, La Pepper, 33 others

7.35 GRANDWAYS HANDICAP (3-y-o: £4,799: 1m) (6)

2	2-230	TYSANDI W Bentley 9-7	J Lowe	6
3	21-24	MISS THAMES M Stoute 9-1	W R Swinburn	2
4	0430	DRAGONLEA W Haigh 8-12	E Hide	5
7	3-000	WARGAME (D) C Gray 8-7	N Connorton 3	4
8	1440	DHOFAR G P Gordon 8-5	G Duffield	3
10	0004	TIGER SCOUT I Balding 7-12	–	1

13-8 Miss Thames, 5-2 Tysandi, 9-2 Tiger Scout, 6 Dhofar, 12 Dragonlea, 14 Wargame.

8.5 BAINTON STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £1,224: 1m 4f) (12)

1	44	AFZAL M Stoute 9-0	–	4
9	0	EVES LAD A Cawley 9-0	–	3
11	43-	GAME ON J Hardy 9-0	P Cook	6
15	0-244	JOBROKE G Wragg 9-0	J Reid	11
20	00	MENALEE R Ward 9-0	–	9
22	00	SAUSAGE D Morley 9-0	G Duffield	5
27	03	WITH A LITTLE BIT M Stoute 9-0	W R Swinburn	12
35	20-00	PEROVSKIA J Fitzgerald 8-11	E Hide	1
38	00-0	SPRINGLASS R Stubbs 8-11	–	8
39		STRACEY P Felgate 8-11	M Miller	7
40	00-00	STREATLY W Wharton 8-11	–	8
41	00-00	SUPERIOR QUALITY D Garraton 8-11	–	10

5-4 With A Little Bit, 15-8 Afzal, 5 Jobroke, 12 Game On, 16 Peroyskia, 20 others.

8.35 JACKSON'S CLUB STAKES (2-y-o: £1,400: 7f) (11)

2	3213	MAGIC W Wharton 9-1	–	2
3	212	CONSCRIPT J W Watts 8-11	E Hide	8
4	10	GOLDEN FLUTE S Norton 8-11	J Lowe	7
5	4100	STEVULA A Smith 8-11	M Wigham	6
11	40	GREED D Morley 8-6	G Duffield	3
13	00	RADWHAW J Etherington 8-6	J Seagrave	5
14	40	RED FACE C Brittain 8-6	P Cook	1
15		ROSSY FOR SPORT A Smith 8-6	L Charnock	10
18		DUBAVARNA C Grey 8-3	C Dwyer	9
19	00	LOCHOW C Gray 8-3	N Connorton 3	4
20		VALDAMOSA T Kersey 8-3	–	11

7-4 Conscript, 11-4 Golden Flute, 5 Magic, 15-2 Red Face, 10 Greed, 14 Stevula, 16 others.

9.5 PASTURE MASTERS HANDICAP (£1,178: 1m 2f) (11)

2	3020	MAILMAN I Balding 4-9-10	J Matthias	2
6	0000	SCARLET TOWN (CD) R Hollinshead 5-8-8	S Perks	5
9	00-30	ROBOUT (CD) A Cawley 4-8-4	W Ryan 5	11
10	20-00	WAHED (CD) F Watson 8-8-4	–	3
12	0-400	MISTER AVATAR M Albina 8-8-0	Paul Eddery 3	1
14	000-0	CRAY P Felgate 3-7-10	M Miller	8
15	0000	GILLIE'S PRINCE K Stone 4-7-10	J Lowe	6
16	00-0	ANOTHER SPECIAL W Francis 8-7-7	–	9
17	00/00	CHELSEA MAID D Laing 4-7-7	K Radcliffe 7	10
18	040-0	SALLAMETTI W Bentley 5-7-7	N Carlisle 3	4
19	1000-	HOLLY BUOY R Robinson 3-7-7	–	7

6-4 Mailman, 3 Scarlet Town, 11-2 Sallametti, 15-2 Mister Avatar, 10 Wahed, 14 Robout, 16 others.

Beverley selections

By Michael Seely
6.45 Saint Julie. 7.10 Jeema. 7.35 Miss Thames. 8.5 With A Little Bit. 8.35 Greed. 9.5 Mailman.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
6.45 Avenita Lady. 7.10 Jeema. 7.35 Miss Thames. 8.5 With A Little Bit. 8.35 Red Face. 9.5 Mister Avatask.

EQUESTRIANISM

Trials are rescued by sponsor

By Jenny MacArthur

The Wylye international three-day event, whose future looked uncertain after the withdrawal of the Midland Bank last year, has found a new sponsor in the Plessey Company. The event, held annually at the Wiltshire home of Lord and Lady Hugh Russell since 1961, takes place this year from September 29 to October 2.

Lord Hugh Russell said yesterday that the sponsorship has given the organizers the confidence and the backing to proceed with their plans for this year's event – plans which include the building of a grandstand around the main arena.

Although the three-day event is an international one, the popularity of three-day eventing on the Continent and the growth of events such as Kalmthout (Belguim) and Luhmuhlen (West Germany) has reduced the number of foreign competitors wanting to compete in Britain. Wylye are hoping to change this by offering assistance to foreign teams with their travel expences, an offer made possible by Plessey's financial backing. Provided there is a minimum of three teams, a team competition will be held.

The junior international three-day event will not take place this year, but the Courage driving trials, started last year, will also come under the sponsorship of Plessey.

IN BRIEF

MOTOR CYCLING: Franco Uncini, of Italy, who was seriously hurt in Saturday's Dutch Grand Prix, is progressing well but will remain in the Groningen University Hospital for another week, doctors said yesterday. They said Uncini, aged 28, who regained consciousness on Sunday, could move all his limbs.

BOXING: Lucio Cusma, of Italy, had a good last round to retain his European lightweight title against Rene Weller, of West Germany, in Brolo, flooring his opponent to draw level on points in the 12-round contest. His tactics paid off when a left jab caught Weller full in the face to send the German sprawling but Cusma was be then too tired to capitalize.

RUGBY LEAGUE: Wigan have signed the 17-year-old scrum half, Keith Holden, son of the former Wigan, Leigh, and Oldham intenational centre who played in the 1950s and early 1960s.

FOOTBALL: Barcelona beat Real Madrid 2-1 to win Spain's first League Cup and complete a double over their arch rivals after beating them in the Spanish Cup final last month. First-half goals form Maradona and Alesanco paved the way for Barcelona's victory. A brilliant goal by Metgod nine minutes from the end was not enough to save Real. The sides drew 2-2 in the first leg of the final in Madrid on Sunday.

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Car Buyer's Guide

Motoring by Peter Waymark

Fuel economy is keynote of new Renault 11

The battle for sales in the small medium car sector intensifies today with the arrival in Britain of the new Renault 11 hatchback. It will compete against such home produced models as the BL Maestro, Ford Escort and Vauxhall Astra.

Renault has high hopes for the car, pointing out that this is the fastest growing sector of the market and one in which "two-box" or hatchback models acccount for more than 70 per cent of sales. The target for the R11 is 23,000 units a year, or between one quarter and one third of all Renault's British sales.

Although the external styling carefully disguises the fact, the R11 is mechanically similar to the Renault 9 saloon. There is a choice of 1108cc and 1397cc engines, transversely mounted and driving the front wheels, and of four and five-speed and automatic gearboxes. Suspension is independent all round.

At 13ft the car is slightly shorter than the R9. It has a sharply sloped bonnet and low, wide, grille with four rectangular halogen headlamps, while the rear is similar to the shape of the of the Renault Fuego with a wide, "bubble" window forming part of the tailgate.

The rear seat can be folded forward to increase load space and on the more expensive versions it is split one-thirds/two-thirds, allowing more combinations of passengers and luggage. Inherited from the R9 are the "monotrace" front seats, which adjust for tilt as well as the usual rake and reach.

Initially five versions of the R11 are being sold in Britain. The range starts with the three-door 1100 at £4,350 and the other models all have the 1400 engine, combined with three- or five-door bodyshells. At the top of the range is the TSE at £5,975. The "talking" car, similar to the Maestro will come later.

Though the R9 was voted Car of the Year, it was, by Renault standards, an unexceptional and straightforward design in which ride comfort was, to an extent, sacrificed for crisper handling. Initial impressions suggest that the model marked a return to Renault's traditional softer ride but since the suspension systems on the two models are the same, there is no obvious reason for this.

None of the versions so far available is a particularly brisk performer, the emphasis being rather on good fuel consumption and low maintenance costs. The official Government figures imply that drivers, except on the automatic, should average 40 mpg and better, which is excellent for the class.

The arrival of the R11 means the end of the manufacturer's previous small medium hatchback, the Renault 14. For the time being the car is still in the catalogue but production at the Douai factory ceased in March and once stocks are cleared there will be no more.

The demise of the R14 comes after a production life, very short by motor industry standards, of barely seven years and the model must be counted among Renault's very few misfits. After a good start, it never reached its potential and since there is little wrong with the car mechanically, or in terms of space and comfort, the conclusion must be that customers were deterred by the unattractive styling.

As for the new car, it is bound to revive the argument about the rival merits of hatchbacks and "three-box" saloons with separate boots. In the light medium sector the hatchback seems to have won the argument for the moment, presumably because owners prefer its versatility as a load carrier. At any rate, hatchbacks have been outselling saloons by three to one.

That being so, it is surprising that Renault did not bring out the R9 before the R11, just as the booted Volkswagen Jetta came after the Golf and the Lancia Prisma (just about to be launched in Britain) after the Delta. Ford has been busy in this area, too, and a saloon version of the Escort is expected to be ready in the autumn.

In Ford's case, the strategy may be not so much to provide an alternative to the hatchback as to offer a car that is visibly larger and may appeal to old Cortina customers who found the Sierra's styling too flamboyant and were disappointed at the absence of the conventional boot.

BL will have the saloon version of the Maestro, code-named LM11, out next spring. Although sharing the same mechanical layout, and, probably, some body panels, it again will be a bigger car and aimed principally at the medium sector where BL's main entrant, the aging Ital, has been running a poor third to such rivals as the Sierra and the Vauxhall Cavalier.

Efficient, low cost hatchback: the Renault 11 TSE

Subaru offers a challenge

Subaru was the first company to put a four-wheel drive car on the British market, offering a vehicle that would beat the traditional 4x4 on price and appeal to people like doctors, farmers and vets, who have to leave the beaten track in course of duty, as well as fishermen and boat and caravan owners.

Available in saloon and estate forms, the car promised much: flat-four aluminium engine, front-wheel drive for normal road use, rack-and-pinion steering and all independent suspension. In other words, a specification as advanced as any to be found in a Japanese car five years ago.

In practice, the vehicle proved disappointing. It was a modest performer, relatively heavy on fuel, and had clear drawbacks in areas like ride, handling and interior space. But it was quieter and more comfortable than, say, a Land Rover, and a lot cheaper.

I have just returned to the Subaru and the recently-introduced top of the line estate that aspires not so much to beat the Land Rover as its luxurious cousin the Range Rover. It has power steering, automatic transmission, electric windows and other refinements and although some of the old criticisms remain, it is a vastly better car.

Although unlike the manual version the automatic offers only one set of gear ratios, the car copes capably with a variety of off-road conditions, such as sharp inclines, muddy fields and potholes; while engaging four-wheel drive is a simple matter of pressing a button on the gear selector, which can be done at any speed.

The engine is a 1871cc unit, modest in power output but impressive in torque, and fitted with electronic ignition (which should have given smoother starting). Acceleration is adequate, rather than brisk, although in such a vehicle performance is hardly of the essence: what is needed, and provided, is the ability is to pull strongly in low gear.

The automatic transmission, which is fitted with fuel saving torque converter lock-up operating on all forward gears, gets over an initial jumpiness when moving into first to give smooth changes, with well spaced ratios and an effective kick-down.

On fuel consumption I returned an average of 26 mpg in mixed driving and with a fairly full load. As the official figures (see table) indicate, the car is little more economical on the open road than in town and a clue to this is the gearing, nearly 4,000 rpm at 70 mph in top (although engine noise at this speed is less than might be thought and overall the car is acceptably quiet.

With power assistance the steering is light enough, but it still suffers from that characteristic Japanese vagueness which can be disconcerting in cross winds. The ride, if on the firm side, is a distinct improvement over the previous Subaru I drove. The seats are better shaped with, in the front, adjustable lumbar support.

The introduction of a raised, or "turret", roof has increased headroom for backseat passengers, though legroom remains tight. The tailgate lifts up easily on a low, wide loading platform, unencumbered by the spare wheel which is sensibly stowed under the bonnet and suffering only modest intrusion from the rear suspension units.

It is a well appointed car, with a useful bank of warning lights, a steering wheel that adjusts for height and washers for the headlamps. The ventilation system looked impressive but in humid weather it was often necessary to open the windows.

Vital Statistics

Model: Subaru 1800GLF 4WD automatic estate
Price: £7,475
Engine: 1781cc four cylinder
Performance: top speed 90 mph, 0-60 mph 17 seconds
Official consumption: urban 26.6 mpg; 56 mph; 31.6 mpg; 75 mph 22.6 mpg
Length: 14ft
Insurance: group 5

The quickest from a standing start

Who makes the world's fastest accelerating car? The question may be answered at Bembridge Airport on the Isle of Wight on Sunday afternoon when seven leading contenders are being timed over quarter of a mile from a standing start.

The cars, which are privately owned and will be driven by motoring journalists, are (in alphabetical order): the Aston Martin V8 Vantage, De Thomaso Pantera GT5, Ferrari Boxer 512 BBi, Jaguar XJ-S HE, Lamborghini Countach, Lotus Turbo Espirit and Porsche Turbo.

They are expected to cover the distance in 12 to 13 seconds, while reaching a speed of around 120 mph, and the winner may be in the next *Guiness Book of Records*, which has said it is willing to recognise the result. The event, one of the attractions of the Isle of Wight County Fair, starts at 2.40 pm.

Fast accelerating cars usually have high top speeds as well and it is no surprise to see the seven models at the top of the league table contained in the 1983 edition of that admirable reference book, *World Cars.* (Herald Books, £21). For the record, the Countach just beats the others on 180 mph.

As usual, *World Cars* contains detailed specifications, and photographs, of virtually every production model made anywhere in the world, as well as covering Formula One motor racing

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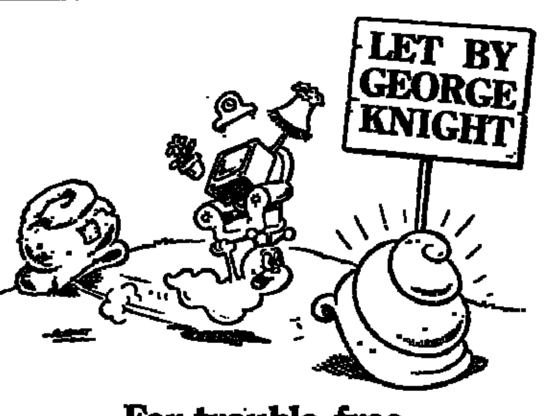
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Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of the COMPANIES ACT, 1948, that a Meeting of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co. situated at 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA on Friday the 8th day of July 1983 at 12 o'clock midday, for the purposes provided for in Sections 294 and 295.
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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM. News, sport, traffic information and weather details available to everyone with a television set – with or without teletext facility.
6.30 Breakfast Time: with Selina Scott and Nick Ross. Includes news at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; Regional news at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; Sport at 6.42, 7.18 and 8.18; Breakfast Time doctor (between 6.45 and 7.00); Gardening (7.30-7.45). Morning papers review (7.32 and 8.32); Horoscope (8.30-8.45); Food and Cooking (8.45-9.00).
1.00 News After Noon: with Michael Buerk and Sandi Marshall; 1.27 Financial Report. And sub-titled news headlines; 1.30 Postman Pat (r).
1.45 Wimbledon 83: Live coverage of the semi-finals of the Men's Singles (the final takes place on Sunday). Further coverage on BBC 1 at 6.15. There is also coverage on BBC2 this afternoon at 4.15, with Match of the Day at 10.20 tonight.
4.20 Play School: see BBC 2 entry for 10.30am for details; 4.45 Roger and Co: ventriloquists on parade. With Ward Allen and Ken Wood (r).
5.00 Newsround Extra: with John Craven and Paul McDowell; 5.10 Hunter's Gold: Episode 7 of the drama serial set in the New Zealand goldfields of the last century (r).
5.40 News: with Jan Leeming; 6.00 South East at Six.
6.15 Wimbledon 83: We see the best of the action from the semi-finals of the Men's Singles. Plus highlights of other matches.
7.30 Odd One Out: Five new contestants challenge last week's champion in this game in which the players have to say which word, picture or music clue they think is the one that does not belong. Cheerfully compered by Paul Daniels.
8.00 The Time of Your Life: Another film in this series in which Noel Edmunds hears from somebody well known about the day which made all the difference to his or her life. The identity of tonight's subject is being kept secret.
8.30 International Athletics: The U-Bix Challenge Cup, from Birmingham. Taking part are teams from England, Poland, Austria and Belgium. So far, England have not been beaten at home. Tonight's contestants are expected to include Steve Ovett, Steve Cram and Phil Brown. Further coverage at 10.50.
9.00 News: with Michael Buerk. Also weather prospects for the weekend.
9.25 Cagney and Lacey: The two police women are assigned to track down the fellow police officer who is beating his wife. With Sharon Gless and Tyne Daly.
10.15 Celena: The Welsh entertainer Celena Duncan is supported by Maesai.
10.45 News headlines. And weather forecast.
10.50 International Athletics: Back to the Alexander Stadium in Birmingham for further coverage of the U-Bix Challenge Cup. The commentators: David Coleman, Ron Pickering and Stuart Storey.
11.20 Film: Timeslip (1955) British-made thriller about a journalist (Gene Nelson) who, believing that a body found in the Thames is that of a famous physicist, (Peter Arne) investigates the death and finds himself in a dangerous race against time. Director: Ken Hughes. Ends at 12.55.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning, Britain. With Anne Diamond, Nick Owen. Includes news at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 9.00; Barbara Woodhouse at 6.33; Checkout at 6.55; Today's papers (with David Rappaport), at 7.05; Competition at 7.25 and 8.25; Sport at 7.45; Fantasy Time (Fiona Richmond) at 8.05; TV Preview (with Jimmy Greaves) at 8.33; Diet with Diana Dors, at 8.45; Mad Lizzie at 9.15. Closedown at 9.25.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames News Headlines; 9.30 For Schools: Marscape; 9.55 Hunters and trappers; 10.15 Caring and Sharing; 10.35 French Programme; 10.58 Baby's first year; 11.15 The coastline; 11.15 Stately home (Weston Park, Shropshire); 11.44 Insight: paper.
12.00 Topper's Tales (honey for Christmas; 12.10 Rainbow: sneezing (r); 12.30 Do It Yourself: Joinery for the handy woman. Plus making slatted shelves.
1.00 News from ITN; 1.20 Thames area news; 1.30 About Britain: Rural Enterprise. How the young are helping to save village life in Northumberland; 2.30 Ladies Man: Comedy series about an American magazine for women. With Lawrence Pressman and Louise Sorel.
2.30 Racing from Sandown: It is Hongkong Day, so many Chinese visitors will be watching the 2.35, 3.05 Royal Hongkong Jockey Club Trophy handicap), and the 3.30.
4.00 Children's ITV: Rainbow (r); 4.20 Tweety Pie: cartoon; 4.25 Animals in Action: What Man has done to preserve animal life; 4.50 Freetime: Hints on keeping tarantulas; and young creators of hats put on a fashion show; 5.15 Young Doctors: Drama series about life in an American hospital.
5.45 News; 6.00 The 6'clock show: with Michael Aspel and Janet Street-Porter. A live, and lively, news show.
7.00 Winner Takes all: The Jimmy Tarbuck-hosted general knowledge gambling game returns. It will run for 14 weeks.
7.30 The Bounder: Comedy, co-starring Peter Bowles and George Cole as unlikely brothers-in-law. Tonight: financial problems (i.e. no money) impinge on the life of one of them (Bowles) (r).
8.00 Hawaii Five-O: The targets this week are a large smuggling ring and a dangerous drugs dealer. With Jack Lord and James MacArthur (r).
9.00 The Gentle Touch: Maggie's Luck. It is a busy time for Detective-Inspector Maggie Forbes (Jill Gascoine). On her plate: a hit-and-run driver who had killed a child, and a robbery at the home of a leading public figure. (r)
10.00 News from ITN.
10.30 Shades of Darkness: Seaton's Aunt Two of Walter de la Mare's stories have been merged in Ken Taylor's drama. (See Choice).
11.30 The London Programme: The Leaving of London. Part one of a two-part investigation into the desertion of the capital by business interests and the public at large, concentrates on the new growth area around Newbury and Reading, sometimes referred to as the Silicon Strip or The Golden Triangle.
12.10 Close: Brian Blessed reads a poem by Vernon Watkins.



Mary Morris in Seaton's Aunt (ITV, 10.30pm)

● Chacun a son goût, philosophizes the ghastly relative in SEATON'S AUNT (ITV, 10.30pm) as she forks the lobster mayonnaise between her thin lips, watched gloomily by her nephew who is convinced she is an old hag, in league with the Devil. If you know your Walter de la Mare, you will know that it is a vision of a very different kind of repast that the young lad fixes in his mind when he thinks of his aunt. "She's living off me – a cannibal feast – and she's a spider", he confides to his school chum. De la Mare wrote what looks to me like a perfectly shaped story about possession, with a tragic and sensible resolution. Ken Taylor, writer of tonight's screenplay, obviously finds the original ending unsatisfactory because he has tacked on a few pages from another de la Mare story, The

CHOICE

Quincunx. The transplant is not badly done; it is just that, in my opinion the operation did not need performing. Mary Morris is Seaton's Aunt to the life. Or to the death. In this classic tale of unease, life and death are interchangable. Miss Morris gets patchy support from the rest of the cast which, I suspect, is why tonight's play grips less than it ought to.

● Whatever the pretext, it is always a pleasure to be given another chance to appraise Kenneth Clark's series

CIVILISATION. The rerun of the whole 13-part series begins tonight (BBC 2, 7.45). It is, however, most sad that it was the death of Lord Clark, in May, that prompted the BBC to repeat these highly personal filmed essays now. We may not agree with all of Clark's conclusions, but what he did was to make us re-examine the reasons for our own entrenched attitudes towards our heritage.

● Others may see Calcutta as a city of dreadful night, or as "a hell hole". But not Purushottama Lal, Professor of English at Calcutta University. And, on Radio 3 at 8.30, he draws heavily on his own acute powers of observation and on the allegorical writings of equally distinguished fellow Indians to present an altogether more favourable portrait of the city. But finds the ultimate paradoxical truth about Calcutta in a poem by Rabidranath Tagore: Chaplin comedy described as a finely crafted horror movie.

BBC 2

6.05 Open University (until 8.10). Maths: Applying Matrices; 6.30 Flavours and Fragrances; 6.55 Steel Castings; 7.20 Communication Skills; 7.45 Computing: Fitting Curves.
10.30 Play School: Shirley Gee's story Archie and Auntie (also on BBC1, at 4.20); Closedown at 10.55.
4.15 Wimbledon: The big event of the day is, of course, the semi-final in the Men's Singles. We see live coverage and, at 10.20 tonight there are highlights. Commentary by Dan Maskell, John Barrett, Barry Davies, Mark Cox, Ann Jones, Virginia Wade, Bill Threlfall and Richard Evans.
7.40 News: with subtitles. And weather prospects.
7.45 Civilisation: Re-run of this highly praised 13-part series in which the late Kenneth Clark defined what western civilisation meant to him. The films were first screened 14 years ago. Tonight's film, The Skin of Our Teeth, covers the Dark Ages – roughly from 400AD to 1000AD. There is a brief introduction about the Graeco-Roman world, and why it collapsed (r). (See Choice)
8.35 Gardeners' World: From Barndale in Rutland. Clematis expert Raymond Evison shows us some new varieties and offers some advice on the best time to prune – and how to do it. Also, a progress report on Geoff Hamilton's organic garden; and Mary Spiller wages war on pests and weeds.
9.00 My Music: Steve Race, in the chair and a the piano, puts questions to Denis Norden, Ian Wallace, Frank Muir and John Amis, all of whom, ultimately, have to sing for their supper.
9.25 Maybury: Second and final part of Douglas Watkinson's story about an epileptic, New Gods for Old. Tonight's instalment sees the young sufferer, (Kenneth Branagh) enrolling in college and arriving at his new digs which he has to share with a girl (Cathryn Harrison). But there is still much more work for his psychiatrist Eddie Roebuck (Patrick Stewart) to do on him before he can come to terms with himself, and with life. Also starring Dandy Nichols, Mitzi Rogers and Lisa Tramontin.
10.20 Wimbledon 83: Highlights from today's play in the semi-finals of the Men's Singles. And there is expert comment on the prospects for tomorrow's big event – the final of the Ladies' Singles. With Desmond Lynam and Gerald Williams.
11.05 Newsnight: Bulletins and analysis from the usual team, headed by John Tusa, Peter Snow and Donald MacCormick, Ends at 12.00 approximately.

CHANNEL 4

5.30 Countdown: Words and numbers game, conducted by Richard Whiteley. The referee is Gyles Brandreth. This is the second semi-final. Ash Hall, or Philip Nelkin will meet Dixie Baird or Maurice Packman for a place in the final, which can been seen tomorrow (Saturday) at 7.00.
6.00 Switch: The pop music show for the younger viewer. Presented as usual by Yvonne French and Graham Fletcher-Cook. Tonight's featured bands are Shalimar, New Edition and the Thompson Twins.
7.00 Channel Four News.
7.30 The Friday Alternative: How ITN collects, and selects, its foreign news; and an item on a flaw in the comprehensive education system.
8.00 Jazz on Four: Recorded on stage at the Barbican Centre in London – Sara Vaughan and Billy Eckstine, her life-long friend. It was the first time these two American entertainers had sung together in Britain (and, it is thought, the last too).
8.30 Jack London's Tales on the Klondike: Finis. The final tale in this series of dramas, narrated by Orson Wells. Stephen McHattie stars as the gold prospector in desperate straits. Frozen, suffering from scurvy, without food, without sled or dogs, he hits upon a murderous plan of survival. He will lie in wait with his only useful possession, his rifle, waiting for three men, carrying rolls of money, who are expected to pass along the trail.
9.40 Tilt: Dancing, songs and musical jokes, in a melange from Italy that relies heavily on technical trickery.
10.00 Cheers: Comedy series set in a Boston saloon bar. Tonight a television commercial agent (Barbara Babcock) makes Sam (Ted Danson) an offer he cannot refuse. He relishes the prospect of recapturing the attention of the American public after being out of the limelight for so long.
10.30 Benjamin Zephaniah – Pen Rhythm Poet. A film about the young Rastafarian poet and musician, born in Birmingham of a Christian mother. He spent two years in jail and is now well-known for his ranting stage performances.
11.30 Film: Performance (1970) Much praised, and much disliked drama, starring James Fox as the vicious gangster on the run who moves in with a former pop star (Mick Jagger) who shares a flat with two girls (Anita Pallenberg and Michele Breton). Co-starring John Bindon, Allan Cuthbertson and Anthony Valentine. Directors: Nicolas Roeg, Donald Cammell. Ends at 1.25.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today 6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including 6.45 Prayer for the Day 6.55, 7.55 Weather 7.00, 8.00 Today's News 7.25, 8.25 Sport 7.30, 8.30 News Summary 7.45 Thought for the Day 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament 8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Desert Island Discs, Peter Maxwell Davies, the composer.†
10.00 News.
10.02 International Assignment. BBC correspondents on a contemporary issue.
10.30 Morning Story: 'Her First Ball' by Katherine Mansfield. The reader is Elizabeth Proud.
10.45 Daily Service.†
11.00 News; Travel.
11.03 You The Jury. A current/controversial issue debate. The motion is: Trade unions should fully support job sharing as one means of reducing unemployment.
11.48 Bird of the Week. The Manx Shearwater.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours. Interview with new consumer affairs minister Alex Fletcher.
12.27 My Music, Quiz†. 12.55 Weather; Travel; Programme News.
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers 1.55 Shipping.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour from Manchester. Includes an interview with circus proprietor Tawara Hassani.
3.00 News.
3.02 The King Must Die by Mary Renault (4). Michael Bakewell's adaption.†
4.00 News.
4.02 Just After Four. Tom Odley talks about his life on the road.
4.10 No Second City. On the day The Queen Visits Glasgow, Jack Regan offers a personal reassessment of the city. He is an Edinburgh man himself.
4.40 Story Time: 'Changing Trains' by Maeve Binchy. The reader is Carole Hayman.
5.00 PM: News Magazine 5.50 Shipping Forecast 5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News; Financial Report.
6.30 Going Places. The world of water travel and transport.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Pick of the Week. Programme highlights. The presenter is Glyn Worsnip.
8.10 Profile. A personal portrait.
8.30 Any Questions? from Castletown, Isle of Man. With George MacDonald Fraser, Air Vice-Marshal Stewart Menaul, Polly Toynbee, and Melvyn Bragg.
9.15 Letter from America by Alistair Cooke.
9.30 Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine. Includes a review of the new stage musical Singin' in the Rain. 9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
10.35 Week Ending. A satirical review.†
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: 'A Square of Sky' – an autobiography by Janina David (5).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
11.45 John Ebdon investigates the BBC Sound Archives.
12.00 News; Weather.
12.15 Shipping Forecast; Inshore Forecast.

ENGLAND: VHF with lf above except: 6.25-6.30am Weather; Travel. 1.55-2.00pm Listening Corner. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00-12.00 Study on 4: 11.00 Euromagazine (new series) 11.30 Maths with Meaning.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert. Offenbach (Overture: La vie parisienne), Lalo (cello concerto), Fauré (Barcarolle No 5 in F sharp minor), Ravel (La Valse).
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued). J C Bach, Gibbons, J S Bach, Campra, Mozart. Includes Bach's Flute Sonata in E minor (BWV 1034) and Mozart's Horn Quintet (K 407)
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer. Tallis: records. With the Cantores in Ecclesia and the Clerkes of Oxenford. Includes the Mass (Puer natus est nobis).†
10.00 Piano Music by Bax. The performer is Martin Roscoe. Includes the Sonata No 2 in G.†
10.35 Northern Sinfonia of England. Schubert, Sibelius, Holst, Moeran. The Holst work is the Double Concerto.
11.30 The Sea. Songs by Ireland, Haydn, Dibdin, Walton, Wolf, Fauré, Schubert, Borodin, Debussy, Schumann, Ives and Head. The singers: Sarah Walker, Jonathan Summers; with Roger Vignoles as accompanist.†
12.15 Midday Concert. BBC Concert Orchestra. Part 1: Sibelius (Karelia overture), Bruch (Romance in A minor for violin and orchestra).†
1.00 News.
1.05 Six Continents.
1.20 Midday Concert, Part 2: Brahms (Piano Concerto No 2).†
2.10 Haydn Quartets. Gabrieli String Quartet play the Op 50 No 3 and the Op 50 No 6.†
3.00 The British Symphony. Alwyn (No 5), Finzi (Eclogue for piano and orchestra) and Rawsthorne (Symphony No 3).†
4.00 Choral Evensong from Leeds Parish Church.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly For Pleasure.
6.30 Music For Guitar. Richard Rodney Bennett, Ponce, Rautavaara. Played by Jukka Savijoki.†
7.10 Beatrice and Benedict. Opera in two acts by Berlioz, direct from the Theatre Royal, Nottingham (Act 1). With Claire Powell (Beatrice) and John Brecknock (Benedict).†
8.30 Letter From Calcutta. By Purushottama Lal. (See Choice)
8.50 Beatrice and Benedict Act 2.†
9.40 Poetry Now.
10.00 Endangered Species. A portrait in words and music of the Bobby Wellins Jazz Quartet (from the 1982 Arundel Festival).†
10.45 The English Madrigal. Henry Lichfield, Francis Pilkington.†
11.15 News.

VHF only – Open University: 6.15-6.55, and 11.20pm.

Radio 2

News on the hour every hour (except 8.00 pm and 9.00) Major Bulletins: 7.00 am, 8.00, 1.00 pm, 5.00 and 12.00 midnight (MF/MW). 5.00am Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young. (Sir Geoffrey Howe and a birthday cake)† 12.00 Music While You Work.† 12.30 Gloria Hunniford.† 2.00 Wimbledon 83. Men's semi-finals day. 7.00 John Dunn (continued from vhf).† 7.28 Cricket desk. 7.30 Victor Sylvester Jr at the Radio 2 Ballroom.† 8.15 Friday Night is Music Night from the Hippodrome, Golders Green.† 9.30 20th-Century Troubadour.† 9.57 Sports Desk. 10.00 Castle's on the Air. 10.30 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (stereo from midnight). 1.00am Night Owls.† 2.00 Liz Allen presents You and the Night and the Music.† 3.30-5.00 International Rugby Union. Commentary on the Third Test between Birtish Lions and the All Blacks.

Radio 1

News on the half hour from 6.30am until 8.30pm and then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight (MF/MW). 6.00 Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Smith. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Andy Peebles, including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Steve Wright. 4.30 Peter Powell's Select-A-Disc. 5.30 Newsbeat. 5.45 Roundtable. 7.0 Andy Peebles. 10.00 The Friday Rock Show.† 12.00 midnight Close. VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00am With Radio 2. 2.00 Gloria Hunniford.† 2.30 Ed Stewart.† 4.00 David Hamilton.† 6.00 John Dunn.† 7.30 With Radio 2. 10.00 With Radio 1. 12.00-3.30 With Radio 2. 3.30-5.00 Liz Allen.†

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 6.30 My Music. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Sing, Sing, Sing. 7.45 Merchant Navy Programme. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Parade. 8.30 Thirty Minute Theatre. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Album Time. 10.15 Wimbledon Report. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 In the Meantime. 11.25 Ulster Newsletter. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Jazz for the Asking. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty Four Hours. 1.30 Dame Ethel Smyth. 2.15 Letterbox. 2.30 Wimbledon '83. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Wimbledon '83. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four hours. 8.30 Thirty Minute Theatre. 9.00 Network UK. 9.15 Wimbledon Report. 9.30 The Chanson. 9.45 Letter from Everywhere. 10.00 World News. 10.09 World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 From the Weeklies. 11.30 Out of Work in Britain. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 About Britain. 12.45 Sarah and Company. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 The Towers of Trebizond. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 People and Politics. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Summer Excursions. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Review of the British Press. 5.15 About Britain. 5.45 World Today. All times in GMT

BBC1 BBC WALES: 1.27-1.30pm News of Wales Headlines. 4.18-4.20 News of Wales Headlines. 6.00-6.15 Wales Today. 10.15-11.15 Week In Week Out. 11.05-11.06 News of Wales Headlines. 1.06 Joint BBC 1 (Athletics, Late Film). SCOTLAND: 1.25-1.30pm News. 6.00-6.15 Reporting Scotland. 10.15-10.45 The Beechgrove Roadshow. 10.45-10.50 News. NORTHERN IRELAND: 1.27-1.30pm News. 4.18-4.20 News. 6.00-6.15 Scene Around Six. 10.15-10.45 As I Roved Out. 10.45-10.50 News. 12.55am News. ENGLAND: 6.00-6.15 Regional News Magazine. 10.15-10.45 EAST – Weekend. MIDLANDS: – Together. (Polish Club in Wolverhampton.) NORTH – Fishing. (off North Yorkshire coast.) NORTH EAST – Sit Thi Deawn. (The Houghton Weavers.) SOUTH – Focus. (Beken family of Cowes, marine photographers) SOUTH WEST – According to Hoyle. WEST – Public Lives. (The five new Conservative MPs and one Liberal in the West.)

S4C Starts 2.20 pm Stori Sbri. 2.35 Interval. 3.05 Numbers at Work. 3.30 Union World. 3.55 Battle in Britain. 4.50 Clwb S4C. 4.55 Pili-Pala. 5.00 Cbwarae Teg. 5.30 Get Knighted. 6.25 Countdown. 6.55 Gair Yn Ei Bryd. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Awyr Iach. 8.00 Sion a Sian. 8.30 Y Byd Yn Ei Le. 9.35 Soap. 10.05 Film: Draughtsman's Contract (Janet Suzman). Costume drama of lust, murder and intrigue. 12.00 Jack London's tales of the Klondike. 12.55 am Gair Yn Ei Bryd. 1.00 Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: Starts 9.25-9.30 Wattoo, Wattoo. 1.20pm News. 5.15-5.45 Make Me Laugh. 9.00-10.00 Shades of Darkness. 10.30 Hill Street Blues. 11.30 News. 11.35 Film: Blood Relative (Donald Sutherland). Young girl's family is suspected of killing her.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

TSW As London except: Starts 9.30 Schools. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00-2.30 Harpsicord Builder. 5.15-5.45 Joanie Loves Chachi. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30-7.00 What's Ahead. 8.00 Hawaii Five-O. 9.00-10.00 Shades of Darkness. 10.35 Film: Family Way (Hayley Mills). Lovemaking doesn't come easy to all newlyweds. . . . 12.35am Postscript. 12.41 Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: Starts 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00-2.30 Vet's Life. 5.15-5.45 Make Me Laugh. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30-7.00 Carry On Laughing. 9.00-10.00 Shades Of Darkness. 10.30 Ways And Means. 11.00 9 to 5. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35 City of Angels. 12.30am Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except: Starts 9.30 am Schools. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00-2.30 Harpsichord Builders. 5.15-5.45 Joanne Loves Chachi. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 Brady Bunch. 6.55-7.00 What's on Where. 8.00 Hawaii Five-O. 9.00-10.00 Shades of Darkness. 10.35 Film: Family Way. As TSW. 12.35 am Closedown.

HTV WEST As London except: Starts 9.30 am Schools. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00-2.30 Splendour Falls. 6.00 News. 6.30-7.00 Happy Days. 9.00-10.00 Shades of Darkness. 10.30 Report Extra. 11.00 Film: Harrad Experiment (James Whitmore). Co-educational college students learn to live and love together. 12.45 am Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 6.00 pm-7.00 Wales at Six. 10.30-11.00 Question of Stars.

BORDER As London except: Starts 9.30am Shools. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Make Me Laugh. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.30-7.00 Spice Of Life. 9.00-10.00 Shades Of Darkness. 10.30 Summersport. 11.00 Film: Not Guilty. Tycoon is accused of killing his wife. 12.20am News. 12.23 Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: Starts 9.30am Schools. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00-2.30 Two of Us. 5.15-5.45 One of the Boys. 6.00-7.00 About Anglia. 9.00-10.00 Shades of Darkness. 10.30 Only When I Laugh. 11.00 Members Only. 11.30 Film: A Sensitive, Passionate Man (Angie Dickinson, David Janssen). 1.20am Anthology, Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: Starts 9.30am For Schools. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00-2.30 A Full Life: Donald Sindon. 5.15-5.45 Make Me Laugh. 6.00-7.00 Calendar and Sport. 9.00-10.00 Shades Of Darkness. 10.30 Snooker. 11.15 Film: Killer In Every Corner, Professor uses students for experiments, instead of rats. 12.35am Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 9.25 North East News. 1.20-1.30 North East News and Lookaround. 2.00-2.30 Jet Set Jester. 5.15-5.45 Joanie Loves Chachi. 6.00 North East News. 6.02 Make Me Laugh. 6.30-7.00 Northern Life. 8.00 The Fall Guy. 9.00-10.00 Shades of Darkness. 10.32 Film: The Slightly Pregnant Man (Catherine Deneuve, Marcello Mastroianni). 12.20 Portrait of a Legend: Gladys Knight and the Pips. 12.40 Christian Calender.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 9.25am-9.30 First Thing 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00-2.30 Preview. 5.15-5.45 Make Me Laugh. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.30-7.00 Diff'rent Strokes. 9.00-10.00 Shades of Darkness. 10.30 Film: Legend of Hell House (Roddy McDowall) Physicist probes the mysteries of a tormented mansion. 12.15 News. 12.20 Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: Starts 9.30am Schools. 1.20pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00-2.30 Paint Along with Nancy. 5.15-5.45 Beverly Hillbillies. 6.00 Flying Start. 6.30-7.00 Granada Reports. 9.00-10.00 Shades of Darkness. 10.30 Newhart. 11.00 Friday Night. 11.45 Film: Dr Phibes Rises Again (Vincent Price) Evil genius vows to bring his wife back from the dead. 1.30 Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 9.25am-9.30 Day Ahead. 1.20-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.00-2.30 Oliver Hardy*. 5.15-5.45 Make Me Laugh. 6.00 Good Evening, Ulster. 6.30-7.00 Two Of Us. 9.00-10.00 Shades of Darkness. 10.30 Witness. 10.35 Film: Mirror of Deception. Flatmates disappear after answering the same job advertisement. 11.55 News, Closedown.

TVS As London except: 9.25am-9.30 News. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00-2.30 Laurel and Hardy*. 5.15-5.45 Make Me Laugh. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.30-7.00 Natives are Getting Restless. 9.00-10.00 Shades of Darkness. 10.30 Film: Man in the Trunk. Airport strike endangers an agent's life. 12.20 Company, Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

Martial law in Poland may end

Rome (Reuter, AFP)–Cardinal Jozef Glemp, Roman Catholic Primate of Poland, expressed hope yesterday that martial law would be lifted this month, and confirmed that a dialogue between church and state was in progress.

The primate, asked on his arrival in Rome about reports that the Governmen might lift martial law on July 22, replied: "One thinks so, one thinks so". He added: "I believe the church would want it but these are political questions I have no part in".

The cardinal and three bishops are in Rome to confer with the Pope on the impact of the latter's visit to Poland.

Cardinal Glemp replied with a firm "no" to journalists asking if the church favoured the replacement of Mr Lech Walesa as leader of the barred trade union, Solidarity.

● **WARSAW:** General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, has told a senior Western parliamentarian that martial law could be lifted as early as July 22, but it may have to be postponed until December (Roger Boyes writes).

In a private meeting with Señor José Federico de Carvajal, president of the Spanish senate, General Jaruzelski said he hoped that the church leadership would issue a declaration that would make the lifting of martial law easier.

He said that three factors would influence the date: the analysis of the Pope's visit to Poland being prepared by the joint church-state commission; Cardinal Glemp's visit to the Vatican and the Government's own assessment of the internal sability of Poland. The Polish Government, the general emphasized, would not be influence by outside pressures.

General Jaruzelski told the Spanish politician, who is the highest-ranking parliamentarian from the West to visit Poland since martial law was imposed 18 months ago, that there could be unrest on August 31, the anniversary of the Gdansk agreement of 1980 which effectively created Solidarity. This was one of the many elements that had to be considered.

In an interview with a Polish provincial newspaper, the General declared that the Pope's visit had created "a platform of understanding" with the church.

Day one at Henley: The agony and the elegance









Scenes at Henley Royal Regatta, which began yesterday and continues until Saturday, photographed by Brian Harris. Reports, page 24.

12 more cable licences on offer

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Government plans to grant licences for up to 12 new cable television franchises operating new cable technology before the end of November, the Home Secretary announced yesterday.

Giving the go-ahead for the speedy but limited expansion of cable in advance of legislation, in order to "maintain the momentum for the development of new systems", Mr Leon Brittan told the Commons that applications, which will be assessed by the Home Office and the Department of Trade and Industry, must be submitted by the end of August.

Applicants for the 12 pilot project licences are expected to limit themselves to identifiable and self-contained communities of not more than about 100,000 homes. There will be no local consultations but the Home Secretary said this did not mean that applications would be readily granted.

Agreeing that it was exceptional for a start to be approved before legislation, he said that those applications which succeeded would be those which offered the most positive contribution to advanced technology and at the same time a comprehensive service

Parliamentary report, page 4

Financial Times formula

Continued from page 1

dispute was to persuade Aslef, the train drivers' union, to return to work after Mr Murray had done a similar underwriting of an agreement.

Mr Alan Hare, chairman and chief executive of the *Financial Times*, said last night that the company was prepared to accept the findings of the independent chairman even though the NGA would not accept binding arbitration. He had been persuaded that the statement from Mr Murray would be more effective than sticking to a demand for binding arbitration.

During the next three days the negotiations at Acas will attempt to produce a new press room agreement for NGA machine managers. The union has claimed extra shifts and an increase in weekly pay from £304.67 to £322. The management has said that any improvement in pay has to be self-financing.

Frank Johnson in the Commons

An issue cloaked in mystery floors MPs

With the new Parliament already over a week old, the search was on yesterday for an issue.

Mrs Thatcher arrived for her second Prime Minister's question time. There was not an issue in sight. Mr Michael Foot was slumped on the bench opposite her, patiently awaiting the elegiac years with Hazlitt, Dizzy the dog, and Mrs Foot the feminist – years that will be his after October.

The Tories sat massed behind her. The only issues they have, at this stage of the Parliament, are capital punishment and who should be chairman of the 1922 Committee. Both are delicate matters of conscience on which most of them would not wish to comment in public unless it were unavoidable. In any case, it was up to the Opposition to produce issues.

Mr Jeffrey Rooker, a Labour expert on social security, had the first question to the Prime Minister. "Does she believe that families of the unemployed, and the unemployed, should be able to purchase the same amount of food, fuel and clothing from their unemployment benefit one year compared with another? Yes or no?"

This had about it the air of a trick question. So Mrs Thatcher paused before answering. "That will depend very much on their choice of foods and the movement in prices", she said.

She went on to say that this year food prices increased by only 1 per cent. But she was all but drowned out by Labour cries of outrage; by Labour members all but strangling one another in order to be the first shout "let them eat cake"; and by Mr Eric Heffer, on the Opposition front bench, exclaiming: "You just don't understand, do you? God Almighty. Dear, oh dear, you just don't understand".

Of one thing, then, we could be certain; there was no issue. What Mrs Thatcher had said was manifestly unexceptionable. And one suspects that most Labour members knew it. In further exchanges, she observed – again, unexceptionably – that the way people used "their national insurance and supplementary benefit is wholly a matter for their choice".

This provoked additional Labour expressions of routine outrage. For in their theology the unemployed are supposed not to have such a thing as choice, being helpless creatures whose only hope is to await the return of a Labour government. This could explain why at the election more than half of them are understood to have voted Tory.

Earlier, Mrs Peggy Fenner, the Parliamentary Secretary for Agriculture, announced an order enabling the Government to restrict the movement of racing pigeons. As an issue, this seemed more promising. Mrs Fenner said it was because of an outbreak of disease among these birds.

But pigeon racing, particularly up north, would presumably be affected, one thought. Some of us saw the possibility of a massive Labour attack on the Tories for introducing, less than a month after winning a new mandate, blatant class legislation. Mrs Fenner said there would be the full collaboration of the "Royal Pigeon Racing Association". But this sounded like the Establishment body of the sport. Sure enough, Dr Mark Hughes, from the Labour front bench, said the veterinary evidence was "questionable". He demanded more evidence

Pigeon racing, under some dour Yorkshire sky, is the sort of subject one associates with the ubiquitous pen of Mr Roy Hattersley. But yesterday he was otherwise engaged, searching for an issue in the debate on a White Paper about cable television.

He was in favour of cable television, it seemed, but only if some public body did most of the organizing. He is rather high-minded on such occasions. He called on the Minister "to attempt to essay an answer to my question" – the phrase "to attempt to essay" being Mr Hattersley's way of saying "to try".

Finally, to Mr Richard Alexander, the Conservative member for Newark, who though elected in 1979, protested to the Leader of the House, Mr Biffen, yesterday on behalf of new members' bad living conditions. "Yesterday I saw an hon member, whose name and party I did not know, who felt obliged to work from the floor of the cloakroom," he said.

At last, an issue: On the other hand, Mr Alexander should not have assumed that, just because a member was sprawled on the floor of the cloakroom, he was nec:essarily working.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen visits the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeo::ns of Glasgow, 10.30; attends a reception given by Glasgow Chamber of Commerce to mark their bicentenary, George Square, Glasgow, 11.45; visits the premises of *The Glasgow Herald* to mark their bicenrenary, 2.30; visits the Scottish Special Housing Association Development at Calton, 3.40.

Princess Anne, Chancellor of London University, visits the Marine Biological Station, Millport, Isle of Cumbrae, 3.

The Duke of Kent visits Wolverhampton Polytechnic, 10.45.

Exhibitions in progress

Scotland's heritage of printed books and learning, National Library of Scotland, George IV Bridge, Edinburgh; Mon to Fri 9.30 to 5, Sat 9.30 to 1, Sun 2 to 5; (until Sept 30).

Old World New World: Antiquities from the collection of Sir Henry Wellcome, Museum and Art Gallery, Chamberlain Square, Birmingham; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until 1985).

Topographical Pictures: town and county over two centuries, Leicestershire Museum and Art Gallery, New Walk, Leicester; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, Sun 2 to 5.30, closed Fri; (until July 31).

Elias Ashmole (1617 – 1692) and his world, McAlpine Gallery, Ashmolean Museum, Beaumont Street, Oxford; Tues to Sat 10 to 4, Sun 2 to 4; (until July 31).

Newfoundland Mats: display and demonstration of mat-making techniques by Newfoundland craftsmen, City Museum and Art Gallery, Plymouth; Mon to Sat 10 to 6, closed Sun (until July 17).

Last chance to see

Pictures and wood engravings by Richard Shirley Smith, ceramics by Anna Lambert, Kathryn Lawrence and Sasha Wardell, and jewelry by Peter Page and Vivian Pare, Katharine House Gallery, The Parade, Marlborough, Wilts; Wed to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 11 to 4, closed Mon & Tues; (ends today).

Paintings of Lancaster and District by Glynne-Potter, City Museum, Market Square, Lancaster; Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Sat 10 to 3, closed Sun; (ends tomorrow).

Paintings, sculpture and prints by Fred Bushe, Lennox Dunbar, Ian Howard and Frank Pottinger, Fruitmarket Gallery, 29 Market Street, Edinburgh; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, closed Sun; (ends tomorrow).

Paper As Image: Work by artists using paper as medium, Midland Group, 24/32 Carlton Street, Nottingham; Tues to Fri 11 to 7.30, Sat 10 to 5.30, closed Sun & Mon; (ends tomorrow).

Ceramics and paintings by Ned Heywood and Alan Oliver, City Museum, and Art Gallery, Priestgate, Peterborough; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun & Mon; (ends tomorrow).

Music

Concert by Singcircle, Norwich Cathedral, 8.

Concert by Peterborough String Training Orchestra, Peterborough Cathedral, 7.30.

Italian 17th and 18th century music by Thaxted Festival Orchestra, Norweigan Vocal Ensemble and Concerto da Camera, Thaxted Parish Church, Essex, 8.

Concert by Choir of Magdalen College, Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford, 8.

Musical themes from shows, films and television, City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, Town Hall, Birmingham, 7.30.

General

Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents International Safety Exhibition, National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, 10 to 6; (ends today).

Childrens activities: Learn about herbs and make a herb bag, for children aged 5 and over, Maggs Castle Museum, 100 St Andrews Drive, Pollockshields, Glasgow, 2.15.

Anniversaries

Births: Gottfried Leibniz, philosopher Leipzig, 1646; George Sand, Paris, 1804; Louis Bleriot, Cambrai, France, 1872. Harriet Beecher Stowe, died at Hartford, Conn, USA, 1896. Battle of the Boyne, 1690.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,170

ACROSS

1 What many would rather have than distemper? (9).
6 Waugh's success in journalism (5).
9 Put out of order – badly angered (7).
10 Wordsworth's happy character or Cowper's queen (7).
11 Condescend to bribe all round (5).
12 In a bit of machinery, wandering into the unknown (9).
14 Married an employee (3).
15 Varied eastern scenic ride of colourful quality (11).
17 Interpretation of a high church movement (11).
19 Bark – at anchor here perhaps? (3).
20 Serpentine type of wood-nymph (9).
22 Disturb – with a surprising result (5).
24 Stray cat – one, maybe – not certain (7).
26 Jovial one, against being taken in by Will's fool (7).
27 Second to prepare for exam? Be off with you! (5).
28 Dropped bombs fore and aft – by the way, coloured red (9).

DOWN

1 'e pads about and proceeds with difficulty (5).
2 A bit of bacon fat with nothing on (7).
3 Grand arrays to criticize – nothing works (9).
4 Opening peril – army in a mess (11).
5 Untrained when hostilities arise (3).
6 Society joined by self-righteous moralist as a young man (5).
7 Sanctimonious, in the head's view (7).
8 Exclusively RAF officers admitted, by design (9).
13 Game that might take one to Paris? (6, 2, 3).
14 Nobody to play one so good? (9).
16 Steer, obstinate, is badly shaken (9).
18 Lover – married, unhappily (7).
19 Perhaps it's able to describe Beauty's 18 (7).
21 Thing known as a starting point (5).
23 Sweet little daughter of the cloth (5).
25 Lettuce is about – bigger than usual (3).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,169

Prize Crossword in The Times tomorrow

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 12

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.83	1.74
Austria Sch	28.55	27.00
Belgium Fr	81.00	77.00
Canada $	1.93	1.85
Denmark Kr	14.50	13.80
Finland Mkk	8.88	8.38
France Fr	12.00	11.50
Germany DM	4.02	3.82
Greece Dr	140.00	130.00
Hongkong $	11.35	10.70
Ireland Pt	1.28	1.22
Italy Lira	2385.00	2265.00
Japan Yen	384.00	364.00
Netherlands Gld	4.52	4.30
Norway Kr	11.55	11.00
Portugal Esc	183.00	170.00
South Africa Rd	2.13	1.98
Spain Pta	222.00	211.00
Sweden Kr	12.02	11.52
Switzerland Fr	3.34	3.17
USA $	1.56	1.51

Retail Price Index: 333.9.

London: The *FT* Index closed up 6.8 at 720.7.

Food prices

The soft fruit season is well under way. Good quality English strawberries are 50-75p a lb, Dutch and Belgian 70-75p a lb; various plums including Spanish and Italian golden 25-35p a lb and large Spanish gaviotas at 40-65p. Increased supplies of Spanish and Italian apricots brought prices down to 25-45p a lb, so now is a good time to make jam for winter eating. Nectarines are 8-25p each depending on size, and peaches 5-20p; English gooseberries 30-35p a lb. There is a wide variety of melons to choose from including Spanish honeydrews 60-90p each, cantaloupes 60-75p and charentaix 70p-£1 each.

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Debate on London.

Top films

Top box-office films in London:
1 (1) Return of the Jedi
2 (2) Octopussy
3 (–) Monty Python's The Meaning of Life
4 (3) Educating Rita
5 (4) Tootsie
6 (5) The Year of Living Dangerously
7 (6) Local Hero
8 (7) Sophie's Choice
9 (8) The Hunger
10 (10) Heat and Dust

The top five in the provinces:
1 Return of the Jedi
2 The Evil Dead
3 Educating Rita
4 Spring Break
5 Tootsie

Compiled by Screen International

Top video rentals

1 Rocky III (Warner)
2 Poltergeist (MGM/UA)
3 Mad Max II (Warner)
4 The Evil Dead (Palace)
5 Annie (RCA/Columbia)
6 Wolfen (Warner)
7 Arthur (Warner)
8 Amityville II – The Possession (Thorn EMI)
9 Bronx Warriors (Entertainment In Video)
10 The Dogs of War (Warner)

Supplied by Video Business

Roads

London and South-east: Wimbledon Tennis Championships: Additional waiting restrictions and temporary one-way system between 8.30am and 9pm daily in Marryat Road, Somerset Road and Church Road, Wimbledon. M20: Lane closures between junctions 1 (Swanley) and 7 (A249, NE of Maidstone). A104: Balls Pond Road, Dalston, closed westbound for 5 weeks; diversions.

Wales and West: A361: Roadworks on Taunton to Bampton road West of Wiveliscombe, Somerset. M5: Lane closures between junction 25 and 26 (Taunton). A35: Traffic control at times on Bere Regis by-pass, Dorset.

Midlands and East Anglia: M45: Closed eastbound at Rugby; diversions. A429: Roadworks S of Wellesbourne, Redhill. A38: Lane closures at Alrewas, Staffordshire.

North: A59: Temporary signals E of Bolton bridge, Bolton Abbey, N Yorks. A6119: Lane closures at Whitebirk Drive, Blackburn.

Scotland: M8: Closed eastbound overnight and on Sundays from junctions 18 (Charing Cross) to 15 (Townhead). A7: Temproary signals for next 12 months at Ashkirk, between Selkirk and Hawick.

National days

Canada, the world's second largest country after the Soviet Union, today celebrates its foundation as the Dominion of Canada, formalized under the British North America Act on this day in 1867. The nation at that time consisted only of the eastern provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Since then the country has taken in six more provinces and two territories stretching to the Pacific Ocean in the west and the Artic Ocean in the north and is governed from Ottawa under Mr Pierre Trudeau.

Lying between the great east African lakes of Victoria and Tanganyika, the republics of Rwanda and Burundi today both celebrate their independence on July 1, 1962, from joint Belgian administration under a United Nations trusteeship.

Pollen forecast

	Pollen count	Peak times
Aberdeen	high	3 to 6 pm*
Basildon	low	3 to 6 pm
Bath	low	noon to 3 pm
Belfast	high	3 to 6 pm
Bradford	high	3 to 6 pm
Brighton	low	noon to 3 pm
Carlisle	med	3 to 6 pm*
Darlington	high	3 to 6 pm*
Dudley	high	3 to 6 pm*
Edinburgh	low	3 to 6 pm
Exeter	med	3 to 6 pm
Glasgow	med	3 to 6 pm*
Hull	high	3 to 6 pm
Leeds	high	3 to 6 pm
Lincoln	high	noon to 3 pm
Maidstone	low	noon to 3 pm
Norwich	med	3 to 6 pm
Preston	low	noon to 3 pm
Reading	–	–
Rotherham	high	3 to 6 pm
Runcorn	med	noon to 3 pm*
Salford	med	noon to 3 pm*
Southampton	low	noon to 3 pm
Swansea	high	midn to 3 am*
Tewkesbury	low	noon to 3 pm
Warwick	high	3 to 6 pm*

* except during rain

The pollen count for London issued by the Asthma Research Council at 10 am yesterday was 54 (high); for today's recording call British Telecom's Weatherline: 01-246 8091, which is updated each morning at 10.30.

Weather

Troughs of low pressure moving into NW districts will spread SE during the day.

6am to midnight

London, SE, E England, East Anglia, Channel Islands: Dry, sunny periods, becoming cloudy later; wind NW, light or moderate; max temp 19 to 21C (66 to 70F).

Central S, SW England, Midlands, S Wales: Sunny periods at first, becoming cloudy, perhaps a little rain in places; wind NW to W, light or moderate; max temp 19 to 21C (66 to 70F).

N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow: Bright start, becoming cloudy with some rain at times; wind W, light or moderate; max temp 18 to 20C (64 to 68F).

Central N, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen: Sunny periods at first, becoming cloudy later, a little rain in places; wind NW to W, light or moderate; max temp 17 to 19C (63 to 66F).

Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney: Bright start, becoming cloudy with rain at times; wind W, light or moderate; max temp 16 to 18C (61 to 64F).

Argyll, NW Scotland, Northern Ireland: Cloudy rain at times, hill and coastal fog patches; wind W, light or moderate; max temp 15 to 17C (59 to 63F).

Shetland: Sunny periods, becoming cloudy, some rain later; wind W, light or moderate; max temp 14C (57F).

Outlook for the weekend: Changeable with near normal temperatures.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind W moderate, locally fresh in Strait of Dover; sea slight, locally moderate in Strait of Dover. **St George's Channel, Irish Sea:** Wind SW, moderate, becoming fresh; sea slight, becoming moderate.

Sun rises: 4.47am Sun sets: 9.21pm
Moon rises: 12.27am Moon sets: 10.44am
Last quarter: July 3.

Lighting-up time

London 9.51 pm to 4.18 am
Bristol 10.01 pm to 4.28 am
Edinburgh 10.32 pm to 4.02 am
Manchester 10.11 pm to 4.15 am
Penzance 10.06 pm to 4.47 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair.

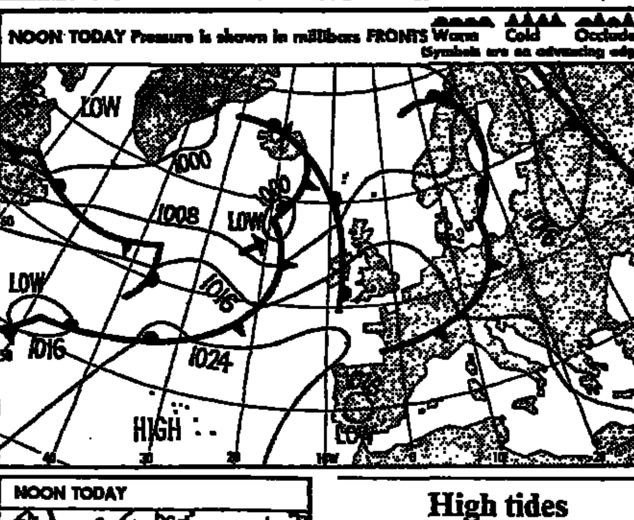
		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	15	59	Guernsey	c	15	59
Birmingham	c	14	57	Inverness	c	14	57
Blackpool	f	15	59	Jersey	c	15	59
Bristol	c	18	64	London	c	18	64
Cardiff	f	18	61	Manchester	c	16	61
Edinburgh	c	15	55	Newcastle	c	13	55
Glasgow	c	17	61	Ronaldsway	c	16	61

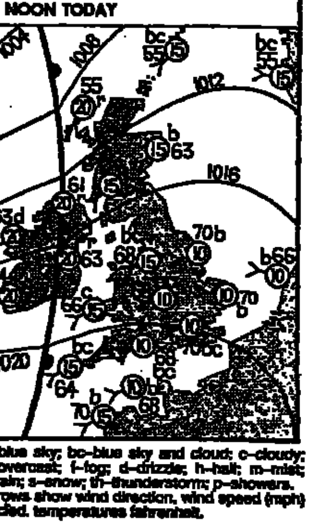
London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 18C (64F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 13C (55F). Humidity: 6 pm, 47 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.08in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 2.2 hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1012.4 millibars, rising.

Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Torquay, 20c (68F); lowest day max: Lerwick Fair, 10C (50F); highest rainfall: Hastings, 0.7 in; highest sunshine: Prestwick, 12.4hr.





b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled. temperatures fahrenheit.

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	6.23	6.5	6.25	6.3
Aberdeen	5.34	3.8	6.27	3.5
Avonmouth	11.31	10.9	11.49	10.9
Belfast	3.33	3.2	4.06	2.9
Cardiff	11.14	10.1	11.32	10.1
Devonport	10.04	4.5	10.14	4.8
Dover	3.18	5.8	3.40	5.9
Falmouth	9.34	4.3	9.44	4.6
Glasgow	5.08	4.5	5.37	4.1
Harwich	4.16	3.6	4.25	3.8
Holyhead	2.38	5.0	3.09	4.6
Hull	10.39	6.5	11.19	6.1
Ilfracombe	10.24	7.6	10.46	7.6
Leith	7.03	4.8	7.41	4.6
Liverpool	3.29	8.3	3.51	7.9
Lowestoft	2.03	2.1	1.25	2.4
Margate	4.27	4.2	4.32	4.3
Milford Haven	10.41	5.8	11.09	5.9
Newquay	9.35	5.8	9.58	5.9
Oban	10.02	3.1	10.42	3.3
Penzance	9.11	4.5	9.22	4.8
Portland	11.09	1.4	11.17	1.6
Portsmouth	3.37	4.0	4.18	4.1
Shoreham	3.19	5.3	3.53	5.4
Southampton	3.05	3.9	3.46	3.9
Swansea	10.48	7.8	11.12	7.9
Tees	8.09	4.8	8.51	4.4
Walton-on-Naze	4.10	3.8	4.14	3.7

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain

	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	F	
St Andrews	5.2	.04	17	63	Bright	Guernsey	5.3	.21	19	66	Fog
Scarboro	5.1	–	15	59	Cloudy	Scilly Isles					
Bridlington	8.5	–	15	59	Sunny pm	Newquay	6.0	.30	19	66	Sunny
Cromer	11.5	–	16	61	Sunny	Ilfracombe			16	61	Sunny pm
Lowestoft	8.3	.47	17	63	Sunny am	Tenby	7.6	.04	16	61	Sunny
Clacton	7.7	.68	20	68	Cloudy pm	Southport	2.8	–	16	61	Cloudy pm
Margate	1.4	.23	16	61	Rain am	Morecambe	4.0	–	17	63	Bright
Folkestone	0.5	.50	17	63	Rain	Douglas	6.0	–	17	63	Sunny
Hastings	–	.70	15	59	Rain am	B'ham (Airpt)	2.1	.18	17	63	Bright pm
Eastbourne	–	.38	17	63	Rain am	Bristol (Ctrl)	3.7	.04	18	64	Bright
Worthing	1.0	.40	18	64	Rain am	Cardiff (Ctr)	3.8	.04	19	66	Bright
Littlehmptn	1.0	.34	20	68	Bright	Anglesey	7.1	.10	17	63	Sunny pm
Bognor R	1.0	.22	17	63	Rain am	B'pool (Airpt)	3.8	–	16	61	Cloudy
Southsea	1.9	.19	19	66	Cloudy	Manchester	0.9	–	17	63	Bright pm
Shanklin	1.5	.48	18	64	Rain	Nottingham	0.5	–	16	61	Cloudy
Bournemth	2.0	.17	17	63	Showers	N'cstl-n-Tyne	4.5	–	15	59	Sunny pm
Poole	2.2	.11	19	66	Showers am	Eskdalemuir	3.6	–	16	61	Bright
Weymouth	4.5	.21	18	64	Bright am	Glasgow	7.9	–	20	68	Sunny
Exmouth	7.3	.14	19	66	Sunny	Tiree	10.3	.01	15	59	Sunny
Torquay	7.8	.08	20	68	Sunny pm	Stornoway	1.9	.02	13	55	Drizzle am
Falmouth						Kinloss	2.3	.08	14	57	Drizzle am
Penzance	5.7	.21	19	66	Sunny	Edinburgh	3.0	.07	18	64	Rain am
Jersey	3.7	.13	16	64	Rain am	Aldergrove	5.4	–	18	64	Cloudy

Abroad

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	24	75	Copenhgn	c	18	64	Majorca	s	27	81	Rio de Jan*	c	22	72
Akrotiri	s	30	86	Corfu	f	26	79	Malaga	s	28	82	Rome	s	26	79
Alexandria	s	34	93	Dallas*	s	31	88	Malta	s	28	82	Salzburg	f	24	75
Algiers	s	22	90	Dublin	c	15	59	Melbourne	f	13	55	Sao Paulo*	c	16	61
Amsterdam	f	17	63	Dubrovnik	s	24	75	Mexico C*	f	23	73	S Francisco*	s	18	64
Athens	s	27	81	Faro	c	21	70	Miami*	s	33	91	Santiago*	s	11	52
Bahrain	s	35	95	Florence	s	29	84	Milan	f	26	79	Seoul	f	28	82
Barbados*	f	30	86	Frankfurt	f	20	68	Montreal*	s	24	75	Singapore	th	28	82
Barcelona	c	24	75	Funchal	c	21	70	Moscow	c	22	72	Stockholm	c	16	61
Beirut	s	27	81	Geneva	s	20	68	Munich	f	21	70	Strasbourg	c	22	72
Belgrade	f	23	73	Gibraltar	s	25	77	Nairobi	c	20	68	Sydney	s	16	61
Berlin	c	22	72	Helsinki	f	17	63	Naples	s	25	77	Tangier	s	22	72
Bermuda*	r	27	81	Hongkong	f	31	88	New Delhi	c	33	91	Tel Aviv	s	30	86
Biarritz	s	20	68	Innsbruck	f	22	72	New York*	s	23	73	Tenerife	s	25	77
Boulogne	r	14	57	Istanbul	c	25	77	Nice	s	23	73	Tokyo	f	25	77
Bordeaux	c	19	66	Jiddah*	s	37	99	Oslo	c	14	57	Toronto*	s	22	72
Brussels	r	16	61	Jo'burg*	s	16	61	Ottawa				Tunis	s	28	82
Budapest*	f	21	70	Karachi	f	35	95	Paris	r	18	64	Valencia	c	25	77
Buen Aires*	s	12	54	Las Palmas	f	23	73	Peking	s	29	84	Vancouver*	s	18	64
Cairo	s	37	99	Lisbon	f	22	72	Perth	s	18	64	Venice	c	24	75
Cape Tn*	s	18	64	Locarno	c	21	70	Prague	f	23	73	Vienna	s	22	72
C'blanca	f	23	73	L Angeles*	c	19	66	Reykjavik	f	12	54	Warsaw	f	22	72
Chicago*	c	24	75	Luxembg	c	15	59	Rhodes	s	29	84	Washington			
Cologne	c	18	64	Madrid	s	31	88	Riyadh	s	41	106	Zurich	s	20	68

* denotes Wednesday's figures are latest available

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